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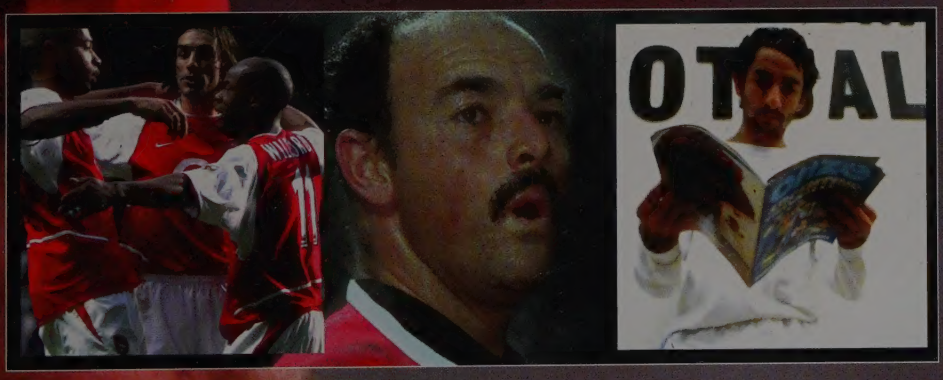
ENGLAND, THEIR ENGLAND

The definitive story of foreign footballers in the English game since 1888



Nick Harris

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Published by:
Pitch Publishing
10 Beresford Court
Somerhill Road
Hove
East Sussex BN3 1RH
Email: info@pitchpublishing.co.uk
www.pitchpublishing.co.uk

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN: 0-9542460-1-2

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Editor: Jo Hathaway
Cover design: Swallow Company
Book design: Jigsaw Design
Printed and bound by Mackays Chatham

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Author's note and acknowledgements

As the title of this book suggests, only England's history of foreign players is considered, although some of Scotland's legionnaires are mentioned in passing. Every overseas-born player to have appeared in at least one English Football League or Premier League match since 1888 is included in the appendices, although some non-League players are mentioned in passing in the narrative. Some of the players in the appendices are overseas-born Britons but are included for the record.

Foreign players, for this book's purposes, are defined as those born outside Britain and Ireland. Though Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are all distinct from England in international football, they all share a heritage and role with English football as old as the game itself. In that sense, they are not considered foreign. On a practical level, including them would have trebled or quadrupled the size of the book.

I am grateful to hundreds of people in dozens of countries for their help and co-operation. First and foremost all the players, managers and other football folk who gave freely of their time and their memories and/or took the trouble to compile a personal 'All-time Foreign XI' especially for this book. They include Ossie Ardiles, Jimmy Armfield, Brendon Batson, Clyde Best, Craig Brown, Keith Burkinshaw, Barry Davies, Lindy Delapenha, Alec Eisentrager, Sir Tom Finney, Eddie Firmani, Denis Foreman, Steve Gibson, John Giles, Ron Greenwood, Johnny Haasz, John Hewie, Hans Jeppson, Juninho, Graham Kelly, Joe Marston, Gary McAllister, Lawrie McMenemy, Steve Mokone, Jan Molby, John Motson, Michael Parkinson, Ces Podd, Claudio Ranieri, Sir Bobby Robson, Graham Taylor, Peter Taylor, Bert Trautmann, Martin Tyler, Rolando Ugolini and Howard Wilkinson.

I am also indebted to Michael Joyce and his database of every match in English football history. That marvellous piece of software deserves a wider audience and has been a huge help with the statistics. My thanks also go to all the statisticians and historians who helped compile the appendices, and to all the supporters who provided anecdotal colour for the narrative. A more comprehensive list can be found on pages 365–66.

Thanks also to Colin Jose, a fountain of knowledge about the game in North America; Colin Cameron of Charlton, who has been tirelessly helpful; Jack McInroy, for his painstaking research into the life of Hassan Hegazi; Leigh Edwards, for his encyclopaedic knowledge; Tom Egbers, for helping to throw light on the complicated life of Steve Mokone; and my good friend Jon Roberts for his generosity, experience and unstinting enthusiasm. I am also grateful to the varied expertise of Steven Bridge, Alex Fynn, Miriam Sutter and Brian Sears. And to all those journalistic colleagues whose work has in turn informed and inspired, not least Richard Williams, Phil Shaw, Glenn Moore, Henry Winter, James Lawton, Grahame Lloyd and Paul Hayward.

Thanks to Karen Hobden at Jigsaw Design for being a complete star. Thanks to everyone at Pitch for having faith, and Jo Hathaway for her absolute dedication.

Above all thanks to Helen, Daisy and Isabel, who never fail to inspire.

Nick Harris, 30 June 2003

Preface

WITHIN A generation England has become the most cosmopolitan footballing nation on earth.

Twenty-five years ago, in the summer of 1978, it was deemed extraordinary that Tottenham had signed two Argentineans, Ossie Ardiles and Ricky Villa. Nowadays it's unusual if a top-flight team doesn't sign at least a couple of foreign players a year.

Fifteen years ago, in the 1988–89 season, it was still absolutely normal that Arsenal should win the League title without using a single foreign player. They were the last team to do so. It is unlikely that any team will ever again win it using players only from Britain and Ireland.

Ten years ago, in 1993–94, Manchester United were on their way to the first League and FA Cup Double in their history. Eric Cantona was in his second influential season at Old Trafford but established foreign internationals in England were still few and far between. In the run-up to the 2003–04 season, few transfer stories were without one.

One day in June threw up the following. Ronaldinho, the Brazilian whose goal eliminated England from the 2002 World Cup, was telling the world he wanted to sign for Manchester United. United were also reportedly interested in Ronaldinho's international team-mate, Lucio, and Leeds United's Australian international, Harry Kewell, who was also attracting interest from Arsenal and Liverpool.

Arsenal's French manager, Arsène Wenger, fresh from denying that he was about to leave Highbury for Real Madrid, was said to be interested in Lazio's Argentinean striker, Claudio Lopez. Wenger's compatriot, Gérard Houllier of Liverpool, was reportedly on the trail of the French striker Djibril Cisse and the Turkish midfielder Yildiray Basturk.

Everton, who had produced the home-grown hero of 2002–03 in teenager Wayne Rooney, were in talks to retain the services of Li Tie of China. Other clubs were looking towards another emerging source of foreign talent: Scotland's Old Firm. Italy's Lorenzo Amoruso, who scored the winning goal for Rangers in the 2003 Scottish Cup final, was reportedly on the verge of a move to Blackburn or Manchester United. Michael Mols, Rangers's Dutch international striker, was being pursued by Leicester City. And so it went on, England as a multi-national merry-go-round.

Foreign players and managers will play a major part in the 2003–04 season, not least in the upper reaches of the Premier League. Wenger, Houllier and Chelsea's Claudio Ranieri all led their teams to top-five finishes in 2003 and vowed to do better next time.

Whoever wins the League (or the FA Cup or the League Cup) will probably do so with key foreign players. If recent history repeats itself, the Premier League's highest goalscorer will probably be foreign, as will the Footballer of the Year.

Consider the personnel who dominated the 2002–03 season. Arsenal won the FA Cup final against Southampton by a single goal. France's Thierry Henry (England's Footballer of the Year in 2003) was crucial in setting it up, flicking the ball to Dutchman Dennis Bergkamp (the 1998 Player of the Year). Bergkamp crossed to Sweden's Freddie Ljungberg, who tried a shot, looking for a goal in a third consecutive FA Cup final. The ball fell to France's Robert Pires (the 2002 Footballer of the Year), who scored.

Southampton's goalkeeper that day, Antti Niemi of Finland, was one of 22 foreign keepers who appeared in the 2002–03 season in the Premier League, where 60 per cent of clubs had a first-choice goalkeeper who was foreign. They included Blackburn's Brad Friedel (USA), Chelsea's Carlo Cudicini (Italy) and Manchester City's Peter Schmeichel (Denmark). When Schmeichel announced his retirement, Niemi called him "the

Michael Jordan of goalkeepers", a reference to the great Dane's record of having stayed at the top of his game for so long. He chose to do so in England.

Schmeichel's former employers Manchester United won the League after a tremendous run-in that saw Dutchman Ruud Van Nistelrooy take his season's goal tally to 44. He scored 25 goals in the League to win the Golden Boot. United's manager, Sir Alex Ferguson, has always had a strong home-grown contingent in his sides but has also augmented his teams with foreign players, nine of whom featured in the 2002–03 season. Five of them – Fabien Barthez and Mikael Silvestre (both from France), Juan Sebastian Veron (Argentina), Ole Gunnar Solskjaer (Norway) and Van Nistelrooy – played in a majority of United's League games in 2002–03.

Arsenal, who were pipped to the title, used 18 foreign players in the League, including Henry, Pires, Bergkamp, Ljungberg, Patrick Vieira, Sylvain Wiltord, Gilberto Silva, Lauren, Kolo Toure and Kanu. Their campaign saw a sublime summer and autumn and then a setback in the spring that meant they to settle for 'only' the League runners-up spot and their FA Cup success.

Even as Arsenal faltered in the season's run-in, they did so at the hands of foreign opponents. Arsène Wenger pinpointed a 2–2 draw at Bolton on 26 April as the match in which his title dream was fatally damaged. Bolton started that game with 11 foreign players hailing from eight different countries – Denmark (2), Finland, France (3), Iceland, Jamaica, Nigeria, Senegal and Spain.

Bolton's Player of the Year was Jay-Jay Okocha of Nigeria, who produced some stunning moments as his side secured Premier League safety. Okocha moved to England after the 2002 World Cup, as did another major African footballer, El Hadji Diouf of Senegal, who joined Liverpool, who won the first trophy of the 2002–03 season, the League Cup.

That success came under the managerial guidance of a Frenchman, Houllier. Significant performances came from Poland's Jerzy Dudek (who revived his reputation with vital saves after a bad run), a Swiss-Finnish defensive alliance, Germany's Dietmar Hamann (who returned from injury to be influential in midfield) and England's Steven Gerrard and Michael Owen, who scored the goals in the 2–0 win after

Houllier had applied his Gallic academic touch to counsel them both through recent personal crises.

The historic questions about foreigners have been answered. After England gave football to the world in the 19th century it spent more than 100 years being institutionally opposed to foreigners playing in England. Navel-gazing logic was consistently applied to support this stance. What did foreigners know about football? Very little. What could they teach? Nothing. What could they bring to the English game? Job losses and confusion. What would an acceptance of foreign players say about England? That England could not produce enough good players of her own.

The answers are different now. The best of the foreign players are exemplary professionals who prepare meticulously, eat properly, train hard, possess superb technical skills and draw people through the turnstiles to watch them. They are dedicated to football for its own sake and have been teaching England how to play the game, on and off the pitch, for years. Gianfranco Zola springs to mind as the prime example.

The debate has moved on. The questions now are not what foreign players can offer but how English football can move forward, accommodating them to the best effect, in the age of cosmopolitan maturity.

The birthplace of the game has already passed through an age of superiority (1888–1939) when the English authorities refused to believe foreigners had anything to offer. Chapter One tells the stories of the pioneers who fought against that mentality and came anyway.

Next came the age of post-war revival, when competitive football resumed in England after a seven-year break with a new international cast (Chapters Two, Three and Four). Then came the age of extreme prejudice (Chapter Five) as England – and English football – became truly multi-cultural. From 1978, European law ushered in the age of legislative expansion, when the barriers to free movement started to come down (Chapter Six).

The Premier League era (Chapters Seven to Twelve), the era of television riches and Bosman, has seen a rapid acceleration of imported talent, from Cantona, the fiery French catalyst of Old Trafford, to the multi-national legions in towns and cities from Birmingham to Blackburn to Bolton to London to Liverpool to

Middlesbrough. Reliable Scandinavians, brilliant Brazilians, sexy Dutchmen, classy Italians, world-class Frenchmen – the English game has become planet football's most diverse melting pot.

So what comes next?

Has the volume of imported players peaked? The number of foreign players appearing in England's four professional divisions actually fell in 2002–03 to 457 from 497 the previous season. Arguably this was because the economic climate forced clubs to look to home-grown players before opening their chequebooks and buying off the peg from abroad. But maybe there was also a wider realisation that successful shopping overseas should be about quality not quantity.

Sir Alex Ferguson, England's most successful manager of the past decade, has achieved consistent success by blending home-grown players with a minority of well chosen imports. And while Arsène Wenger has prospered in recent years by fielding teams with a majority of foreigners, he has also claimed that his long-term ideal is to utilise local players and then add from overseas, not vice versa. The team building of Sir Bobby Robson at Newcastle is a rather more convincing case of someone who feels the same.

Are the days of spiralling transfer fees and wages, which were fueled largely by the post-Bosman 'foreign invasion', over? Certainly a period of reassessment has begun. Football clubs are starting to realise they must be more accountable to their backers, their shareholders and their fans. But not *that* accountable because the clubs are steadfastly against independent regulation, as are the football authorities, who are essentially comprised of vested interests inextricably linked to the clubs. Which means that the murkier aspects of football's recent past – bungs, irregular transfers, dodgy passports, player poaching and corrupt agents – could yet continue to haunt the game.

Maybe, in the near future, an age of complete transparency will dawn. Maybe clubs will be obliged to state publicly how much they paid, and to whom, at every stage of every deal. Such transparency is required especially in cross-border transfers. It seems an unlikely scenario at the moment.

Equally unlikely, on recent evidence, is that English football will reassert a consistent authority in Europe that has not been seen since English clubs won the European Cup seven times in

eight years between 1977 and 1984. But then why should it? Success in Europe has always been cyclical, with Spain, Italy, Germany, England and The Netherlands dominating in turn.

The more pertinent question is whether English football can redefine itself in a truly contemporary form. This involves accepting the most progressive thinkers and the best ideas from wherever in the world they hail, be it the powerhouses of Europe and South America or one of the emerging nations.

It involves aspiring to the attacking flair of Real Madrid (2003 vintage) and the defensive nous of Milan (ditto) but with the acceptance that the two are not easily reconciled.

Above all, it involves educating the upcoming generations of home-grown players so that proper preparation and technical advancement become the norm not the exception. Only then can English football really claim to have come home, to a home frequented by foreign visitors for almost as long as the game has existed.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE REVERSE COLONISATION OF ENGLISH FOOTBALL

Arrivederci Isolation

Date: *26 December 1999*

Place: The Dell, Southampton
Southampton v Chelsea, English Premier League match

Chelsea's starting line-up: Ed De Goey; Albert Ferrer; Emerson Thome; Frank Leboeuf; Celestine Babayaro; Dan Petrescu; Didier Deschamps; Gustavo Poyet; Roberto Di Matteo; Gabrielle Ambrosetti; Tore Andre Flo

One historic day at The Dell

CHELSEA'S 2–1 win was less significant than the fact they fielded the first all-foreign XI in the history of the English Football League. Gianluca Vialli couldn't understand the fuss. There he was, sitting at a small table in the pokey post-match pressroom at The Dell, expecting to give his thoughts on how his Chelsea side had beaten Southampton, and all the questions were about his team selection.

"Was it deliberate?" asked one of the assembled journalists.

"Did you know it's never been done before?" asked another.

"How do you feel to be the first manager ever to pick a team entirely made up of foreign players?"

That afternoon, after 111 years, 3 months and 17 days of Football League history, when British players had featured on both sides in every one of its 150,000-plus fixtures, the Italian

had become the first manager to select a team with none. His goalkeeper was a Dutchman and his defenders hailed from Spain, Brazil, France and Nigeria. His midfield quartet included a second Frenchman, a Romanian, a Uruguayan and a Swiss-born Italian. Another Italian played a support role in attack to a Norwegian.

"We had a few players out," shrugged Vialli. "Unfortunately, some of them were English."

He said that nationality was "not important"…

"Whoever we play, wherever we play and in whatever competition, everyone – British or foreign – must be capable of adapting. We are an English team made of English and foreign players. It doesn't matter as long as we speak the same language on the field."

The Londoners scored twice in the first half with Tore Andre Flo getting both goals after skilful passes respectively from Gustavo Poyet, his captain for the day, and Didier Deschamps, a 1998 World Cup winner. Southampton, whose starting line-up was slightly more typical of the lesser top-division sides of the day – a Welshman, six Englishmen, two Norwegians, a Moroccan and a Latvian – pinched a late consolation through their Sheffield-born forward, Kevin Davies. Chelsea's win moved the expensively assembled legionnaires up to ninth place in the table.

In England, where foreign players were hardly rare, Vialli's landmark selection was flagged in the next day's newspapers with little more import than a trivia question stashed for the future. Outside Britain, away from the Premier League's made-for-TV world of exotic names and seven-figure contracts, Chelsea's team was seen as extraordinary.

> Imagine if the Baltimore Orioles came out to play at Camden Yards with not a single American in the starting line-up,

wrote one columnist in *The Washington Times*.

> Sounds crazy, doesn't it? …The club's [*Chelsea's*] 30-man roster reads like the United Nations, with players from 12 different nations, including seven Italians and four Frenchmen.

It was ironic that observers in America, a nation about as distant from England as it gets in footballing geography, should seem alarmed. By 1999, even in America – melting pot America, home throughout the 20th century to a series of leagues based on imports, often from Britain – there were limits. Teams in the Major Soccer League had a ceiling of four foreign players.

It was simple enough to trace the chain of events to Chelsea's all-foreign line-up.

Glenn Hoddle, one of the most stylish and creative midfielders of the 1980s with Tottenham and England, had been appointed as player-manager of Chelsea in summer 1993. He was one of the rare Englishmen to have had success abroad, in his case in France between 1987 and 1991 with Monaco. It was there, under the tutelage of the Frenchman, Arsène Wenger, that Hoddle first thought of himself as management material. And there that he gained continental experience as part of a blended multi-national squad.

As manager of Chelsea, when the chance arose in July 1995 to import a player who would grace any such set-up, Hoddle did so. Enter Ruud Gullit, a 32-year-old former European Footballer of the Year with his own ambitions of management and a bulging contacts book. The seeds were sown.

In summer 1996, when Hoddle departed to manage England, Gullit took the reins in one hand and opened the Chelsea chequebook with the other. In came Roberto Di Matteo, Frank Leboeuf and Vialli. Then a Norwegian goalkeeper, Frode Grodas, and the chirpy Italian striker, Gianfranco Zola. Then Celestine Babayaro, Poyet, Ed De Goey and Flo among others, before Gullit was sacked in February 1998.

Vialli took up the baton, signing another 13 foreign players between his appointment and December 1999, by which time an alien XI was almost inevitable.

Chelsea's approach, of attempting to jigsaw together from myriad nations a team capable of fighting for honours, at home and in Europe, was pioneered enthusiastically by Ken Bates, the club's chairman…

"There is a suggestion that so-called foreign mercenaries are driving out English footballers, destroying the grass roots," Bates had said in 1997, a year that saw Chelsea win the FA Cup, their first major silverware since 1971. "What actually happens

is that the foreign players bring new ideas, new ways of living and new attitudes to training which brush off on the youngsters."

Certainly by 1999, the cream of the imports had made their mark, domestically and in Europe, not least in Arsenal's Double-winning team of 1998 under Wenger, in Chelsea's European Cup Winners' Cup-winning team of the same season and in Manchester United's unique Treble-winning side of 1999. Imports had also made a clean sweep of the prestigious Footballer of the Year award for five consecutive years, from Tottenham's Jurgen Klinsmann in 1995 to Manchester United's Eric Cantona in 1996, Zola in 1997, Arsenal's Dennis Bergkamp in 1998 and Tottenham's David Ginola in 1999.

But these were just a handful among the 800 foreign players who had entered the English game's four professional divisions during the 1990s alone. This particular influx – the biggest if not the first – started with a couple of dozen foreign players in 1991, becoming 100 by 1995 and more than 200 by the end of 1996. Another 450 new faces arrived in the three years leading up to Vialli picking 11 of them to face Southampton. Like the language expansion at Chelsea, the 1990s influx can be mapped.

The genesis of the multi-national Premiership

In one sense, it originated in the 'dark days' of English football in the 1980s. Hooliganism – 'the English disease' – was commonplace, at home and abroad. The 1985 European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus at the Heysel Stadium in Brussels on 29 May became an irrelevance after 39 people, mostly Italians, died when a wall collapsed on them during a riot involving supporters. Eighteen days earlier, on the last day of the domestic season, 56 people died when a fire, possibly caused by a discarded cigarette, swept through the aged, wooden main stand at Bradford City's Valley Parade ground. And then, on 15 April 1989, at the semi-final of the FA Cup between Liverpool and Nottingham Forest at Sheffield Wednesday's Hillsborough ground, came Europe's worst ever football tragedy. Errant policing and poor sign-posting led to a fatal crush in a fenced terrace pen that cost 96 people their lives.

The official report into the Hillsborough disaster was published at the end of January 1990. English football, it said,

was blighted by old grounds, poor facilities, hooligans, a lack of adequate leadership and a frequent disrespect for the people who funded the industry – the supporters. It was recommended that terracing be banned from all grounds, starting with the top clubs. Within months the Football Association, under the stewardship of a new chief executive, Graham Kelly, was considering other fundamental steps forward.

By August 1992, English football had radically reshaped, with the leading 22 clubs – each housed in or planning refurbished or new all-seater stadiums – embarking on their inaugural season in the Premier League, the new all-singing, all-dancing, breakaway top division, funded by television receipts from Rupert Murdoch's Sky TV. England's performance at the 1990 World Cup, drenched in the tears of a young Paul Gascoigne, had already re-awakened a wider interest in the national game. Now the hard cash from Murdoch to the Premier League clubs – up to £304m between them over five years from 1992 – enabled a round of unprecedented spending on transfer fees and wages. English football had turned into a honey pot.

Déjà vu... with spending power

The advent of the Premier League, crucial though it was in attracting foreign players, was arguably only the stimulus for a *revival* of imports after a hiatus that, due to the state of the English game, effectively spanned most of the 1980s. Foreign footballers had been effectively excluded from playing in England between 1931, when the FA introduced a two-year residency rule to deter imports, and 1978, when European Community legislation dictated that national associations could not, by law, ban players from Common Market countries. As we shall see, this 47-year period was not without imported players, many of them prominent, some of them involved in momentous matches in English football history. They came and played in England despite the insular mentality of the game's rulers and the Government, either because they arrived before 1931, or came from colonial territories, or were refugees or amateurs or prisoners of war who never went home. But the period between 1931 and 1978 was nonetheless an era when all obstacles possible were placed in the way of aspirant immigrants.

From 1978–79 onwards this was no longer the case. The English authorities were forced to open their doors and did so

to players from outside Europe as well. That season Tottenham sensationally signed two Argentinians, Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricky Villa, who had just been involved in their country's success at the 1978 World Cup. At Ipswich, Bobby Robson signed the Dutchmen Arnold Muhren and Frans Thijssen. Manchester City signed Poland's most-capped international, Kazimierz Deyna. Southampton signed Ivan Golac, a Yugoslavian international defender. These half-dozen were joined the same season by others from around the world following moves that a year before would have been outlawed by the authorities' isolationist rules. And they came not for money *per se* but because English football was seen as a vibrant and potentially successful place to work.

It was during the 1978–79 season that Trevor Francis became Britain's first £1m footballer after a move from Birmingham to Nottingham Forest. Kevin Keegan, then with SV Hamburg in Germany, won the European Footballer of the Year award and would soon return to England. Nottingham Forest won the European Cup, the second of six consecutive successes by English clubs in the competition and one of 11 European trophies won by English clubs between 1976 and 1985.

Foreign internationals arrived steadily in the early 1980s – and mostly at top-division clubs – from Argentina and Poland and Yugoslavia, from Belgium and The Netherlands and from across Scandinavia. But by the mid-1980s, when hooliganism was rife and English clubs were indefinitely banned from European competition because of the Heysel tragedy, the attraction of England had dramatically diminished. Why come when you couldn't aspire to European football? To dodge policemen as they tried to break up crowd disturbances at the final whistle? To play in front of dwindling crowds in crummy stadiums?

Not until the European ban was lifted, in the 1990–91 season – when Manchester United won the Cup-Winners' Cup, incidentally – was there really any incentive again for a foreign player to come to England. The end of the following season then saw the end of the old Football League structure and the start of the Premier League. The international players started to come back, only this time circumstances meant they came in numbers.

Back in Europe, back on track

English football was being screened, live via satellite television, to a wider international audience than ever before. The marketing men projected a fan-friendly environment that had shaken off its grubby, thug-ridden image of a decade before. There was no ban on English clubs playing in Europe, so players could move with legitimate hopes of international club football as well as good money. And the money, of course, was an incentive in itself, not only to the players but to agents. The most infamous of the 1990s, the Norwegian Rune Hauge, saw profits to be made – legitimately and otherwise – and personally brokered the transfers of countless players, mostly Scandinavians, more than 200 of whom moved to England. Agents proliferated at a global level and so did the moves to England, where home-grown players became increasingly more expensive than imports.

By December 1995, the imports of the early 1990s were already well established. The Norwegian defender, Henning Berg, for example, had been part of a title-winning team with Blackburn in 1995. The Danish midfielder, John Jensen, had featured as Arsenal won the FA Cup and Coca-Cola Cup in 1993 and the European Cup-Winners' Cup the following season. Stig Inge Bjornebye, Liverpool's Norwegian defender, had helped his side to the Coca-Cola Cup in 1995. Peter Schmeichel, the Danish goalkeeper, and Andrei Kanchelskis, the Ukrainian winger, had both won two league titles with Manchester United, the second coming as part of a League and FA Cup Double in 1994. That quintet of players, incidentally, had all been represented by Hauge during their moves to England. A third foreign player at Manchester United, France's Eric Cantona, had been part of the club's recent triumphs as well as a title-winner with Leeds in 1992.

The Bosman ruling

Yet it wasn't until the end of 1995, and the so-called 'Bosman ruling' in the European courts, that overseas markets became the primary source of talent, including for clubs lower down the leagues. Like Murdoch and Hauge before him, Jean-Marc Bosman, a journeyman midfielder from Belgium, was to become another outsider who would never play football in England yet influence the landscape of English football dramatically.

His legal action began when he took the Belgian FA and his club, RC Liege, to court in 1990 after they had combined to stop him moving to a minor French side, US Dunkerque, when his contract with Liege, who wanted to retain him on a quarter of his former salary, expired. Unemployed but unable to move to Dunkerque because his registration had not been transferred, as was mandatory, he took action through the local courts, a process that led, almost five years later, to a momentous decision in the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. Out-of-contract players became free agents, no longer at the mercy of clubs, who had previously been allowed to stop them moving unless fees were paid.

On the face of it, the decision was a boon for footballers across Europe. They could see out their contracts and then move for nothing to another club who would, in all probability, pay higher wages because there was no transfer fee payable. In a sellers' market, the wage spiral cranked ever higher. New Premier League deals with Sky TV and the BBC in 1996 – worth £743m over four years from 1997 – gave the clubs yet more money. This in turn enticed more players from overseas. And as foreign managers, including Arsène Wenger at Arsenal, Gérard Houllier at Liverpool, Jean Tigana at Fulham and Claudio Ranieri at Chelsea became more prevalent, so the number of foreign players rose ever faster. The international market, revitalised by the formation of the Premier League, fuelled by Sky and staffed by Bosman, was well and truly open.

England's gift to the world

England first codified the rules of football and then played an integral part in its global dissemination. It should have been a natural melting pot for a heterogenous footballing culture during the 20th century. Yet throughout those 100 years the game's governors and administrators – often with the assistance of the Government – had done almost everything in their power to stop it being so.

Never mind that codified football had spread around the world since the English FA had formed in 1863 and lain down its rules. Nor that, after the English Football League kicked off in 1888, clubs and leagues with British roots were hastening the development of a truly international game. If Empire was ultimately about expansion of territory to utilise resources,

English football's hierarchy wanted none of it. It was a blinkered approach founded on the ignorant supposition that football should be controlled from the centre and that the centre was England. Not that such attitudes curtailed expansion.

In The Netherlands, where English textile workers took the game in the 1860s and clubs still carry names marking their British roots (Go Ahead Eagles in Deventer and Gronigen's Be Quick, for example), there was an FA by 1889. By 1889 there was also an FA in Denmark, where that country's first club, KB, had been started by Englishmen 11 years before. By 1908 the Danes had the strongest international side outside the British Isles, a fact illustrated by their progress to the Olympic final of that year. They lost 2–0 at the White City Stadium to Great Britain – actually an English side, selected by the FA – but not before trouncing France's 'B' team 9–0 and their 'A' team 17–1. Denmark reached the next Olympic final too, and again met Great Britain in the final, only to lose 4–2.

In Switzerland, a playground for wealthy British students in the latter half of the 19th Century, the St Gallen club was formed in 1879 by locals who had learnt the game from English visitors. The same team eliminated Chelsea from the UEFA Cup 121 years later. History is littered with such continental wins over English clubs by teams started by Englishmen a century or more before. Another Swiss team, Grasshoppers, was also founded by Englishmen, in 1886, the same year that a footballing pioneer, Vittorio Pozzo, was born in Italy. He would later play for Grasshoppers on his travels in search of football knowledge across Europe, which included time in Manchester. Later he would be the coach of Italy as they won the World Cup in 1934 on home turf and retained it in France four years later.

Italy's oldest club, the Genoa Football and Cricket Club – which like AC Milan, retains its English spelling in testament to its founders – was started by Englishmen in 1893, the same year that Argentina established the first FA in South America. The game had been taken there in the 1860s by English sailors, leading to the formation in 1867 of Buenos Aires FC, the first constituted club outside of Britain or North America. By 1898 when Italy founded an FA, the first club in Spain, Athletic Bilbao, was being formed in the wake of the game's introduction there by British businessmen. The Spanish took the game to Mexico, where the first league in North America started in 1902.

By the start of the 20th Century, football had spread throughout Europe. Germany formed an association in 1900, some 20 years after Bremen had been formed under English influence. One early team in Hamburg, a forerunner of the SV Hamburg of today, even kept their minutes in English. Uruguay's FA was also formed in 1900, where 18 years earlier English students had started the first club. Hungary formed an FA in 1901 with the game's dissemination largely down to pioneer Karoly Lowenrosen, who had lived for years in Britain.

In Austria, the Vienna Cricket and Football Club was formed by English ex-pats, soon to spark a rival, First Vienna, staffed by locals but retaining the English spelling. Direct English influence came through Mark Nicholson, a defender in West Bromwich Albion's FA Cup-winning side of 1892. He moved to Vienna to work in the city's Thomas Cook travel agency and was instrumental in the formation of the early Austrian FA.

So it went, a game passed on, invariably by Englishmen and Scots and then from neighbour to neighbour. To Sweden, Finland, Russia, Brazil, Portugal, just a few of which had associations before the First World War. Often, as in France, the game took hold many years before any formal organisation was formed to administer it. France's FA was formed in 1919 but its first club, Le Havre Athletic Club, was founded by English students in 1872. By the turn of the century there were numerous clubs in Paris, including The White Rovers, primarily made up of Scotsmen, and Standard FC, a British invention and such a success that citizens in the Belgian town of Liege copied the name.

Football was, by any measure, a truly international game and arguably the only one. And it had come largely via England. And yet, in official terms, there was little more than arrogance, distance and superiority from the country where it started. Indeed when the idea was first mooted by broadminded nations for an international association, the English dragged their heels to such an extent that they missed the boat.

The establishment of FIFA

Wanting to involve the English body, in acknowledgement of its role in the game, Carl Hirschmann, the secretary of The Netherlands FA, asked the English FA to help create an international organisation. Time passed. Not much happened.

The FA's committees said they needed more time to discuss it. Not much happened. Eventually, Robert Guerin of France took the initiative and invited the other major nations to a meeting to sort something out.

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association – FIFA – was founded in Paris on 21 May 1904. Its founding members were The Netherlands, France, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. But not England or any of the home nations. Provisional statutes were laid down. The member nations would recognise each other's rights, including upholding suspensions of players across borders. No player would be allowed to represent two nations simultaneously. FIFA's members would adhere to the Laws of the Game of the English FA. FIFA alone would have the power to organise international competitions. The founding members decided that these statutes would come into force on 1 September 1904. The ambition was catching. Before sundown on 21 May, the German FA had even cabled to say it was on board. There was no communication from London.

Guerin was elected FIFA's first president at the inaugural Congress two days later. It was agreed that the English needed to be courted and brought on board, and they were, in April 1905. Other nations followed, including Austria, Italy and Hungary but the ensuing decade was not always conciliatory even after, in 1906, England's Daniel Burley Woolfall began a tenure as FIFA president that would last until his death in 1918. England, for example, arranged – and won – the 1908 Olympic football tournament, but only six teams took part and it was not deemed a great success. Similar problems beset the 1912 event. Then came the Great War, which did nothing but foster bitterness and acrimony, not least from the English. So much for the power of the beautiful game, the catalyst for the famous truce on the Western Front on Christmas Day 1915 when soldiers on both sides downed their weapons to share food, beer and a 40-a-side kickabout in No Man's Land.

After Woolfall's death FIFA survived largely through the efforts of Hirschmann, who worked tirelessly from Amsterdam to keep it alive. At the end of the war he made contact with all members on the initiative of President of the French FA, Jules Rimet. Congress was convened but, with the war not long finished, relations were strained. The English opted out in 1920,

not able to get on with the others. In 1920, Rimet was elected chairman of the FIFA board and ascended to the presidency the following year. His 33-year reign would see two Olympic Games under FIFA's jurisdiction (1924 and 1928, England staying away from both), five World Cups including the first in 1930 (England stayed away) and an increase in membership from 20 nations to 85 by 1954. By then the English FA and the other home nations had rejoined FIFA (1924), left again (1928) and rejoined for good (1946) but not before they had made it clear for several decades that they, and by extension the English game, had nothing to learn and everything to lose by fraternising too closely with foreigners.

The voice of little England

If there was one voice that epitomised this stance, it was that of Charles Edward Sutcliffe, a driving if not universally popular force within the Football League for some 45 years from the 1890s onwards. No-one would disagree he was dedicated to the game although few could agree where his priorities lay. A solicitor from Lancashire, he was renowned for his blunt manner. He was the chairman of Burnley, a leading Football League official, a League delegate on the International board, an FA councillor and later the League's president.

"Who does he represent?" someone once asked Sutcliffe at an international match, pointing to another FA official, a button-holed, white haired, revered figure of the stock exchange.

"The Public Schools," said Sutcliffe.

"Who do we represent?" asked his companion.

"The public houses," came the reply.

And yet Sutcliffe was a lifelong teetotaller. The contradictions stretched to his relations with players. A thorn in the side of the Professional Footballers' Association for years despite having been a player once himself, he fought consistently to keep wages down but campaigned vigorously against foreign players, whom he maintained would cost English footballers their jobs. Some said he typified a generation of power barons and mill owners who wanted nothing but to profit from the game. And yet there are anecdotes that portray him as a man of honour striving to maintain the principles of sport. One Christmas Day in the 1890s he is said to have cancelled his family's festivities at short

notice to make a six-hour round trip on a slow, freezing cold train to stand in as referee for a game at Darwen. When the hosting secretary came to pay him, he said he never pocketed such fees and asked that it be put in the players' box.

What was never in dispute was Sutcliffe's authority, actual or perceived, nor his ability to send out messages about what the FA, or the League, believed to be the final word. As the author John Harding noted in his official history of the PFA, *For The Good Of The Game*:

> He was a one-man propaganda machine on behalf of the League and his influential and prominent articles in popular magazines helped shape the outlook of the average fan and thus, in turn, the attitude of the general public towards the professional player.

What Sutcliffe said and wrote carried weight. So the view below, expressed on 14 January 1928 in his column for the weekly sports paper, *Topical Times*, where he was regularly billed as 'C. E. Sutcliffe, The Famous Football Legislator', can be taken as official policy on international matters, as if the actions of the FA were not sufficient.

> Continental football has no appeal to me. It takes me all my time to study things at home and the clubs have enough on hand to keep things going here and bring about the necessary improvement in the game without wasting time by overseas worries. I don't care a brass farthing about the improvement of the game in France, Belgium, Austria or Germany. The F.I.F.A does not appeal to me. An organisation where such football associations as those of Uruguay and Paraguay, Brazil and Egypt, Bohemia and Pan Russia, are co-equal with England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland seems to me to be a case of

> magnifying the midgets. If central Europe or any other district want to govern football let them confine their powers and authority to themselves, and we can look after our own affairs.

A fortnight later, writing about the disagreements between the home nations associations and FIFA, Sutcliffe added:

> I can foresee nothing other than a lot of Associations who are still learning the game and with little experience of government, and of no concern to us, seeking to make laws and lay down the law, to play the game and make the laws of the game, no matter whether we approve or not. The British Associations previously severed their connection with the Federation and then joined up again and though the Continental Associations talk of a desire to respect our wishes and work amicably, they have the power to do as they like; and my experience is that inexperience with power leads us to the improper exercise of such power.

Referring to the fact that many teams enjoyed touring overseas, and disregarding the possibility that some clubs and supporters might enjoy or benefit from continental contact, he added:

> I think the clubs of this country have done more to reduce their efficiency by Continental tours and picnics than many of them are aware of.

Two weeks after publication, the British associations officially withdrew from FIFA.

Such an insular mentality was being displayed at a time when football's other nascent powers in Europe were spreading their recruitment nets, and not just to neighbouring countries. Hundreds of South American players were taking their skills

and knowledge from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay to Europe, around 120 of them to the professional league in Italy in the 1930s and early 1940s alone. The only players born in Argentina, Brazil or Uruguay to play in England before the 1970s were sons of Britons who had temporarily migrated for work. Barriers had been erected, by the League, the FA, the PFA and various Government departments, to keep any others out.

Against the tide

Those foreign-born players who did get into England often paid a price, as later chapters will show. Among the many were Max Seeburg, born in Germany in 1884, who came to London as a child and went on to play for Tottenham, among other teams, and suffered for his nationality into adulthood. Nils Middleboe, a renowned Olympian who played for Chelsea before the Great War, was forbidden from earning from his labours. Hassan Hegazi and Tewfik Abdallah, Egyptian international regulars who played either side of the war for Fulham and Derby respectively, found themselves torn between studies and football. Gerry Keizer, a Dutch international goalkeeper who played briefly for Arsenal in the 1930s, saw his move lambasted via one of Charles Sutcliffe's columns. It is no surprise he did not stay there long. There were others who were refused even entry to the country by immigration officials.

The Second World War went some way to dismantling the barriers, with English football every bit as much in need of manpower as the rest of society. But with the FA's two-year residency rule in place and no willingness on the part of the League or FA to consider paying professional foreigners to play, the imports were restricted largely to refugees and amateurs. Or in the case of Bert Trautmann and Alec Eisentrager, German POWs who stayed on after the war to forge long and contrasting careers at Manchester City and Bristol City respectively. Needless to say, they encountered discrimination from opponents and fans, and not only those of the opposition.

Johnny Haasz was a refugee who fled Hungary after the 1956 uprising. Warmly welcomed by his adoptive nation, his main obstacle was that FIFA banned him from playing for 'deserting' his country of origin. Other imports who had largely successful experiences in the 1950s before eventually hankering for their country of birth were Joe Marston, an Australian lifesaver who

swapped the beaches of Sydney for Preston, and George Robledo, a World Cup star for Chile in 1950.

There were other notable international players who were denied long-term contracts due to the rules. Albert Gudmundsson of Iceland had played in Glasgow for Rangers during the war but his time at Arsenal was limited. Milan were more than happy to make him a professional. Hans Jeppson of Sweden, who like Robledo had starred in the 1950 World Cup, was another who found fame and vast fortune in Italy because the English authorities would not allow a change in amateur status.

Sources of foreign talent were largely limited to territories with colonial ties. South Africa alone was the provider of dozens of talented players between the 1930s and 1950s. Charlton recruited dozens of South Africans, many of whom made League appearances in that period. Many others settled elsewhere, and indeed still live in Britain. There were also 16- and 17-year-olds who spent weeks on Atlantic liners only to feel homesick or isolated on arrival, then fail to make the grade and return home.

Throughout the 20th Century there were also players from the West Indies and Africa who, because they were black, faced not only the travails of migration but the psychological lacerations of often vicious racial prejudice. 'Darkie' was a common nickname for any black player into the 1960s. The language of the 1950s, peppered with phrases defining what were or were not 'Negro sports', typified the age. Monkey chants were the norm, not the exception, well into the 1980s. And as for the logic of the racist supporter, it stretched little beyond theorising that 'the blacks' couldn't function in cold weather and had no place in the game.

Arthur Wharton, born in Ghana, was the first black player in the Football League in the 1890s. Despite a long athletic career as a champion sprinter and goalkeeper, he died in poverty, his contribution quickly forgotten. Steve Mokone, the first black South African to play outside that country when he joined Coventry in 1956, also had a depressing time in England before finding great success elsewhere. Albert Johanneson, a compatriot, the first black player in an FA Cup final, with Leeds in 1965, stayed in England, only to die alone in a Leeds tower block in the 1990s.

Institutional insularity

More than any other footballing authority, the British Government has had a chequered history of relations with non-white immigrants. The *British Nationality Act 1948* allowed Commonwealth citizens to live and work in the UK, allowing a number of players careers in the League. But then the *Commonwealth Immigrants Act* of 1962 effectively reversed the decision, designed as it was to restrict migration from the Caribbean. Into this society came such socially influential figures as the Bermudan striker Clyde Best, who eventually swapped West Ham for America in search of a more peaceful life, and Brendon Batson, who arrived as a boy from Grenada and became one of Ron Atkinson's 'Three Degrees' at West Bromwich and later the deputy chief executive of the players' union, the PFA.

Given the laws of the land and the restrictions of the football authorities, it is little surprise how few native players, relatively, came to England from colonial territories. While the appendices in this book list every player born outside the British Isles who has played at least one game in the Football League, a few countries (India being the best case in point) feature a majority who were born of British parents working overseas either in the military or in commerce.

Despite the expansionism that saw such people work overseas, Britain has always been reticent to accommodate the indigenous from her conquered territories. Clearly they had nothing much to offer... Other nations took a different view, as a brief glance at the birth certificates of numerous French and Dutch footballers to have played in England would confirm. They are almost as likely to read Senegal or Surinam as Marseille or Maastricht.

Cometh the hour, cometh the Swede

But despite there never having been any prospect that an England team would be staffed primarily by players born in India or Kenya or Hong Kong, the colonisation of the domestic game by other players from overseas has been completed. And the clearest evidence that the game's rulers are now prepared to accept that the world outside has something to offer came in 2000 with the historic appointment of the Swede Sven Goran

Eriksson as the first non-English manager of the English national side.

This was largely down to the then chief executive of the FA, Adam Crozier, a Scot with no previous experience in football administration, who took a fresh approach to an old institution. When Kevin Keegan walked away from his post as England manager on 7 October 2000, after a 1–0 World Cup qualifying defeat to Germany in the last ever match at the old Wembley Stadium, it was Crozier who decided to consider a foreign manager as a replacement.

Arsène Wenger had been considered and rejected as a possibility because he had already made it clear he was not going to leave Arsenal. David Dein, the vice-chairman at Highbury and also on the FA's head-hunting committee, was probably relieved he would not have to ask himself for permission to approach his manager about the England job. Bobby Robson, at Newcastle, was another in the frame, although it quickly became apparent that Newcastle would not allow the FA to make an approach. And there was also Eriksson, Crozier's preferred choice from the start. He was such an outsider in the days after Keegan's resignation that he did not even feature in the bookmakers' lists. As bookmakers tend to list umpteen managers, available or not, for every major job that comes up, it was indicative of how far-fetched his appointment seemed.

Within a fortnight things had changed. Major bookmaking chains started phoning the sports desks of newspapers to announce they'd suspended betting on the new manager. They'd had a cluster of significant wagers in the west London area not far from the headquarters of the FA in Lancaster Gate. Eriksson's the man, they said. Within a week, he was. Crozier flew to Rome where Eriksson was the coach of Lazio, and on 30 October offered a five-year contract, worth £2.5m a year plus bonuses. The Swede accepted at the first time of asking. "As for my heart, it will become more and more English," he said in early November 2000, presumably meaning he would become more attached to his life and work in England as opposed to more insular and suspicious.

It was little surprise that he faced a wall of doubt from some of the game's leading figures…

"I will stand to be corrected on this, but I don't think he is going to start," said Gordon Taylor, the chief executive of the

PFA. "He will wonder what has hit him when we have the first bad result. A five-year contract? I do not think so. I think there is going to be tears before bedtime."

Sir Bobby Charlton and his brother Jack, who had both won World Cup medals in 1966, were similarly sceptical…

"Sven Goran Eriksson knows nothing about English football," said Jack, a former manager of the Republic of Ireland. "He has done a good job with a couple of clubs abroad but suddenly he becomes our Messiah and I don't agree with it. The job is an unenviable task because there are very few high quality players available to him. I believe an Englishman would do a lot better at selecting an English team to play against the best teams in the world."

Sir Bobby pointed out that the French were managed by a Frenchman, the Germans by a German and the Italians by an Italian. "Who do we get? Someone who has never managed in this country before. I think it is a terrible mistake by the FA."

The Sun, a newspaper owned by Rupert Murdoch, the man who bankrolled the multi-national Premier League, was more scathing still.

> What a climb-down. What an admission of decline. What a humiliation. What a terrible, pathetic, self-inflicted indictment. What an awful mess.

Jeff Powell of the *Daily Mail* waded in with:

> We've sold our birthright down the fjord to a nation of seven million skiers and hammer throwers who spend half their lives in darkness.

In the 21st Century, it seemed, in a multi-cultural Britain where foreign experts were managing or administrating in all walks of life from the London Underground to the Stock Exchange to Marks & Spencer to the Royal Ballet, it was still too much to expect wholehearted approval of a foreigner in charge of an England football team. So what if sushi had become a supermarket staple and Cuba a common destination for holidays? So what if Britain's champion rowers were coached by a German, England's cricketers by a man from Zimbabwe and

the head of the Lawn Tennis Association was French? A foreigner in charge of the English football team? Perish the thought.

> Bobby Robson was persecuted for his white hair, Glenn Hoddle for his beliefs, Terry Venables for his business dealings, and Graham Taylor for just about everything. Welcome to the world's toughest job, Svennis

said the Swedish newspaper, *Aftonbladet*.

With this Eriksson set out on his own voyage of discovery, the latest footballing foreigner in a long, long line.

CHAPTER ONE

Pioneers Against The Tide

THE LONGEST match report in England's newspaper of record on Monday 10 September 1888 did not involve any of the teams in the new Football League. Its first-ever fixtures had been staged on 8 September but *The Times* led its small section on football with news from Glasgow of an international touring side. One of the players involved, Walter W. Bowman, born and raised in Canada, would later become the first foreign player in the League.

On the Saturday morning, the newspaper's front page, with its usual assortment of announcements, personal ads and miscellany, provided a snapshot of the era. 'A Lady' had advertised that she would be glad to travel abroad.

> Has spent two years in Italy.
> Expenses only. Highest references.

Readers interested in modern gadgets could buy a wonderful 'literary machine' described as being

> used by the late Emperor of Germany for holding a book, lamp, etc, in any position over an easy chair, bed or sofa. Deliciously luxurious. Price £1 1s.

And there were plenty of distractions for the hoi polloi, including an afternoon at Alexandra Palace to witness Professor Baldwin's 1,000ft jump from the clouds at 5.30pm.

> The Press of Great Britain, the Continent and America unite in describing this feat as the most remarkable of this or any past century. One shilling. . .

This was the England of Queen Victoria, in her 52nd year on the throne. London, a sprawl of seven million people, lay at the heart of a burgeoning empire expanding towards its ultimate hinterland of a quarter of the world's land mass. And the 'Latest Intelligence' in *The Times* dedicated as much space to news from overseas as it did to events at home.

From the United States came word that General William Terry, the former commander of the Stonewall Brigade in the Confederate Army, had drowned attempting to cross a swollen creek. In China there had been rioting in Canton and Peking, where locals were incensed that America wanted to restrict immigration of their labour. From Zululand came a report that

> the pacification of the country is believed to be making rapid progress.

From Paris came news of a French Government inquiry into alleged slave trading between Lindy and Madagascar. And so on, from the West Indies to Albania, Germany to Zanzibar, Servia [*sic*], Spain, Samoa and Belgium, where the correspondent's dispatch, in its entirety, read:

> An international congress of otology will be held here shortly.

The 'Sporting Intelligence' section on 8 September ran to a column and a half and dealt solely with horse racing and cricket. The previous day, Dr W. G. Grace had opened the batting for Lord Londesborough's Eleven against the Australians at the Scarborough Festival.

> Extraordinary cricket has been a frequent occurrence this season [*the report said*]. However, yesterday's play must certainly rank among the most remarkable events of the

summer. In the Colonial innings, 90
went up with only two wickets down;
yet the whole side was out for 96…'

But the first round of matches to be played in the new Football League were not mentioned at all. The sports column finished abruptly and the reader moved on to the Trade Union Congress in Bradford, Naval Military Intelligence reports, Foreign Commercial Intelligence and the Latest Shipping Intelligence.

The lack of a preview for the hatching League can be attributed to two factors. First, that the competition was untried and untested. No impartial observer would have had any idea that the new structure, retaining the same fundamental shape, would evolve to such an extent over the next 100 years that its cast of players would one day infiltrate all sections of most newspapers, not just those dealing with sport. Second, that while football had undoubtedly grown in popularity, not least since the widespread adoption of the Saturday half-day holiday, the League in 1888 was a preserve of a northern clique, and not necessarily an attractive one. Not so long ago, football had been just a game. Now, in the minds of gentlemen amateurs, it was becoming slightly vulgar.

Until 1888, football clubs had largely relied on local tournaments and friendly matches for their income, the exception being ties in the FA Cup, which had steadily grown in popularity, with clubs and fans, since the inaugural tournament in 1871–72. The legalisation of professionalism had come on 20 July 1885 after 18 months of bitter arguments between the largely amateur south and the predominantly reformist north. This paved the way for the formation of the League, which would guarantee the major fixtures necessary to pay the players. Thus when William McGregor, an Aston Villa committee member, sent a letter in March 1888 to a select band of clubs floating the idea, the response was positive.

The number of free weekends in the season dictated that membership be limited to 12 clubs. A series of meetings through the spring and summer determined which they would be. The process ended with six from Lancashire and six from the Midlands, and thus Accrington, Blackburn Rovers, Bolton Wanderers, Burnley, Everton, Preston North End, Aston Villa, Derby County, Notts County, Stoke, West Bromwich Albion

and Wolverhampton Wanderers became the founder members of the Football League.

From being a game played solely for fitness and recreation by amateurs, and dominated by Oxbridge gentlemen of the south, its power base had shifted to the industrial north. Four years of FA Cup wins by teams from Blackburn between 1883 and 1886 had already signalled the way the wind was blowing. But then the League – increasingly to be staffed by salaried Scottish ball artists, widely acknowledged as the architects of the passing game as opposed to the kick 'n' run approach – formalised the transition.

It was into such a footballing landscape that Bowman, born in Ontario in 1862, first set foot in Britain in August 1888, as a forward in the Canadian side. At home he had played his football for Berlin Rangers, Berlin being the former name of the city now known as Kitchener and the centre for Canadian football at the time. It is likely that he attended Berlin High School, whose alumni formed the Rangers. Primarily a right-sided player, he was good enough to represent his country and is recorded playing internationally, including against the United States in East Newark, New Jersey, on 25 November 1886, which the US won 3–2.

By 8 September 1888, Bowman's Canadians had already played four games on their tour, all in Ireland. The first, on 1 September, had been against County Antrim. The visitors won 6–2. The result filtered back across the Atlantic at the same time as reports of the third in a series of gruesome murders in London's Whitechapel district.

> All three murders have taken place in the same district, at about the same hour, and have been categorised by the same inhuman and ghoul-like brutality

reported *The Globe* in Toronto on its front page on Monday 3 September.

> The police have concluded that the same man did all three murders and that the most dangerous kind of lunatic is at large. Excitement is intense over the matter.

By the time the Canadians began their fifth tour fixture, in Glasgow on 8 September, Jack the Ripper, as he would later become known, had struck again. *The Times*, on the Monday, carried lengthy reports of the savage dismemberment of the latest victim, Annie Chapman, a prostitute. Elsewhere in the paper, latest intelligence came from India, Afghanistan, Burmah, Mexico, Hayti, Egypt, St Petersburg and Constantinople, to name a few. The 'Sporting Intelligence' was dominated again by horse racing and cricket (another 'startling' collapse for the Australians) but there was also lawn tennis, with news of the annual tournament at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne. And finally, there was football.

The first League matches were there, not as scores but as single-sentence reports, mixed together with other football games of the day, from both the rugby and association codes. Hence the report of the first League meeting between two of the Midlands' major teams read:

> Aston Villa v Wolverhampton Wanderers – played on the ground of the latter at Wolverhampton and ended in a tie, with a goal to each side.

This was listed above York v Hull…

> played under Rugby Union rules at York. Hull won by a goal and a try to a try

which in turn was listed higher than West Bromwich Albion v Stoke…

> The winners of the National Cup visited Stoke and gained a victory over the home side by two goals to none.

But the leading item in the section, consisting of the fixture in capital letters plus three whole sentences, was dedicated to the touring internationals.

> THE CANADIANS v GLASGOW RANGERS – Having played four matches at Belfast, three of which they won, the Canadians on Saturday

> engaged in a contest with the powerful Scotch club, the Glasgow Rangers, at Ibrox Park. After some spirited play the result was a tie match, each side kicking a goal. The Canadians continue their tour with a match at Aberdeen today.

In Scotland, the game was discussed in two lengthy articles in the Monday edition of the *Glasgow Herald*. One writer, no doubt mindful of the start of the English League, a competition that would lure the best Scots south, noted that

> our national pastime, instead of being on the wane, as some captious critics would have it, is in as flourishing a condition as ever.

The Canadians' draw with Rangers, in front of a reasonable crowd of 2,000, despite there being plenty of alternative games to choose in the city that day, was used as evidence. There had been 'considerable misgiving' before the match whether the tourists would have anything to show. But they secured their draw

> after displaying form which was admitted on all hands to have far exceeded expectations. They play the game as it should be played, in a true, gentlemanly spirit, and in every respect they will prove themselves foemen worthy of the steel of any organisation.

And so, tentatively, the concept that alien footballers might actually be able to play football, began, like the League in England, to evolve. As *The Globe*'s pseudonymous tour reporter, The Parson, wrote after the game with Rangers:

> The eyes of all the football world are on us – we feel it and our chests protrude about 2½ inches accordingly … The idea that Canada can produce something in the way of football worth going to see is growing

> gradually on the mind of the canny Scotchman.

As Bowman and co progressed south, so illusions were shattered about their talents and countenance alike. After the Canadians had beaten Lincoln City 3–1 on 29 September, The Parson wrote:

> Some queer ideas have been dispelled as to the colour, language and manners of the inhabitants of Canada as shown by its representatives on the football team. In this old fashioned city of Lincoln, one of the ministers told the secretary of the city club that he was going to see these blacks play football. On being told this it was suggested that we blacken our faces for the first half-time then come out from the dressing room like the Nigger boy that used Pears' soap. Everywhere we are called Yankees and told that we speak through our noses. What a sad blow to the swell members of the party to be told that they speak with a down-east Yankee twang! And [*that despite*] trying to acquire the English accent, not to mention the frequent use of that peculiarly English word, 'jolly'…

In Nottingham, at the start of October, the tourists took a break from the delights of the famous Goose Fair –

> menageries and side shows; shows where fat women, skeletons and 'real' American cowboys could be seen, all for the small sum of a penny. Fakirs and thieves of all kinds were in abundance

– to head to the Trent Bridge grounds and face the Notts County team. They lost 2–0 but not without heart.

Then at Newton Heath – who would later become Manchester United – the Canadians won 2–0, with Bowman on the score

sheet. The game was watched by 7,000 admiring spectators and the post-match banquet was hosted by a knight called Ferguson, Sir James to be precise, the Political Secretary at the Foreign Office.

Other opponents came from both sides of the amateur-professional divide, from Blackburn Rovers to Oxford University, from Aston Villa and West Bromwich to the Old Carthusians, concluding, on 31 October 1888, with a 1–0 defeat to the Swifts at the Kennington Oval, with the Prince of Wales in the crowd. After 23 matches in two months, the visitors had won nine, lost nine and drawn five. And as observers even in the heartland of the League acknowledged, they had given a decent account of themselves.

> Before the Dominion team came over their chances against our best English teams appeared rather remote

the *Blackburn Telegraph* reported.

> But the visitors have given ample proof that they know how to play clever and scientific football out in Canada… There is an impression abroad that the Canadians are merely imported Scotchmen but that is a fallacy for we are able to state positively that every man in the team was born in Canada.

Historic first

Despite the success of the tour, Bowman's League debut was not to come immediately. *The Globe* reported that he and two team-mates, Kranz and Brubacher, headed next to 'the Fatherland'. Bowman is later recorded back in Canada, playing in Toronto, from where he returned to England on a second tour in 1891. It was after this voyage that he signed for Accrington. And it was for Accrington, on 23 January 1892, that he first played – and scored – in a League match as his side beat West Bromwich Albion 4–2. An alien player, born and raised to adulthood in a country so far removed from Britain that some people were unaware what colour its inhabitants were, let alone

that they played international football, had started the process of reverse colonisation.

Bowman's time with Accrington was brief. He played five games and scored three goals at the tail of the 1891–92 season, which saw an expanded 14-team League. By the start of the next season he had joined Ardwick, one of 14 new teams in a further expanded two-division competition. On his League debut for Ardwick, on 18 February 1893, he scored as Crewe Alexandra were beaten 3–1. Although Ardwick were later forced into bankruptcy, Bowman remained with the club as they re-emerged in 1894 as Manchester City. In seven years, he would play 47 games in the League with them, his outings dwindling as his age ticked past 30.

Among the most notable games Bowman played with Ardwick was a club record-defeat, 10–2 at Small Heath – later Birmingham City – on 17 March 1894. There was also an 11–3 win, then a record for Manchester City, against Lincoln City on 23 March 1895. By that time Bowman was playing alongside the legendary outside-right, Wales's 'Wizard of the Wing', Billy Meredith. And towards the end of his time at City, the club signed Jimmy Ross, previously with Burnley and Liverpool but best remembered as a member of the Preston North End 'Invincibles' who won the first ever League and FA Cup Double in 1888–89 without losing a match.

To keep such company, Bowman was evidently a decent player. He was also versatile. Records even show him turning out as a goalkeeper, in an emergency capacity, against Newton Heath in a reserve match in November 1898. The result was 1–1. It was one of his last appearances in English football.

What happened next remains something of a mystery. Indeed not much is known about Bowman's life away from football, nor what work he undertook outside the game, if any. It is known, however, that he returned across the Atlantic and settled in America when his playing days were over. A story in a Kitchener newspaper in April 1929 reported on a reunion in Canada of the touring side of 1888. It appears that Bowman did not attend. He was said to have been living in the United States and had last been heard of in Butte, a copper mining city in western Montana. Investigations via the local archives office have not proved conclusively what became of him. Entries in a residents' directory for his most probable neighbourhood during the

period throw up two possible theories. One shows a Walter Bowman, a chef, married to a woman called Dixie. Given Bowman's advancing years, he would probably have retired by then. Another shows a widowed teacher, Marie Bowman, whose deceased husband had been called Walter. Whichever of these men had the footballing past, his journey from Toronto to Accrington to Manchester to Montana was the earliest international career path of a foreign Football League player.

Captain of history

While the final resting place of Walter Bowman is not certain, it is known where another significant overseas-born player, Edward Hagarty Parry, is buried. He never played League football – his career came too early for that – but his place in English footballing history warrants a mention.

Like Bowman, Parry was born in Canada, in Toronto on 24 April 1855, the son of Edward St John Parry and Lucy Susanna Parry (nee Hagarty) and baptised in St James' Cathedral in Toronto on 10 June 1855. His grandfather, Thomas Parry, a former missionary, once served as the Bishop of Antigua, typifying the nomadic lifestyle of the era's travelling classes.

Unlike Bowman, Parry left Canada with his family when he was young and moved to England. A fine scholar and sportsman, he attended Charterhouse School and later Oxford University, where he was formally admitted on 17 October 1874. He obtained second-class honours in Classical Moderations in 1876 and third-class honours in Modern History in 1878. In between, he played for Oxford University in the 1877 FA Cup final as they lost 2–1 to the prolific winners Wanderers.

Parry, who played at inside left, was a fast dribbler with a fair shot. He went on to play three times for England, once in 1879 against Wales, and twice in 1882, in Glasgow against Scotland and in Wrexham against Wales. But it was in the 1881 FA Cup final, when the Old Carthusians – former students of Charterhouse – beat the Old Etonians 3–0, with Parry scoring one of the goals, that he secured an historic first.

The significance of Parry's role is clearly marked, both in the publication *Bell's Life in London*, on the morning of the game, 9 April 1881, and in the match report in *The Times* on the following Monday. Both list the teams and identify Parry as the captain. So it was, more than 100 years before Eric Cantona, in

the 1990s, was widely claimed as the first foreign-born captain of an FA Cup-winning side, that Edward Parry actually became the first overseas-born player to achieve the feat.

Parry was later a teacher, becoming a headmaster in Slough between 1892 and retiring in 1918. He died on 19 July 1931 in West Bridgford, Nottingham, aged 76. His funeral was held at Plumtree, a few miles outside the city, and he was buried there, in the village churchyard, where he remains today, alongside his wife, Amelie Marthe.

Opening the door

While it had taken three seasons from the League's inception for Bowman to take his bow as the first foreigner, the incidence of overseas-born players increased markedly as the 19th Century drew to a close. James Dalton, a team-mate of Bowman's in Canada's 1891 touring side, stayed on in England and eventually signed for Sunderland. The extent of his career was a few games in the League in the 1893–94 season. As such, he was an early example of a transient visitor who either didn't make the grade or decided England wasn't for him.

The 1893–94 season also saw the League debut of Arthur Wharton from Ghana. A sportsman of considerable ability, he had already played for Preston North End in occasional cup matches. But he did not play League football until later, with Rotherham Town. Thanks to a detailed biography, *The First Black Footballer* by Phil Vasili, we know much about his triumphs, troubles and ultimately depressing end, although the title of that book no longer strictly applies.

The first black footballer now commonly accepted to have played for a league club in Britain was Andrew Watson, a Guyana-born warehouseman. He started playing in Glasgow in 1874 – pre-dating Wharton's football career by about a decade – and later went on to play for the famous Queen's Park club. He also represented Scotland three times. It was only in very recent times that curators at the Scottish Football Museum at Hampden Park discovered 19th-century references to Watson as a 'coloured gentleman'.

"For years, I had looked at our pictures of Watson in his Queen's Park and Scotland strips but never had the facts to back up the evidence of my own eyes," Ged O'Brien, the museum's director, said.

The census of 1881 shows Watson living in Govan, the working-class shipbuilding district of Glasgow that later produced such footballers as Sir Alex Ferguson. There is no record of why or when Watson came to Britain but his birth date on the census is given as 1857 and the place as Georgetown, Guyana, which was then a British colony. Watson was therefore, as far as has been established, not only the first black player but the first foreign-born player of note anywhere in Britain. But despite records showing he also ventured south of the border, he never played in the English Football League. Indeed he would have been ending his career as it started.

Keeping up appearances

The same was not true of Wharton, born in 1865 in Accra (then in the Gold Coast), the son of the Rev Henry Wharton, a Wesleyan Methodist Missionary from Grenada. Arthur's paternal grandfather had been a Scottish merchant. Arthur's mother, Annie, also had Scottish ancestry, being the daughter of another Scottish trader, John Grant, and Ama Egyiriba, a Fante royal.

Wharton's middle-class background meant he had the benefit of a good education. Some of it came in London in the late 1870s, and then, after time back in Ghana, at two missionary schools, in Cannock and Darlington, where he studied to become a missionary teacher. A remarkable all-round athlete, he came to prominence as a sprinter in the 1880s, winning the Amateur Athletic Association national sprint title at Stamford Bridge in 1886 in a time of 10 seconds flat. Had official international records been kept at the time he would likely have been deemed the fastest man in the world. He retained his title in 1887 and then won the unofficial professional championships of 1888 in Sheffield.

In the summer of that year Wharton was featured in the popular *Athletic Journal*. The article recalls an occasion when he was resting between races at an event in Yorkshire.

> He was lying down completely hidden from view by a rug. A couple of competitors were discussing their chances with the dark 'un, unaware of his near presence. One says to the other something to this effect, 'Who's he, that we should be

> frightened of him beating us? We can beat a blooming nigger any time.' Wharton, who had been taking it all in, jumped up from amongst his coverings and said, 'Allow me to give you to understand that I not only run but I do a little boxing when it is required.' The two friends were terror-stricken for the moment and made it their business to retire as early as possible. Moral: rugs, as well as walls, have ears sometimes. Wharton is a genuine sportsman, and is a good all-round man, not omitting the swimming, cricket and football branches of sport.

Speed was evidently Wharton's forte, but all his football was played in goal. He made his League debut for Rotherham in the 1893–94 season, playing for them 19 times before stints at Sheffield United, Rotherham (again) and non-league Ashton North End. He returned briefly to the League with Stockport County in the 1901–02 season.

One of Wharton's legacies was the spirit of entertainment he brought to football. Often eccentric on the pitch, he was known to hang from the crossbar to catch the ball with his feet. He was also a fine puncher – as any good boxer would be – although opponents' heads were as likely as the ball to feel the weight. There are also recorded incidents of him lying on the goal line during quiet spells only to jump up at the last moment to foil an approaching attacker.

But while such buoyancy of spirit gave him and his supporters some good times, his essential 'other-ness' – his phenomenal talents as well as his origins – did little but work against him. Black people were not supposed to excel, let alone enjoy doing so. And for every *Athletic Journal* writer who saw him, albeit patronisingly, as 'a good all-round man', there were plenty who thought he was playing above his station.

Wharton's private life was also complicated and he fathered one, possibly two, children by Martha, the sister of his wife, a local girl, Emma Lister. In later life, he became a pub landlord and a heavy drinker, and his sporting achievements were rapidly

– but never prominently – consigned to history. He spent some of the remains of his working life as a haulage hand at Yorkshire Main Colliery, Edlington, and died, aged 65, after a lengthy illness, on 12 December 1930. Two causes of death were noted on his death certificate, syphilis and epithelioma (a form of skin cancer). He was buried in a municipal cemetery in the local pit village. Only in 1997, after a memorial campaign was launched by the 'Football United, Racism Divides' campaign, was a headstone provided. The largest single donation came from the Professional Footballers' Association.

Success and skullduggery

Around the turn of the century came League debuts by various other players, who, like Wharton, were 'firsts' from their countries of birth. Not all were the children of colonials. Cornelius Hogan, the first player from Malta, joined New Brighton Tower in 1899 and later moved to Burnley. Wilfred Waller, a goalkeeper, was the first of more than 100 South Africans to join the League when he played for Bolton from 1899. Either side of that he played outside the League for Tottenham, Southampton and Watford among others. By 1907 he was back in South Africa, playing for a Springboks side against a touring party from Corinthians, another of his former English clubs.

The second South African, Alec Bell, had more of an impact. Born in Cape Town in 1882 of Scottish ancestry – which later earned him a Scotland call-up – he played 278 League games for Manchester United from 1902–03. His first four seasons saw United finish 5th, 3rd, 3rd and then 2nd in the Second Division. The last of these seasons, 1905–06, featured the renowned half-back line of Dick Duckworth, captain Charlie Roberts and Bell instrumental as United reached the quarter-finals of the FA Cup. More significantly, 12 years after relegation (at the end of the 1893–94 season as Newton Heath) the club went back up to the top division.

United then signed Walter Bowman's old Manchester City team-mate, Billy Meredith, from their city rivals. Meredith's years at City had ended in acrimony after he had been involved in bribery accusations and the club had suspended him for a year. He reacted by blowing the lid on a raft of illegal payments City had made to their players, himself included. The FA banned several City directors for life and most of City's team

from playing for the club ever again. United stepped in and signed Meredith and several others.

In 1907–08, with the Wizard's goals and the half-back line's resistance crucial, United won the League title for the first time. United took a second trophy, the inaugural Charity Shield, in 1908, a third with the FA Cup of 1909, and a fourth, with Bell still involved, when they took their second title in 1911. The last of those successes was deemed a fitting way to mark the end of a first season in a new home, Old Trafford. The following year the League was won by Blackburn Rovers, for whom Bell would briefly play before ending his career as the most successful foreign-born player of the era.

Not long after Bell left Manchester, United signed George 'Cocky' Hunter, one of 20 Indian-born players to feature in the League before the Second World War. Needless to say, none of them were Indian. The first was Jimmy Pass, a forward whose career at Stockport began a couple of years after Arthur Wharton's had ended there. Among the others was Alf Quantrill, who played for Derby, Preston, Bradford Park Avenue, Nottingham Forest and England; Les McDowall, who played, among other clubs, for Manchester City, who he would later manage; and Jack Dugnolle, who played for Brighton and Plymouth and later wrote an authoritative coaching manual.

Hunter, born in Peshawar in 1885, was a half-back who won the League title with Aston Villa in 1910. He also played for Oldham and Chelsea before his £1,300 move to Old Trafford but the deal ultimately proved poor value. The daring play which brought him admirers was often interpreted by neutral eyes as recklessness. This did not stop Manchester United making him their captain – nor has it stopped them in the face of similar criticism since – but the 1913–14 season proved a flop. United finished well down the table and Hunter, having fallen out with his directors, was suspended *sine die* for failing to comply with training regulations. He took his attitude and military background into the Great War and saw active service in France and Gallipoli.

Among the other 'firsts' of the era was John Cuffe, born in Sydney in 1880. He was the first Australian in the League, a full-back who had a lengthy career at Glossop from 1905. He also played cricket for Worcestershire. Billy Andrews, born in Kansas City in 1886, was the first League player born in the

USA, although he had Irish roots and played for Glentoran before becoming a wing-half at Oldham, Stockport and Grimsby. He was also capped by Ireland.

Another early player with connections to America was Tom Wilcox, the only League player known to have been born at sea. The son of a sea captain, he entered the world on board the four-masted *Grassendale* en route to America in 1879. His ability as an athlete became apparent across the Atlantic, where he reportedly excelled at punchball. After moving back to England at the turn of the century, he became a goalkeeper, attached at various times to Millwall Athletic, Woolwich Arsenal and Norwich, but made his League debut for Blackpool in 1906–07. He was a non-playing member of Manchester United's first championship-winning squad in 1907–08 and played for them twice the following season. After serving in the Great War, he ran a tobacconist's shop in Preston before retiring to Blackpool, where he died in 1962.

Most of the earliest foreign-born players – Wharton excepted – faced few, if any, problems with prejudice. For all the distance they had travelled they were white, they spoke English and they could mostly claim links to Britain or her Empire. This was not true of the first League player from continental Europe, Max Seeburg.

Going Continental

Born in Leipzig, Germany, in 1884, Max Seeburg moved to London as a boy but his country of birth would affect him throughout his life. Seeburg's father, Franck, arrived in England in the late 1880s to work as a furrier at a shop within sight of Tower Bridge. The family settled in Tottenham, where the young Max soon showed talent on the pitch. Despite his father disapproving of a career in the game – he felt his son, an apprentice carpenter, would be better served by a 'proper' trade – Max began playing for local side Cheshunt. Later he moved to Chelsea, then Tottenham, where he made his League debut in 1908–09. His other clubs in a nomadic career included Leyton, Burnley, Grimsby and Reading, who were then in the Southern League.

Seeburg's daughter, Margaret, was born in 1923, some 10 years after he hung up his boots to manage a pub. Yet in 2002, aged 79, she could still recall with clarity her father's stories of

his time in the game. Grimsby had been a special place, she recalled.

"My parents weren't far from the sea, so they could get in the water and strengthen their legs. There was none of these gymnasiums in those days." And settling in Reading after moving around the country for years had been a source of relief to her mother, Ellen. "She was quite delighted when they eventually came back to stay. She wasn't enthralled by the life, moving from town to town, finding somewhere new to live all the time."

The first repercussions for Seeburg of his birthplace came shortly after the start of the Great War.

"Father had assumed that that he and his brother, Franck Jnr, had been naturalised but they hadn't," Margaret recalled. "Franck was already fighting for Britain in France when they came and took dad away. He said to mother 'I've got to go' and he was taken to the POW internment camp in Newbury. The police in Reading knew him well and he was well liked so they sorted it all out quickly. He only stayed there a week before being released."

But the damage had already been done. Despite all his good relations with his employers and neighbours, the week he spent in Newbury cost him his job.

"They lost the pub and everything," said Margaret. "Tipped out, because my father had been born in Germany. Mother was absolutely shattered. Because of this blessed business with the war my parents spoke very little of the past. They blocked it out, the fact he was born a German."

Some 20 years later, in 1939, Margaret applied for her first job, at Berkshire County Council.

"I remember going to the post box with my application one evening. The next day, the very day it arrived, there was a policeman on the doorstep asking for father's naturalisation papers."

Seeburg, who died in 1972, owned a succession of Reading pubs including the one in Kings Road where Margaret was born.

"I used to go with him in the old days to watch Reading. He was always there and I took an interest, when football was football. I wouldn't go now. In those days you mixed with the people you saw playing."

Flair from afar

Arguably the most flamboyant import of the pre-1915 period was Hassan Hegazi. Born in Kremlah, on the east side of the Nile delta in September 1891, he was the spoilt son of a wealthy rural aristocrat, Mohammed Bey Hegazi. As a boy, he was rarely without a ball at his feet and played competitively from primary school onwards. Later, as a member of National Sporting Club, he spent his mid-teenage years competing against teams drawn from the British army bases and government offices stationed in the Middle East.

He arrived in London in the summer of 1911 to study engineering at University College and joined Dulwich Hamlet FC as a forward at the same time. His approach to the game was a revelation. Central attacking players at the time were, typically, burly individuals who hung around the goal. Finesse was an affliction. Bundled conversions were the norm. Hegazi was different, agile and quick. He was a sprinter, playmaker and dribbler. His ball control was superb, his passing second to none. True, he had an inclination, on occasion, to wander around and indulge his gifts. He would have been known perhaps, in later parlance, 'a luxury player'. A Le Tissier perhaps, or a Gascoigne. The kind of man who would seemingly be doing nothing until a shimmy, a flick and a shot ended with a bulge in the net. Hegazi ran the show and his goals were sweet and plentiful.

> The way he makes openings for himself and his wing men shows much brain work,

said the *South London Press* in September 1911…

> He should make quite a name for himself.

He did. The fans soon dubbed him 'Nebuchadnezzar'. And it wasn't long before Fulham of the Second Division saw his potential as an architect of their own Babylon. Their manager, Phil Kelso, asked him to play in a League match against Stockport County. The date could not have been more auspicious: 11 November 1911. Hegazi opened the scoring in a 3–1 win and was asked to play at Leeds the following week.

The authorities at Dulwich, not best pleased at potentially losing their man, went to see Hegazi at his lodgings in Gower Street, Bloomsbury.

"I was in a difficulty," Hegazi said. "For I wanted to play very much in League football, and at the same time I did not want to leave Dulwich Hamlet who have been very good to me. So I have decided to play for the Hamlet. I am sorry if Fulham are disappointed." Pa Wilson, the esteemed Dulwich manager, said that Hegazi's decision made him "as honourable a man as ever stepped onto a football field". And with that his League career was over.

Two days after his solitary outing for Fulham, a report on the match, with a photograph of the player and a few biographical details appeared in the *Athletic News* under the headline 'An Egyptian Centre Forward'. His goals were lauded as 'brilliant'. By the following week, the same publication's resident bard had been moved to write a long poem in dedication. It began:

Hussein Hegazi, by birth an Egyptian,
Djinn of the leather and wizard of wiles,
Do not imagine, though, by this description,
That he is fictive, and not in these isles.

If nothing else, Fulham's attempt to secure Hegazi's full-time services provoked an intense debate about the poaching of players. And although, in all the furore, his nationality was not an issue, it was only a matter of time before players such as Hegazi provoked not awe but suspicion.

Hegazi remained with Dulwich until 1913 and also represented Middlesex county five times. He toured in The Netherlands with Dulwich, and in France and Bohemia with his University. He subsequently enrolled at St Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he won a Blue on 7 January 1914 as Oxford University were defeated 2–1. He returned to Egypt in the summer of 1914.

Within weeks of his departure, Lord Kitchener, the Proconsul of Egypt, returned to London to take up his role as Secretary of State for War, in which he masterminded the recruitment drive with his 'Your Country Needs You!' campaign. Virtually every one of Hegazi's British male friends – students and fellow footballers – were to be involved in the Great War. Many lost their lives, including some of his team-mates from Dulwich.

Hegazi himself continued his football career at home, going on to play for his country in the Olympic Games of 1920 and

1924. In 1932, at the age of 40, he hung up his boots, his reputation as a sportsman beyond doubt. In his latter years, when married with five children, he developed a new reputation as a socialite and ladies' man. An affair with a prominent actress of the day, Naima Almassreya, gave early evidence that although you can take a maverick out of football, you can't remove the maverick from the man.

Hegazi died in Egypt in 1958 and has a street named after him, Sharia Hassan Hegazi, in the Garden City area of Cairo.

A first Great Dane

Two other players with international pedigrees also played in the League before the First World War. Isaac Van Den Eynden of Belgium played for Clapton Orient in the 1913–14 season. And Nils Middleboe, of Denmark, was attached to the Casuals and Newcastle before playing League football for Chelsea. He played 41 times for them from the 1913–14 season onwards. Photographs from the time show an awkward, apparently shy man with long skinny arms and a concave chest. But as his lengthy international career and authorship of coaching manuals showed, he lacked nothing in skill or mental application.

He came to the attention of English clubs through his involvement in two Olympic tournaments, in 1908 and 1912. The first, in London, saw the hosts prevail, beating Denmark – and Middleboe – in the final. By the 1912 Games in Stockholm he was captain, playing in the final as Denmark lost again to England having earlier steered his side to resounding wins over Norway and The Netherlands. While the likes of Chelsea were happy to employ Middleboe – albeit as an amateur – England's authorities would take a dimmer view of the Olympics after 1912. The 1924 and 1928 tournaments, both won by Uruguay, were ignored, as was the inaugural World Cup in 1930, also won by the South Americans. And as the 1920s unfolded, creating a new order of international football, so England became ever less willing to embrace it.

The resumption of organised football after the Great War saw more 'firsts' but most were by dint of colonial connections. Jack Butler, born in Sri Lanka, had a lengthy career with Arsenal. Frank Burton, born in Mexico, where his father had been working, played for West Ham. Francisco Enrique

Gonzales (aka Frank Peed), born in Argentina of a native father and Wolverhampton mother, would play for a succession of clubs in the 1930s. And Edward Laxton, born in Brazil, the son of a British engineer, made his league debut in 1920–21 for Norwich City. The next Brazilian-born player would not arrive in England until Mirandinha at Newcastle in the late 1980s.

A Cantona for the 1920s

An exception was the French international Eugene Langenove. Without exhaustive non-league records that do not exist, it is impossible to chart the movement of every player at every level around the world. But certainly numbers of Englishmen crossed the Channel to play professionally in France early in the 20th Century while Frenchmen played in England below national level around the same time. Goalkeeper Georges Crozier at Fulham, before their elevation from the Southern League, was among them. But it was Langenove, one of the star players of the French giants Olympique de Paris from 1919 to 1921, who was the first Frenchman in the Football League. Like one his most eminent successors, Eric Cantona, he was a man with a soupçon of attitude.

A right-sided defender, he won two caps for France in 1921, in one defeat against Italy in Marseille and another in Brussels against Belgium. An eventful year also saw an appearance in that year's French FA Cup final against Olympique's Paris rivals, Red Star, in the Stade Pershing. But then he got himself in the *merde*. He was suspended for three years in July 1921 for kicking another player in the eye during a friendly match. It is not recorded whether he used the kung fu style…

Undeterred by his sentence, he had a one-game trial with Le Havre in 1922, in the hope of an amnesty that never came. Banned from playing in France, he made his way across the Channel to find another employer. Walsall, then a Third Division (North) side in the tough industrial West Midlands, took him on near the start of the 1922–23 season. His debut came on 7 October 1922 against Crewe in a 1–1 draw, in which he played as an inside-right. Possibly the position did not suit him – he'd made his name at home as a defender – but after he played there again the following week against Rochdale, he was dropped.

He returned to France, where another year was added to his suspension for having played professionally in England. He eventually resumed his career in 1925–26 with Red Star. Not a chap to learn his lessons quickly, he kicked another opponent during a friendly in March 1926. Red Star expelled him. As history would later show, bad behaviour is not necessarily a hindrance to a player as long as he does the business on the pitch. Langenove went on to play for SC Draguignan, AS Cannes and Nice before ending his career with a string of minor clubs dotted around the suburbs of Paris. He left behind no record of speeches about seagulls, trawlers or sardines.

The Pyramid effect

Throughout the 1920s, the trickle of colonial-born players from South Africa and India continued, and the second Egyptian arrived. He was Tewfik Abdallah and was the last international from his country to sign for a League club before Ibrahim Said briefly joined Everton of the Premier League in 2003.

Born in Cairo in 1897, Tewfik moved to Derby, aged 23, in 1920, probably as a result of knowing the club's Scottish full-back, Tommy Barbour, who had served in Egypt, where Tewfik had often played against the British Army. Tewfik's main aim in migrating was to find experience in the engineering trade but his arrival caused a stir.

The front cover of the *Topical Times* in November 1920 featured a photograph of him grinning as he ran with a ball. This cheery-looking chap was set against a line-drawn backdrop complete with a pyramid, the Sphinx and palm trees. 'Derby's Dusky Dribbler' said the billing. There was a brief mention of him inside, but only in passing in a news item about the 'new fashion' of 'going far afield for players'.

Sheffield United had just secured the services of a young Canadian outside-left, Jack Coule, who had resigned from his job as a Mountie to travel to the steel city. The article reported that although he'd been born in England, he'd lived in Canada since the age of five.

> He is a magnificent specimen of manhood, standing 6ft 1in and weighing 13st 2lbs. He formerly played for the Mounted Police team,

every member of which was at least
6ft and 13 stones!,

Clearly, the appreciation of Canadian football had grown since Walter Bowman's day even though Coule ultimately failed to make the grade.

Tewfik had what it took, although it would be later, in America, that he was most appreciated. An inside-right of no little technical ability, he made his Derby debut at home to Manchester City in October 1920. He was the subject of numerous jibes about his quirky style and trademark chewing – which earned him the nickname 'Toothpick' – not to mention his struggles with the language. One probably apocryphal tale of his first game saw him take to the field asking: "Where's me camel?". Mick Hamill, it transpired, was an Irishman making his City debut and Tewfik had been assigned to mark him.

Derby won the game 3–0, with Tewfik scoring. It was first of 15 appearances for Derby but his first and only goal. The club were relegated and although he was retained, he fell out of favour and was sent on loan to Cowdenbeath in the Scottish Second Division. The fans took him to their hearts, nicknaming him 'Abe'. According to local legend, he also won the ultimate accolade when a prominent local miner named his greyhound 'Abe' in his honour. Hampered by injury, he lasted a season before moving to non-league football in Wales with Bridgend Town. His last spell in Britain was at Hartlepools at the end of the 1923–24 season.

The American dream

In the summer of 1924, Tewfik left England for the American Soccer League, which was causing quite a stir in Britain, from where players were being lured with good prospects and hard cash. The economic downturn in the early 1920s had already seen waves of emigrants in all professions heading west to America. Now the dollar was enticing 'freebooter' footballers to break their contracts at home and join the rush.

Is American Football Menace Real?

asked one typically hysterical headline of the day.

The threat of a talent drain was seen as ever more likely because the United States was not bound by any international agreements on transfers.

One of the biggest names to move – and fuel the mid-1920s panic – was the Everton and England outside-right, Sam Chedgzoy. A strategist and tactician, he was also famous for having exposed a flaw in the law regarding corners. The law made provision for goals to be scored directly but did not outlaw the kicker playing the ball twice. In a game against Arsenal in 1924, Chedgzoy took a corner, passed to himself, dribbled inside and scored. The referee, who'd dropped his whistle in amazement, almost penalized Chedgzoy but was persuaded to check the rulebook at half-time. The FA changed its laws within 48 hours, heralding the innovation of the 'short corner' of today.

Another high-profile migrant was a certain Mick Hamill of Manchester City and Ireland. Tewfik and Hamill both went to clubs in New England, the Providence Clamdiggers and Boston Wonder Workers respectively.

Tewfik played in the ASL until 1928, first with the Clamdiggers, where he scored a goal every other game, then the Fall River Marksmen, Hartford Americans and New York Nationals. He also played for the ASL all-star team against Nacional of Montevideo at the Polo Grounds in New York on 2 April 1927. Later he had a stint in Canada with Montreal Carsteel who were then under the managerial reigns of Chedgzoy. Tewfik was later a coach himself, in the US, although it is thought he finally left America after becoming disaffected at the racial divide where he, being black, was often not allowed to stay in 'white hotels' with his team. It is thought Tewfik returned to Egypt, although the Football Association there has been unable to confirm what became of him.

Tewfik's time in Britain, and his subsequent move to America, were symptomatic of the growing international market in players. Even though the United States had passed an Immigration Act in 1921, which was the first real attempt to ration the number of people coming in, football was different. The British were not only about to intensify the rules governing players going out but also to tighten the regulations to stop any foreigners coming in.

Banning foreigners

The pivotal event that spurred this action was an attempt by Arsenal to sign an Austrian goalkeeper, Rudy Hiden, in the late summer of 1930. The Gunners' manager, Herbert Chapman, and Hiden's club, Vienna, had agreed a fee and a two-month

contract was prepared that included the option for an extension. Arsenal had even gone to the trouble of finding Hiden suitable supplementary work as a chef. His boat duly arrived in England, where he was promptly refused admission to the country. Hiden's was not a singular case. The Ministry of Labour said allowing such people into the country would restrict employment opportunities for British workers.

Signs that the authorities would not back Hiden's cause had first come, resoundingly, in the *Topical Times* column of the game's most vocal administrator, Charles Sutcliffe, earlier in August. He said that the Management Committee of the League would discuss the matter, if it arose, on the 25th of that month.

Under the headline 'This Foreign Player Business', he wrote:

> If and when a registration form with the accompanying memorandum of the contents of the player's agreement arrived at the league office, the Management Committee can then take such action as it thinks fit and consistent with its rules.
>
> I hope we may be spared giving an official opinion, not because I fear anyone would shirk it but merely because I feel the idea of bringing 'foreigners' to play in league football is repulsive to the clubs, offensive to British players and a terrible confession of weakness in the management of a club.
>
> If the report of the Arsenal's intention is accurate, I cannot see why the authorities should refuse admission to players engaged or proposed to be engaged by three other clubs and then favour the Arsenal. If such importations are allowed, where will it end? The difficulties are innumerable and if the opportunity arises I hope the

> Management Committee will decline to register continental players.

Sutcliffe, and by extension the authorities, could not have made their stance clearer had they gone to Dover themselves, waited for Hiden to disembark, given him two fingers and told him to clear off back where he'd come from.

Sure enough, when the Football Association's various committees met at the FA's Lancaster Gate HQ on Monday 25 August, the opinion was voiced that the Government should be encouraged to stop imports before they became common. This became official policy, as laid out in the minutes of the FA's International Selection Committee meeting of that day. Minute No. 11 was as follows:

> 11. – Alien Professional Players. The Committee having considered a letter from the Minister of Labour, decided to make the following recommendation to the Council:–
>
> In reply to an enquiry of the Minister of Labour, the Council of The Football Association is not in favour of granting permits for alien players to be brought into this country for the purpose of being employed as football players and would desire a continuance of the present practice of the Minister of Labour.

The minute was submitted to the FA Council that day and the recommendation immediately adopted. Sutcliffe then used his *Topical Times* column of 6 September 1930 to explain precisely how united the authorities and the Government had been on the issue.

> The Football Association have sounded the death-knell of the proposal to engage alien football players

he trumpeted. He quoted the Minister of Labour as saying:

> Why should an alien be permitted to land to keep a Britisher out of a job?

He said the Player's Union, which also represented coaches, was initially afraid that stopping foreign players might see retaliatory measures that would limit opportunities for British coaches abroad. And yet he said the PFA ultimately resolved:

> We don't care, keep the aliens out.

Sutcliffe ended his piece with a double flourish.

> It may now be assumed that the Austrian will finish his chef education in another country.

Then:

> It will be a bad day for club managers when they have to cultivate team spirit in a team of players where some would not understand a word said to them.

The matter did not finish there. Arsenal, having been thwarted in their attempt to sign Hiden, had gone and secured the services of another foreign goalkeeper already resident in the country. His name was Gerry Keizer and he became the first Dutch international at Highbury some 65 years ahead of Glenn Helder and Dennis Bergkamp in 1995. Charles Sutcliffe was almost apoplectic. The steam from his ears could almost be imagined as he wrote his column for 13 September 1930. Not only had Arsenal already played Keizer – who had been attached to Millwall and Margate previously – but they had circumvented the spirit of the FA's new 'anti-professional foreigner' stance with a bizarre arrangement. Keizer, it seemed, had been offered a professional contract and accepted it. But Arsenal, knowing the authorities would refuse a work permit, had torn it up. Instead, Keizer was offered terms as an amateur and duly received a permit to play without pay.

Sutcliffe wrote:

> Thus we had a club of untold wealth who could well afford to get a professional [*British*] goalkeeper, who, in turn, would make room for another unemployed [*British*] professional, playing a player with an alien permit and without pay.

With his disgust barely disguised, he added that he was 'British to the bone' and that if the time ever came when the country could not find British players for its teams there would be something seriously amiss.

In the event, Keizer, who had a reputation for being something of a bruiser, only played 12 times for Arsenal, moving down a division to join Charlton the next season. Chapman's Arsenal, largely without him, went on to utterly dominate English football in the 1930s, winning the League five times between 1931 and 1938.

In the months following Hiden's non-arrival and Keizer's appointment at Arsenal, the debate intensified within the FA about what else could be done to stop foreign players. Clearly the Government was on side but that would not necessarily be permanent. In any case, the authorities wanted control of their own affairs. By December 1930, the FA Council was considering a proposal that would ban non-British players from playing in FA Cup matches. This could effectively be achieved by introducing a two-year residency rule to deter impulse buying. But by the time the FA came to formalise this notion, in June 1931, the game's authorities took more draconian action still. They changed the Rules of the Association.

The following amendment to the rules concerning the eligibility of players was formally approved by the FA Council at Lancaster Gate on 1 June that year.

> A professional player who is not a British-born subject is not eligible to take part in any competition under the jurisdiction of this Association unless he possesses a two years' residential qualification within the jurisdiction of the Association.

To much of the world, the door was closed. Between 1931 and 1939, only players with colonial ties came in.

Alf Charles was notable as the first player born in Trinidad. A magician by trade, he was attached to Burnley, Nelsen, Darwen and Stalybridge but only played League football for Southampton, and then only one game in the 1936–37 season. Otherwise, the biggest single country of origin was South Africa, with 24 League players arriving between the wars. Some

were sons of servicemen, such as the Osborne brothers, Frank, Reg and Harold, who had returned to England as children, then played through the 1920s with a series of clubs. Reg was with Leicester and Frank with Fulham, Tottenham and Southampton. Both had long League careers and were capped for England. Frank was later secretary-manager at Fulham from 1948 to 1964.

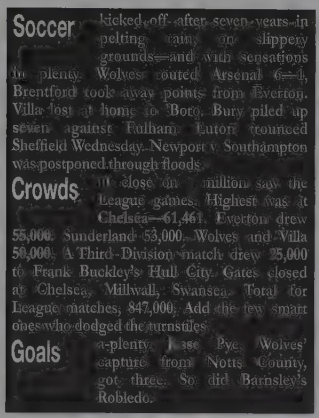
Other players were born and raised to adulthood in South Africa and were either spotted by British teams, many of whom toured that popular location, or came to Britain on tours themselves and stayed on. Liverpool's Arthur Riley, a goalkeeper, and Gordon Hodgson, who would become one of Anfield's greatest ever goal-scorers, arrived by the latter route after a Springbok tour to the UK and Europe in October and November 1924.

Hodgson scored 232 goals for Liverpool in 359 League games, all in the First Division, an astonishing ratio in any era. It was no surprise he was capped by England. He also played cricket for Lancashire and football for Aston Villa and Leeds before turning his hand to management with Port Vale. After taking charge in 1946, he oversaw the club's move to their current stadium, Vale Park, in 1950. He died the next year, aged 47.

And so these 'non-foreign' overseas players came through the 1930s to Liverpool, Aldershot, Fulham, Millwall, Southampton, Chesterfield and elsewhere. Umpteen destinations from few ports of origin. What a difference another war would make.

CHAPTER TWO

Back In Business



Soccer kicked off after seven years in pelting rain, on slippery grounds—and with sensations in plenty. Wolves routed Arsenal 6—1, Brentford took away points from Everton. Villa lost at home to Boro. Bury piled up seven against Fulham. Luton trounced Sheffield Wednesday. Newport v Southampton was postponed through floods.

Crowds ... close on a million saw the League games. Highest was at Chelsea—61,461. Everton drew 55,000. Sunderland 53,000. Wolves and Villa 50,000. A Third-Division match drew 25,000 to Frank Buckley's Hull City. Gates closed at Chelsea, Millwall, Swansea. Total for League matches, 847,000. Add the few smart ones who dodged the turnstiles.

Goals a-plenty. Jesse Pye, Wolves' capture from Notts County, got three. So did Barnsley's Robledo.

The Daily Mirror
Monday 2 September, 1946

TAKE THAT. A debut hat-trick. What a way to bid *adios* to the war.

Seven years on from the last official League matches in England, 16 months on from VE Day and 363 days since VJ Day had marked the cessation of hostilities in the Pacific, football was back in business. On 'F Day', as the tabloids had dubbed Saturday 31 August 1946, the national game, like the nation itself, started to return to its feet. And George Robledo, born in Chile, ended his first 90 minutes in the League with three goals to his exotic name.

Robledo wore the No9 shirt for Barnsley of the Second Division that afternoon. Their match against Nottingham Forest at Oakwell drew a crowd of 17,317. Forest scored twice. Robledo went one better. He scored another two in a 4–2 win at Sheffield Wednesday in his next game, all of two days later. The players were obviously hungry after a seven-year wait. Two outings, five successful strikes, four points.

Robledo played 42 games that season and racked up 23 goals. Before his time as a Tyke was up, he made 114 appearances and scored 47 goals. Later, with Newcastle – 164 games, 91 goals – he scored the winner in an FA Cup final. It was his second FA Cup success in two years, in the second of six consecutive FA Cup finals that featured landmark contributions by players born overseas.

In August 1946, football in the post-war era faced exactly the same crises as society at large. Manpower was insufficient, rebuilding was the key. Many of the men walking onto pitches for the 3.15pm kick-offs had never played League football before. Numerous players had been killed in the war. Others had been more fortunate, losing only the best years of their careers.

Britain had not been totally devoid of war-time competitions, often staffed by visiting players, but as *The Times* noted in the countdown to 'F Day', war-time football

> served its purpose [*but*] was unreal
> and may be forgotten gracefully.

Now it was back to points and prizes; promotion, relegation, honours; the drama of the FA Cup, and all without an ample reservoir of youth upon which to draw. The League, resuming with the same teams in the same divisions as during the abandoned 1939–40 season, was facing the sternest test in its history.

There were signs that wider society was returning to some kind of normality, albeit after a process of re-evaluation. Comedian Charlie Chaplin, for example, was again able to displace more solemn stories from the front pages, even if it was to announce that he was throwing away his moustache, bowler hat and walking stick "because the funny little man I always portrayed has no meaning to the present generation".

And the footballers' union, intent as ever on casting off its own shackles, was again lobbying for an increase in the maximum wage, from £10 a week to £12. This latest campaign came as US baseball players secured their own new deal – in less than two hours – of a minimum annual salary of £1,250 plus pension plan, expenses and representation on their governing body.

But the world at large was still distracted by post-war dilemmas. An opinion poll in Berlin showed that 1.9 per cent of

people thought the Nazi war criminals at the Nuremberg trials, which had been going on for 10 months, should be unconditionally released. This 1.9 per cent of 'incorrigible fanatics' made the headlines in the British press ahead of the 49.8 per cent of Germans who wanted those on trial to hang or the 48.3 per cent who favoured the softer option of lifelong detention in hard labour camps.

In London, the newspapers were dominated by the court martial of Major Cecil Boon, on trial facing 11 charges of 'aiding the Japs' while a prisoner in Hong Kong. His defence team said he'd been put in an 'unenviable position' of being asked to carry out the orders of his captors. His critics said he had been unduly harsh in doing so, and that he had received extra cigarettes for his work.

The letters' pages of newspapers and magazines were still dominated by matters relating to the war.

> Children under two years should have a bigger sugar ration [*wrote one correspondent*]. I would rather do without my four-months-old baby's bacon ration – he doesn't need that – in exchange for more sugar.

Another reader, not atypically, had written asking why his house, blitzed in 1940, had still only received 'first-aid' repairs. Others he knew had been almost patched up.

Even popular adverts required amendments for the times, with Cadbury's taking extra space to inform consumers:

> Although milk chocolate is one of the most nourishing foods made from milk, Cadbury's are allowed only a very small proportion of the surplus summer milk allocated each year to manufacturers. This is why Cadbury's milk chocolate is in short supply. When you are lucky please save it for the children. There's a glass and a half of full-cream milk in every half pound.

Talent from another planet

As for football, the country's major leisure-time solace, it was on the verge, through necessity and accident and circumstance, of its most multi-national era to date. The rules and regulations designed to keep foreigners out would remain in place – and indeed be strengthened yet again – but the League soon featured 'firsts' from, among other places, Bermuda, Jamaica, Hungary, Italy, Iceland, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Spain and Switzerland. And, in the wake of their pre-war pioneer compatriots, more players would arrive from Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Australia and South Africa. Some of this new wave were refugees, others civil servants or students or servicemen or businessmen. Some were professionals, others amateur. Some stayed a few games, others for decades. What George Robledo did, on 31 August 1946, was announce their arrival in emphatic fashion.

"I just thought he came from another planet, another world," recalled Sir Bobby Robson, a boyhood fan of Robledo. George moved to Newcastle in 1949, the year before Robson left his hometown for London to begin his own career with Fulham.

"Thick-set, swarthy, he had a Chilean countenance, half sunburnt. Good-looking chap actually. Compact, solid player, a goal-scorer. He got in with the centre-forward, he saw the crosses, he got in the box. He worked very hard, he could turn on the ball, he could play the good pass."

Robson was in attendance at Wembley, as a fan, for both Robledo's FA Cup successes in 1951 and 1952.

"He was a bit like Alan Shearer, really, a good solid body, good legs, strong thighs, he got up and down and he played in that attacking half. He could turn on the ball and he was adept in the air. I just thought he was a pretty good player."

Robledo's mother, Elsie, had been born and raised in South Yorkshire. Aged 18, she travelled to Argentina to work as a governess to the children of an English mine manager. When her employer was later transferred to northern Chile, she moved too. It was there, in Iquique, that she met Aristides Robledo, an accountant, and there she had three children, including George, in 1926, and Ted, who also played for Barnsley, and Newcastle, in 1928. Not long after the arrival of a third son, Walter, in 1932, Elsie decided to return to England. Aristides stayed behind,

never to see his wife or two of his sons again. George, on a later trip back home to play internationally for Chile, was the exception.

Elsie and the boys settled in West Melton, Yorkshire, where George, having developed into a fine athlete, played amateur football for Huddersfield and Barnsley in the war. He joined the latter professionally in April 1943, the month of his 17th birthday. Three years later he made the national papers with his debut League hat-trick. He went on to become a huge favourite with the fans, even inspiring a local poet to immortalise him in verse.

Relentlessly he surges on; Intrepid, fearless, cool,
The foeman cannot stem the tide; Engulfed in this whirlpool.
With desperation in their hearts; They give a cry of pain,
Then – crash – the ball is in the net; Robledo strikes again.

Such prowess in front of goal was bound to attract attention. Thus in January 1949, Newcastle United, on their way to becoming regular top-four finishers in the First Division, tempted George away to the north-east. They paid £26,500, with George making a condition that Ted move too. He did, and they took Elsie and Walter for good measure.

George, or 'Pancho' as his team-mates nicknamed him, went straight into the Newcastle side, forming an attacking partnership with Jackie Milburn that was to become the country's most feared combination. By the end of the 1949–50 season, his form had even earned a call-up to the Chilean national side for the 1950 World Cup in Brazil. There he played in all Chile's group matches, including a 2–0 defeat to an England team featuring Alf Ramsey, Tom Finney, Stan Mortensen and Wilf Mannion. In Chile's third and last match of the tournament, George opened the scoring in a 5–2 win over the USA, who three days earlier had pulled off one of the greatest-ever World Cup shocks by beating England 1–0.

Returning as a hero in both Chile and England, George helped Newcastle to fourth place in the League in 1950–51. The season was crowned when Newcastle beat Blackpool – a side that included Stanley Matthews and Mortensen – in the FA Cup final. Milburn scored both goals, with George the provider of the crucial opener, five minutes into the second half.

The following season Newcastle finished eighth in the League but scored more goals – 98 – than any other side. Another 15 were scored in the Cup. George scored 39 in all competitions, with 33 coming in the League, making him the country's leading marksman. By this point, Ted was also in the Newcastle team and the brothers played together in the FA Cup final of 1952, against Arsenal.

The match was remembered for the Londoners' valiant display after being reduced to 10 men after 27 minutes by an injury to Walley Barnes, their right-back. "We have won the cup but the glory is yours," said Stan Seymour, the Newcastle director-manager, to the Arsenal players afterwards. But the glory was also George Robledo's, having been the man, five minutes from time, who attached himself to a cross from Bobby Mitchell and headed home the decisive goal. The decider in the final the following year would also be scored by an overseas-born player, Bill Perry of South Africa, as Blackpool beat Bolton 4–3 in the famous 'Matthews Final'. But more of that later.

The 1952–53 season saw Arsenal win the League and Newcastle finish seventh from bottom. After repeated approaches from Chilean clubs, George and Ted ultimately joined Colo Colo of Santiago. The chance of playing in their country of birth, not to mention earning salaries that far exceeded the kind of money they could earn in wage-capped England, had proved irresistible. The brothers both went on to win League titles with Colo Colo and regularly played for Chile, where they were known as 'Jorge' and 'Eduardo' despite having been baptised with anglicised names.

After his playing days were over George went into coaching and later teaching, while Ted returned to England for a brief spell with Notts County. Ted later worked on oil rigs, only to die in mysterious circumstances in 1970 after going missing from a ship in the Persian Gulf.

"I heard Ted was on a banana boat," Bobby Robson said. "The body was never found. I think he was thrown overboard. Disappeared off the boat. Obviously murdered. That's the message I got."

No-one, in fact, was ever found guilty of Ted's murder. There had been talk of a fight between him and the captain. But although the captain was charged with murder, he was acquitted.

George died in Chile of a heart attack in 1989, age 63, never knowing what had happened to his brother. George's Chilean widow, Gladys, stayed in touch with Bobby Robson and indeed travelled to Newcastle at the end of 2002 to unveil a plaque at St James' Park in honour of her late husband.

The Robledos, especially George, made the kind of footballing contribution to the post-war years that would later be held up as trademarks of the best foreign players. Their professionalism was unquestioned, on or off the pitch. They trained well and looked after themselves as full-time athletes, not twice-weekly entertainers who could spend five nights a week in the pub. They sought new experiences, and ultimately better money, befitting their talents. And George, while adapting to whatever system of play he was asked to be a part of, also liked innovation. Players who could execute the 'bicycle kick' were a rarity and he was one of them. Above all, through their looks, style and George's flair, they compelled people to pay good money to walk through the turnstiles and watch them play. And on numerous occasions those same people would leave two hours later having seen something just a little bit different, a little bit magical.

Journeymen and trailblazers

While Arnold Woollard could not claim to have had quite such an effect, he nonetheless won many admirers. He was the first Bermudan to play in the League – and the first Bermudan to play anywhere in the world professionally – after joining Northampton in 1949 on the recommendation of Bermuda's High Commissioner. After being converted from a winger to a full-back, he then moved to Peterborough from where Newcastle, impressed by his displays in the giant-killing FA Cup run of 1952–53, signed him for £4,000, then a record fee to a non-League club. He played only 10 times alongside the likes of the Robledos and Milburn but considered his time at St James' Park, which included a part in the successful FA Cup run of 1955, a highlight in his career. He later gave long service to Bournemouth, where he played a part in FA Cup upsets over Wolves and Tottenham, before a second short spell with Northampton, helping them win the Third Division in 1962–63. He returned to Bermuda to work in a bank. In 1964, aged 33, he was a member of his country's first international side ever to play outside Bermuda. They lost to Iceland.

Newcastle did not have a monopoly on foreign players in the north-east of the 1950s. Sunderland had two South Africans, Ted Purdon, a forward who also played League football for Barrow, and Don Kitchenbrand, another attacker. There was also the long-serving Australian-born goalkeeper, Willie Fraser, although as his name suggests, his roots were in Scotland, a country he represented.

Middlesbrough also had an overseas goalkeeper, Norman Malan from South Africa, but he played just twice before moving to Scunthorpe and Bradford Park Avenue. Another more significant foreign-born goalkeeper at Ayresome Park was Rolando Ugolini, the first Italian to play in the League. And strictly speaking, despite having moved to Britain – Glasgow, to be precise – with his parents as a toddler, he *was* Italian when he played his first League match for Boro against Chelsea at the start of the 1948–49 season. The reason was that he had never been naturalised. Quite why this was, Ugolini has never been certain, although it may have been because his father wanted Rolando to retain that key part of his Italian heritage. Or it may have been that Ugolini Snr did not feel especially predisposed to British officialdom, having been interned on the Isle of Man during the Second World War because he was Italian, and Italy had sided with Germany.

"It was only for three months," Rolando recalled. "Although during that time me and my mother were sent to live in an unprotected area of Glasgow where we spent every single night in a bomb shelter as Clydebank was blitzed."

Whatever the reasons, Ugolini was officially Italian when he first played for Middlesbrough. And that meant the football authorities deemed him to have broken their rules. His first major club had been the Glasgow giants, Celtic, from where he moved in May 1948 for £7,000. Therefore, when he made his Boro debut not only was he an Italian, but he was an Italian who had not lived within the jurisdiction of the English FA for two years before playing a League game. And as the FA rules – changed in 1931 (see Chapter One) – stated at the time, he was therefore ineligible to play in any competition within the jurisdiction of the English FA. His time in Scotland did not count.

Matters only came to a head before the third round of the FA Cup in the 1948–49 season. Possibly the protectionist FA, still keen on keeping foreigners out despite the labour situation of

the post-war period, had taken its hawkish eyes off the ball before then. Thus this 'foreigner', born in Lucca but raised almost entirely in Britain, had been allowed to slip through the net. But come the FA Cup, and no doubt a flurry of media interest in Ugolini's fine and often theatrical displays, the authorities decided to clamp down. It was clear evidence that the anti-foreigner stance was still well and truly in place.

"It was approaching the first Cup tie I was due to play in and the FA said that I could only play if I was British," Ugolini said. "They said I wasn't British, and until I was, I wouldn't be able to play."

Middlesbrough, faced with an intransigent FA but an important Cup match looming on 8 January 1949, at Brentford, did the only thing they could.

"They put me in a taxi, sent me up to the appropriate office in Linlithgow in Scotland and got me to become a naturalised British subject."

As luck would have it – bad luck, in this case – Middlesbrough of the First Division, complete with Ugolini, went to Brentford of the Second Division, and lost 3–2. The winner was scored by a Scotsman, Peter McKennan, who wrapped things up with a 40-yard scorcher. "Like a bullet it was," said Ugolini.

Middlesbrough signed McKennan a few months later. Ugolini stayed with Boro until 1957, playing 334 matches, before four years with Wrexham. He retired in Edinburgh to a life of golf.

Winging in from Jamaica

Most of Ugolini's time at Middlesbrough was spent in the same team as Lindy Delapenha. He was the first Jamaican ever to play League football and the first black player to be part of a championship-winning team, with Portsmouth in 1948–49.

Born in Kingston in 1927, the young Delapenha excelled at school in a variety of sports, winning trophies at youth level in athletics, cricket and tennis.

"But football was what I liked," he recalled. "Academically I wasn't going to be a doctor or a lawyer so when my sports master said he thought I might make something as a player, I thought I'd give it a go. And England was the only place I could try."

The 18-year-old's parents funded the cost of a one-way ticket, £40. It bought a berth on a ship transporting British POWs on a circuitous route home after years of captivity at the hands of the Japanese.

"Most of them had had an awful time, but they looked after me and gave me some good advice," said Delapenha. "I knew I wouldn't be able just to go over and start playing football straight away so the idea was to join the army, the physical training corps, spend some time playing some football there and see what happened. I arrived in November 1945 in Southampton. My first night was spent in a Nissan hut made for 5,000 people. I was the only one there. I hadn't really thought about the situation I'd find but it wasn't that – being in Jamaica one minute and then in this strange place, washing in freezing water – the next."

It quickly became apparent that part-time enlistment would not be possible. That left two options: find a club immediately despite having no experience, or sign-up full-time in the army and take his chances down that route.

"Before signing up I thought I'd just go and see Arsenal and show them the letter of recommendation from my sports master. Tom Whittaker, who was assisting at Highbury at the time [*and would soon become the manager*], put me up and played me in a few reserves trials. He said I just wasn't ready for it but to come back and see him when I got out of the army.

"I did service for two years at a barracks in Brentford and then got posted overseas. It was a blessing in disguise. I blossomed in the heat of Egypt, played football, cricket, ran 10.1 seconds for the 100 yards. I made a bit of name for myself. During one game against the Egyptian national side, a scout spotted me and said I might be useful to Chelsea or Portsmouth. He wrote me a letter of recommendation. When I was demobbed in 1948 I had nowhere to live but I had a friend who lived not far from Portsmouth who said I could stay with him. That's why I went to see the Portsmouth manager, Bob Jackson. I gave him the letter. He said he'd give me a trial to see what I was worth. We went to Bristol Rovers with the reserves. He signed me at half-time. He said he'd seen enough."

That was in April 1948. In the 1948–49 season, Portsmouth, in their golden jubilee season, won the first of their back-to-back League titles, ahead of Manchester United in second.

In 1949–50, they won again, finishing level on points with Wolves but taking the League by dint of a better defensive record. The second title-winning side had involved, for five games, the Swedish international forward Dan Ekner, who was the first man from his country in the League. He'd come to England to read business studies at college and was only allowed to play short-term as an amateur. He later went on to forge a long and successful professional career in France, Italy, America, Spain, Germany and The Netherlands.

Like Ekner, Delapenha only featured sporadically in Portsmouth's championship-winning seasons but he did enough to earn the chance of moving centre-stage elsewhere. The catalyst for his transfer to the north-east was a dynamic performance for Portsmouth against Boro on 3 September 1949, which Pompey won 5–1. Two days later, at Aston Villa, he would suffer serious ankle-ligament damage in a challenge with Villa's wing-half, Amos Moss. While he was recuperating, and trying to fight his way back into the team, Middlesbrough's manager, David Jack, approached Bob Jackson and asked what had happened to the lad who'd played so well against his team. Jackson explained and Jack made an offer. Jackson agreed to sell on the informal condition that Delapenha be guaranteed first-team football. The deal was completed in April 1950.

On arrival at Ayresome Park, Delapenha, who favoured the inside-right position in the forward line, found himself in the reserves.

"You're not playing me in the first team," he told Jack, who didn't need to point out that he already had a rather decent inside-right in Wilf Mannion. Along with four other giants of the era – Stanley Matthews, Stan Mortensen, Tommy Lawton and Tom Finney – Mannion helped comprise the 'Famous Five' England forward line, regarded by many as the best attacking line-up that England ever fielded.

"Can you play outside-right?" Jack asked Delapenha, who replied that he'd give it a go. Some go. His combination with Mannion brought the house down and eventually led to Delapenha becoming Middlesbrough's biggest name of the mid-50s and their highest-paid player. In 270 games, he scored 93 goals, a magnificent return for a winger. His ball control was superb and the fans delighted in his flicks and tricks, innovative at the time.

His favourite memories revolve around games where for one reason or another he was not expected to do well, but he confounded his critics. The notion that a man from Jamaica would struggle in snow irked him.

"When it was so cold and snowy that the lines had to be marked out in blue, I set out to be extraordinary," he said. "And I was. I remember one cup-tie against Derby, January 1952, which we drew at Ayresome Park and then won the replay away in four climates – frost, sun, quagmire, wind, the lot."

Away from match days he was also an asset to his team-mates, introducing extra skills drills and head-tennis tournaments after regular training, which was often tedious in the extreme. One of the players to benefit was a young man called Brian Clough, then progressing into the side.

"We never saw a ball from one week to another," Delapenha recalled. "So the head tennis especially became popular. At one stage, word got around that we were doing this and me and Brian Clough were invited to go on stage at the local Empire Theatre and do it as a routine in support of a fella who was doing a Houdini-style variety act. We did it every night for a week."

Delapenha, being the only Boro player at the time who had a car, was also enlisted to take Clough and his wife-to-be, Barbara, to buy their engagement ring in his Morris Minor.

There were also difficult times, not least the abuse he received because he was Jamaican.

"My complexion is quite light, maybe that's why I didn't get all that much," he said.

Certainly there were no problems with home supporters or team-mates, of whom he counted Clough, Ugolini and Peter Taylor – later Clough's assistant in the glory years at Derby and Nottingham Forest – among his closer friends. But it did happen, and often it came from opponents.

"You got called names. It happened a lot. Remarks about going back where you belong. But my greatest asset was to take it all, on all occasions, and then turn around and laugh straight at whoever said it. I'd smile and then say: 'It's okay, I'll be on the next banana boat home.' I did that over and over."

The message soon got through that he wasn't going anywhere, except up the right wing and onto the score sheet.

After Middlesbrough, Delapenha moved on, in June 1958, to Mansfield, where he played 120 games and scored 27 goals. He had a spell in the non-league, including at Burton under Peter Taylor, before returning to Jamaica in 1964 to coach a sugar estates team.

"But sugar went bad and they paid me off. They gave me a ticket to England but I didn't really fancy the weather any more."

He sold insurance for a while before carving out a new career as a commentator with the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation. Like Ugolini – and countless others in the game – he retired to a life of golf.

"It's the one game that anyone who plays any kind of sport wants to play."

Refugees and soldiers

Along with Delapenha, Ekner and Ugolini came a group of other 'firsts' in the post-war years. Emilio Aldecoa was the first Spaniard in the League, playing for Coventry in the 1946–47 season. He had arrived in England in 1937 as one of 4,000 Basque refugee children fleeing General Franco's fascism in the Spanish Civil War. He came to prominence in a Basque Boys side in December that year as they beat a team from Yarmouth 9–0. He played war-time football in attack for Wolves, who he joined in 1943, moving to Coventry two years later as a winger. He played one season of League football before returning to Spain, where he starred for Atletico Bilbao, Real Valladolid and Barcelona, where he won two league titles. He was capped by Spain shortly after he returned there from England. Two other refugees from 1937, the Gallego brothers, Tony and José, also played League football after the war. Tony played for Norwich, while José played for Brentford, Southampton and Colchester.

The first Polish players also made League debuts in 1946–47. Eryk Kubicki, an outside-left, and a goalkeeper, Edouard Wojtcazk, a former tank commander and champion ice skater, had been members of the Second Polish Army Division stationed at Sand Hutton, near York, after the war. The pair impressed in a friendly game when a Polish side beat York 7–3 in October 1946. Both went on to play for York that season. Stan Gerula, a Polish amateur international goalkeeper, made 30 League appearances for Leyton Orient around the same time. He later played for Walthamstow Avenue as they twice won the

Isthmian League and earned national attention by taking Manchester United to an FA Cup replay. Two other Poles, Konrad Kapler and Adam Wislewski, had short spells with Rochdale. A third, at Northampton, was Felix Starocsik, a winger who played 50 times and scored 13 goals. He later settled in Bedford, where his son became a local golfing celebrity.

The first Icelandic player also made his League debut in 1946–47. Albert Gudmundsson, born in Reykjarvik in 1923, had already played as a forward for Rangers in Scotland, where he had been studying marine biology, before he moved to Arsenal. But as with a variety of others in the era, he was only allowed to play amateur football in England. He played just twice in the First Division before seeking paid employment elsewhere. He went on to play professionally for Milan in Italy and for Nancy and Racing Club de Paris in France before an illustrious career in business, politics and football administration. He was the president of the Icelandic FA between 1968 and 1973. There is no knowing what he might have achieved had he stayed in England, but the authorities were in no mind to find out. Who knows, his son, Ingi Bjorn Albertsson, who was born in 1952, might even have ended up a British citizen and been in contention for honours in an adoptive country rather than in Iceland, where he became one of the most prolific strikers of the 1970s. But it was never to be, because of the effective ban on professional foreigners via the two-year residency rule. Amateurs, so the rationale went, would only come to England if they had a non-footballing primary purpose. Why would they stay if they could not earn from the game, as they could elsewhere? Thus, Gudmundsson and Dan Ekner and others plied their trades in other countries and the English game passed up chance after chance of allowing the possibility of fresh ideas from outside.

Amateur dramatics

Another international player with a short League career was the defender Willi Steffen, the first Swiss in the League, with Chelsea in 1946–47. Again, he was an amateur and he stayed for just one season. Clearly he was a player of note, appearing in the famous 'Match of the Century' at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on 10 May 1947, when the return of the British associations to FIFA was celebrated with a game between Great Britain and a

Rest of Europe XI. Some 135,000 fans contributed receipts of £35,000 to watch the British side win 6–1. As a gesture of good will, the money was placed at FIFA's disposal to help the world body recover from the financial hardships of the war years. No such gestures headed in the direction of Steffen or others wanting to earn a living in England.

Other 'firsts' in the decade after the resumption of football included Arthur Atkins, born in Japan, albeit of British parents. He played for Birmingham and Shrewsbury. The first Japanese national would not debut in the League until November 2001, when Yoshi Kawaguchi played in goal for Portsmouth. At the same time Junichi Inamoto and Akinori Nishizawa were playing for Arsenal and Bolton respectively, but not in the hothouse of the League.

Eddie Freimanis was the first Latvian in the League, in 1948–49 at Northampton. He had come to England to work as an interpreter after the war. He later changed his name to Freiman and then Freeman. Moving into the mid-1950s, Mauno Rintanen, the first League player from Finland, joined Hull from HJK Helsinki in September 1956. Rintanen was Finland's international goalkeeper and a former Finnish Player of the Year but was only allowed amateur terms with Hull and stayed only a few months.

The first League player born in Hungary was Mick Nagy, very briefly with Swindon in the early 1950s. Next came Bela Olah at Northampton, from December 1958, and then Johnny Haasz, in the early 1960s with Swansea and Workington. Olah and Haasz were both among the 21,000 Hungarians who fled their country following the 1956 uprising against the Communist regime.

Prior to leaving, Haasz had been involved in some gruesome guerilla activity against the Soviet occupiers. On the run he once even found himself hiding in a graveyard, inside an occupied coffin. He eventually fled first to Austria and then to England, where a friend owned a transport café. Despite having been a footballer at home, he was unable to play immediately in his new country because the Hungarian FA deemed such players 'deserters' and banned them. FIFA decided to uphold the Hungarian FA's ruling and helped to enforce the edict internationally. Olah escaped a ban, not having been a prominent footballer before his escape from Hungary.

Puskas, the impossible purchase

In some cases, after lobbying from the Communist nations, FIFA extended the bans. Such a fate befell the legendary Ferenc Puskas – the captain of the Hungarian side who had beaten England 6–3 in astonishing fashion at Wembley in 1953 – after he fled Hungary in 1956. Matt Busby, the manager of Manchester United, considered trying to sign this 'Magical Magyar' when he was rebuilding his team after the Munich air disaster of February 1958. The possibility was ultimately ruled out. Earlier, as Busby had lain in hospital in Germany, his assistant, Jimmy Murphy, desperate for players, had thought of signing Puskas. But firstly, Puskas was still banned; secondly, Murphy reasoned that the maximum wage and the FA's restriction on foreign players would make such a move impossible. Even when Puskas's ban expired, the latter two factors still worked against United. So Puskas ended up in Spain, with Real Madrid. His enforced lay-off was followed by an awesome renaissance that was capped with four goals in the European Cup final of 1960. That match, a 7–3 crushing of Eintracht Frankfurt at Hampden Park, Glasgow, was Real Madrid's fifth European Cup win in the five years since the tournament began. Things might have been quite different but for FIFA's rules and the English authorities' barricades.

Haasz returned from his own ban in the less rarified surroundings of Swansea Town before moving on to another League club, Workington, and then Cambridge and Corby.

"There were never any problems as far as the English were concerned," he said. "The government found us [*refugees*] jobs. We were warmly received and quickly accommodated."

Haasz eventually settled in Doncaster, the home town of Edith, the woman he married.

Another foreign player who had settled in England before Haasz even arrived was the first post-war Belgian, Marcel Gaillard, who played for Crystal Palace soon after the war and later for Portsmouth. A classy winger, he played more games for Pompey than Lindy Delapenha and Dan Ekner combined, appearing in 58 League games and scoring seven goals in the First Division. He also played in six FA Cup games in the 1951–52 season, scoring six Cup goals in a run that ended in the sixth round. The 4–2 home defeat that saw Portsmouth

eliminated came – in a thrilling encounter – at the hands of the Newcastle side of George Robledo, who scored the winner to lift the trophy that May. Gaillard later moved to Yeovil Town and managed Dorchester Town. He died, aged 49, in 1976.

From Down Under to Deepdale

For some imports of the 1950s, England provided years of rich memories but did not hold a lifelong allure. Australia's Joe Marston was such a player. After George Robledo in 1951 and 1952 and Bill Perry in 1953, Marston, in 1954, saw the FA Cup final graced with a foreign presence for a fourth consecutive year. He was the first Australian to appear in a showcase that was a world away – or in literal terms, half a world away – from his previous life 'Down Under'.

Marston was doing his shift as a lifesaver on Whale Beach on Sydney's north shore on 31 December, 1949, when he got a message to get in touch with Percy Sewell, a scout from England who'd settled in Australia. Sewell had seen Marston, a sturdy centre-half, playing for Leichardt Annandale in Sydney. Impressed with his attitude and composure, he'd written to Blackpool and Preston with a recommendation.

"Blackpool said they were fixed up for centre-halves," Marston recalled. "And then I didn't hear anything until that New Year's Eve, when Percy told me Preston wanted to give me a trial. They paid the fares, £665 one way for me and my wife Edith. We flew on BOAC Qantas and it took four days. We stopped in Singapore, where we stayed at Raffles, then Karachi, in another wonderful hotel, and then Cairo."

The couple landed at Heathrow on 2 February 1950, where two directors from the Deepdale club met them and whisked them straight to Windsor for a look at the castle.

"The deal was effectively tied up before I arrived and I went straight into the reserves after a week," Marston said.

The weather took some getting used to – he'd never seen snow before – and the English landscape differed markedly from his pre-conceived idea of an urban tableau.

"On the train to Preston, I couldn't believe how much vacant land there was – farms, rural areas, quite an eye opener."

His starting wages – £7 a week, £2 bonus for a win, £1 bonus for a draw – were also lower than he'd earned at home in a paint

factory. But football came first and these were small quibbles. He made his League debut, in October 1950, at right-back, where he failed to make an impression. Fate then intervened when Preston's regular centre-half, Harry Mattinson, broke his leg and Marston was switched to replace him. He would go on to make 185 League appearances and be a Preston ever-present between 1951 and 1954.

"I don't think there were any bad times," he said. "A footballer's life, even then, was on a higher level. People thought of you as something special, you got recognised. They were good times."

The high points included being part of the side that won the Second Division title in 1950–51, and being ever present in the 1952–53 team who had a neck-and-neck battle with Arsenal for the League championship.

"We went 14 games undefeated at one stage and our run-in included two away games on consecutive days, at Burnley and then Sunderland, that we managed to draw."

The same run-in saw Preston beat Arsenal 2–0 at Deepdale but the Londoners took the title by the narrowest of margins. Both teams ended with 54 points but Arsenal, despite conceding more goals than Preston, had scored the few more required for the championship.

"That was hard," said Marston. "We gave them a hammering and knew we were better. But fair play, they'd done enough to win it."

Over the following season, yearning for the beach and more sunshine, Marston considered going back to Australia. But then someone offered him tickets to go and see the 1953 FA Cup final, which turned out to be a classic.

"I went with Edith. After seeing all that razzmatazz and the rendition of *Abide With Me*, I turned around to her and said 'Wouldn't it be amazing if we were here again next year, only with me playing?', and as it turned out, we were."

Indeed they were. Edith proudly watched from the stands while Joe, alongside team-mates who included Tom Finney, was on the pitch to face West Bromwich Albion. Despite a spirited performance, in which Finney, who had been voted Footballer of the Year that week, was man-marked out of the action by two opponents, Preston lost 3–2.

"I'm not one for big emotions," Marston recalled, still moved by the day almost 50 years on. "But I did have to take a few really big breaths out there at the end to cope. It was a bitter pill, actually."

The day was also memorable for the post-match sentiments of team-mate Willie Forbes.

"He was a heavy smoker, Willie, and he took out his match box and emptied it onto the floor. Then he used it to scrape the mud and bits of turf off his boots and he stuffed the box with the proceeds. 'This is what I'll keep, this is my souvenir from today,' he said. He was right. We all took something away."

The following season would be Marston's last in England. Before he left, though, he was party to another big occasion, being selected to play for the English League against the Scottish League at Hampden in March 1955. The Scots won 3–2, thanks to an own goal by Joe. His abiding memory of the trip, however, was sharing a room with Duncan Edwards, the young Manchester United and England wing-half, later to lose his life in the Munich air disaster. Many believed he would have gone on to be one of the finest footballers the world had ever seen. Marston remembers him most fondly as a mate with whom he saw a Frankie Vaughan concert on a free night in Glasgow in March 1955.

By 1955, Joe and Edith had a young daughter, and for all the good times, they missed Australia, their families and the weather. They went home. Marston continued playing, semi-professionally, in a career that spanned 22 years, and then coached for another 16. He retired to the central coast.

Among the other Australians in the League around the time were Frank Mitchell and Ken Grieves. Mitchell was the first Australian in the top division, post-war, after he settled in England following war service with the Australian navy. He played for Birmingham, Chelsea and Watford. Grieves, one of numerous footballer-cricketers – who often hailed from Australia or South Africa – originally came to England to play cricket in the Lancashire League. He'd made a name for himself representing New South Wales in cricket and baseball. But it was as a goalkeeper for Bury, Bolton and Stockport that he earned his living. On one occasion he and Marston played for opposing sides in the League, when Preston beat Bolton 3–1 in September 1953.

A struggle for identity

Another notable Antipodean – the first Australian of Aboriginal descent in the League – was Peter Baines, who played at Wrexham during and after the war, and later, briefly, for Crewe, Hartlepool and New Brighton. He is not recalled in great detail by any Wrexham archives. At one time, a (now deleted) reference on the club's official website, said, in its entirety:

> Peter 'Darkie' Baines is believed to be the first coloured player to have represented the club, making 55 appearances and scoring some 35 goals during and just after WW2. Unfortunately, soon after his professional career was over Peter was sent to prison at Manchester Crown Court for receiving stolen goods – the first of many appearances before the courts.

Baines's story was infinitely more complex than those two sentences relate. Indeed, even his birthplace is a subject of conjecture. Some sources claim he was born in Manchester, where he was raised in an orphanage. But it seems he was quite possibly born in Australia and only later transported to the orphanage as a result of the repugnant 'Make Australia White' policy. This official government programme was in place in Australia in 1919, the year of Baines's birth, and saw mixed-race children with one Aboriginal parent forcibly removed from their families and taken to institutions – religious or otherwise – to be raised as 'civilised' members of society. In most cases, the father was white.

By taking those children and effectively making them orphans (their mothers were left behind, their fathers were mostly unwilling to have anything to do with them), the powers-that-were made headway towards their aim of a segregated society and also shortened the odds on embarrassing the fathers in the process. It is possible that Baines was the product of a relationship between an Aboriginal woman and a white man who would have been extremely embarrassed if any knowledge of his illegitimate half-Aboriginal son had ever become public. Official records at the time were regularly fudged to protect

white men who preferred others did not know of their associations with black women. If Baines's father fell into this category, and his standing and finances had allowed it, it could be that strings were pulled to send Baines as far from Australia as possible, in his case to Manchester. It was there, after his playing career fell apart, that he turned to crime, served his prison sentences, and ultimately died, in 1997.

Benchmark for a trusty Scandinavian

Alienation for Baines and other black players would long be a common experience in England, as we will see in later chapters. Conversely, it was players from nations of cultural and linguistic proximity who often fared best and stayed longest. In the 1930s and the 1950s, such individuals mostly came from South Africa and Australia. By the 1990s, the biggest recruitment grounds were in Scandinavia, where most professionals spoke English and followed the English game. They became seen as good value, adaptable and dependable, all qualities found in Viggo Jensen of Denmark, who could not have done more to propagate such an image in the immediate post-war years.

Jensen was born in Skagen in 1921 and was working as a Danish government official when he signed for Hull City in October 1948 as an amateur. Although he was an established Danish international at the time – he played for Denmark against Great Britain in the 1948 London Olympics – these were the only terms Hull were allowed to offer. After spending two years living in England, however – thereby fulfilling the criteria set down by the anti-foreign FA – he was able to sign professional terms in December 1950. He was a mainstay in the Hull side, in a variety of positions, from 1948 to 1957, making 335 first-team appearances and scoring 54 goals.

Jensen's longevity at Hull was matched by his versatility. He started his career at left-back, ended it at right-back and played in positions across midfield and attack en route. His Hull career featured one hat-trick, in February 1949. The club won promotion that year to the Second Division under player-manager Raich Carter, one of England's greatest players. Jensen scored on both his League and FA Cup debuts and there was only one season, 1950–51, when he did not score at all. His best remembered goal came in a fifth-round FA Cup match in 1954 against Tottenham, who'd been First Division champions in 1951 and

runners-up the following year. Hull played most of the game with 10 men after they lost a player through injury. Spurs took the lead but Hull equalised with a Jensen penalty. Hull lost the replay but many of those in the 47,000-strong crowd say the original tie was among the most memorable ever staged at Boothferry Park. Jensen retired from playing in late 1956 and returned to Denmark as a coach.

"He can be regarded as a truly great player in the annals of Hull City but, equally as important, he will be remembered as a gentleman as well," said Mike Petersen, a club historian.

Another Scandinavian who had an enormous impact around the time, albeit in a short tenure at Charlton, was Hans Jeppson. The Swedish centre-forward was known to English supporters because he'd scored against England on his international debut, a 3–1 win, in 1949. He had also made a splash at the 1950 World Cup – being part of the team who had shocked Italy 3–2 in their opening game of the tournament – before his arrival in London in January 1951 for a three-month business course. Jimmy Seed, Charlton's manager, knew about Jeppson's trip because he had been informed by Sigge Anderson, the secretary of a Swedish side that Charlton had played against during a 1938 tour. Jeppson knew something about Charlton because a family friend, a Mr Borg (father of the tennis legend, Bjorn) had started following the London side's fortunes after the same tour.

Charlton were in the mire at the wrong end of the First Division. Seed knew Jeppson wanted to play in the League, as an amateur, while studying. He also knew Arsenal were interested and that Jeppson had arranged a meeting, at the FA's headquarters, to discuss his options. Seed turned up unannounced and persuaded the Swede to share lunch. Jeppson was initially unsure about moving to The Valley but Seed asked him to go and meet Charlton's vice-chairman, Stanley Gliksten, even though the latter was in bed with flu. He got up pretty quickly when Seed told him Jeppson was downstairs. A short-term amateur contract was signed the following day.

Charlton's transformation during Jeppson's sojourn was extraordinary. He played only 11 League games but scored nine League goals, including a hat-trick at Highbury against Arsenal. He remains one of an elite band to have achieved that feat. 'Now It's Hats Off To Hans' said the headline in the *Daily*

Mirror on 26 February 1951, the Monday after the game. The accompanying article said:

> Hans left the ground with the white ball used in the second half. It was inscribed: 'To Hans Jeppson with congratulations on a great game at Highbury, Tom Whittaker'... Hans will take the ball back to Sweden when he returns home on April 1 on completion of a salesmanship course here. He certainly seems to have learned how to sell the dummy.

Jeppson stored the ball for safekeeping in his summer house in Sweden, where it remains.

Jeppson also scored vital winning goals against Sheffield Wednesday (an 89th-minute strike on his debut), Liverpool and Chelsea. He scored two against Wolves in a 3–2 win and four in a 5–1 friendly win over West Ham. In short, he saved Charlton from relegation and provided thrilling entertainment in the process. By the time it came for him to return to Sweden, Gliksten had become so enamoured with the 'Handsome Swede' that he tried to charter a helicopter to whisk him away from his final game. He failed, but instead paid 30 guineas to transport him in a launch along the Thames to Tilbury docks, where he boarded the Swedish ship, Suecia, that would take him home.

When his football days were over, he turned his hand to business, working in Italy for ten years before postings to Chile and Belgium. He later worked for the Swedish Export Council in Milan and retired to Rome. It was there he came to know compatriot Sven Goran Eriksson, who managed Lazio and later England.

"I was only at Charlton for three months," Jeppson said, speaking on his 77th birthday in summer 2002. "But I worked well with my team-mates, people like [*legendary goalkeeper*] Sam Bartram and [*club captain*] Benny Fenton. I had some proposals that were seen as fantastic. Like keeping the ball on the ground. Or playing one-twos with my centre-half that left defenders confused. Players marking me had no idea where I was going.

Little tricks like that worked well. It was a special time in my career."

For the football authorities it had been a little too special. The Football League, unhappy that Charlton had imported a foreign player to save their season, subsequently refused an application by Hull to sign Jens Hansen, a compatriot of Viggo Jensen, even on amateur terms. By December 1952, temporary transfers of 'foreign well-known players' had been banned under League rules. Not until European law dictated, in 1978, that the two-year residency rule be dropped and the ban lifted, could such high-profile foreign players think about returning to England.

Not that this mattered to the talented, genial Jeppson, who turned professional on the back of his exploits in London, securing a lucrative move to Italy with Atalanta. He received a signing-on fee of £18,000, which was a huge amount of money at the time. Later he moved to Napoli for a record 105 million lira fee (about £60,000, of which Jeppson received another £18,000 signing-on payment). It was the first time anyone had moved for a fee of more than 100 million lira. The English game, as ever, was unable to compete. And the authorities, of course, were unwilling to let it happen anyway.

Foreign players were not good news, even if one of them, as we will see in Chapter Four, was on his way to becoming one of the most renowned and best-loved players of the 1950s.

CHAPTER THREE

From South Africa To The Valley And Beyond

Buying in bulk

ONE MANAGER above all others decided that his post-war staffing problems could be solved by importing from abroad. The man was Jimmy Seed of Charlton and his country of choice for recruitment was South Africa. Fifty-two footballers who were born there made League debuts between 1946 and the end of the 1950s alone. A quarter of those did so at Charlton. This influx bears examination for several reasons, not least the sheer numbers involved, which caused more eyebrows to be raised in the players' country of origin than in England. The individual players' stories also represent a cross-section of migrant experiences, from those who spent less time playing football than in transit to those who went on to fame and sometimes fortune at the highest level, elsewhere.

Seed found the transitional season after the war hard. Charlton finished 19th in the First Division in 1946–47. Given the three consecutive top-four placings in the three seasons before the war, it was deemed quite unsatisfactory.

In his 1958 autobiography, Seed wrote:

> I realised something had to be done to strengthen the side. The war had left the country short of young and ambitious players. I discovered sadly that my happy hunting ground in the north-east of England, which had provided me with so many youngsters in the 30s was now barren soil.
>
> Where could I discover promising talent without paying ridiculous transfer prices plus personal inducements that infringed Football League law? Where, oh where! I suddenly thought of South Africa.

In 1929 Seed, who'd played more than 350 times for Tottenham and Sheffield Wednesday, had captained an English team who toured the Union. On that trip he'd made the acquaintance of George Brunton, a South African defender, and Frank Bonniwell, a scout. He enlisted their help in the search for talent.

Word soon came back that Syd O'Linn, a Cape Town inside-forward (and also a South African Test-level cricketer) was a player worth considering. He agreed to travel to London for a trial if his friend, Dudley Forbes, could go too. They arrived in England on 6 December 1947, the first pair from a cheap and a cheerful conveyor. Players often came, like animals to Noah's ark, two by two. "And just for their boat fare," Seed was fond of saying, time and time again.

Next to arrive was goalkeeper Albert Uytenboogaardt, in October 1948. His opportunities were limited as a reserve to the long-serving Sam Bartram and he played just six League games before returning home to become the South African national goalkeeper.

At the end of the 1948–49 season, Seed travelled to South Africa himself, ostensibly to look at Johnny Hubbard, an outside-left. He decided against taking him and Hubbard went on to play for Rangers in Glasgow. Seed did return, though, with another player he'd seen on the same trip, Norman Nielson, a big defender who didn't stay long at The Valley but went on to play for Derby, Bury and Hull. And Seed also scouted Bill Perry, a "go-ahead, speedy and goal-scoring winger".

In a meeting with Seed, Perry said he wanted to come to England but needed time to think about the move. Seed went back to England, leaving behind a furore about the poaching of South African players. Undeterred, he and his chairman, Stanley Gliksten, who was originally from South Africa, went back to Johannesburg in September 1949. Their trip had made the front pages in England and they were mobbed by local journalists on arrival. The South African Football Association had already made a statement saying Seed's arrival was the worst possible news for the country's footballers:

> At the moment we are powerless to stop South African footballers being taken away, but we are determined to fight tooth and nail against this latest threat.

Seed remained unbowed and contacted Perry again, who told him he was awaiting a call from Blackpool. The next time the pair met was when Charlton lost 3–2 to Blackpool – and Perry – at The Valley in December 1950. Perry had signed for the seaside club in November 1949.

Seed's September 1949 trip had not been without dividends. He took the chance to look at a 16-year-old Cape Town schoolboy, Stuart Leary, who had been recommended by Syd O'Linn. And he also picked up a 21-year-old defender, John Hewie, who signed within minutes of meeting him in a Pretoria café. That deal, however, was overheard by the restaurateur, a local football official, who reported it to the authorities. The next day it was announced that any player wanting to leave the country would need to give seven days' notice of their intent. If they failed to do so, they could face being banned from South African football in future. Hewie travelled anyway, disembarking at Southampton on 14 October 1949.

Before returning to England, Seed moved on to Cape Town to see Leary in action again. The teenager scored twice in a 9–2 win and the other seven goals were scored by another 16-year-old, a forward called Eddie Firmani. Impressed with both youngsters, Seed talked to the boys' parents and promised that if they were allowed to travel to England they could both turn professional for Charlton. They duly arrived in February 1950. It was only then that Seed 'discovered' they were both still short of their 17th birthdays and were not yet allowed to sign

professional forms. He signed them both anyway, earning nothing more than a warning from the English FA for his "impulsive" behaviour.

In the following years, Charlton would also entice Ken Chamberlain, Peter Firmani (Eddie's brother), Ron Oosthuizen, Brian Tocknell, Cliff Durandt, Leslie Fourie, Henry Griesel, Kenneth Kirsten and Karel Blom. Some would make the grade, others not, but all were born and raised in South Africa. As a sign of how significantly the influx was regarded, Seed was invited by the Scottish FA to select a South African XI to face Scotland at Ibrox in the 1955–56 season. A crowd of 50,000 turned up to watch, Scotland winning 2–1.

Leary, Hewie and Firmani

Of all the South Africans at Charlton, three of them – Eddie Firmani, Stuart Leary and John Hewie – stand out for their broad achievements. Firmani set a British transfer record when he moved from Charlton to Sampdoria in Italy. He remains the only player ever to have scored 100 League goals in both England and Italy. He later returned to Charlton twice more as a player and then as the manager. Later still he would manage in the USA, at one stage for the famous New York Cosmos side that included Pele and Franz Beckenbauer.

Leary, a marvellous all-round athlete, scored more League goals for Charlton – 153 – than any player before or since. He also played cricket for Kent for 20 years, scoring 16,517 first-class runs, including 18 centuries, taking 146 wickets, and once took a record six catches in one innings in 1958. After returning to South Africa to coach cricket he committed suicide in 1988 by throwing himself from Table Mountain.

Hewie, by his own admission, was such a rough diamond when he got off the boat in 1949 that Jimmy Seed didn't want to play him in the first-team in case he damaged himself or, more likely, an opponent. And yet, after making his breakthrough, he was rarely out of the side for almost 15 years, making 495 first team League appearances and scoring 37 goals from defence. Capped for Scotland by dint of his ancestry, he took his first-ever trip to that country to make his international 'B' debut. He later played for Scotland in the 1958 World Cup.

"Cape Town to England was a long way to travel," said Firmani, recalling his first journey aboard the Union Castle liner.

"My mother didn't want me to go. My father convinced me I should. In the end the boat trip was like a two-week holiday for Stuart and I, entering the daily sporting competitions, training on the deck every day.

"I didn't have any preconceptions about England. I just wanted to do my best. When I got off the boat and took the train to London, George Robinson [*Seed's assistant, whose daughter Pat would become Firmani's first wife*] was waiting at Waterloo station. He had a taxi to come to fetch us. As we drove through London, we didn't know what we'd let ourselves in for. Bomb damage, ruined houses, barricades. We wondered what the hell we were coming into. It was like a desolate area. In South Africa we'd had green grass and then in England we had slush and rain, heavy pitches.

"But Charlton was the right club, absolutely. Very close. It was a family club, a family team, no bickering, no fighting, no animosity, even in training. Jimmy Trotter did the training but Jimmy Seed was the boss, did the paperwork and signings and every Friday pinned the team up on the board."

It was on 3 November 1951, a Saturday, that an 18-year-old Firmani first saw his name there, in an unfamiliar wing-half-back role as a replacement for an injured colleague. In a 3–3 draw with Derby, Firmani made an error that gave the visitors a share of the points. He returned to the reserves not with recriminations but encouragement to work on his game.

The following season started with Firmani being played as a defender rather than in his preferred attacking role. After requesting a chance to play at inside-left, he scored twice for the reserves against Coventry, earning a first-team call-up at Manchester City on 15 November 1952. Charlton lost 5–1.

"I thought that was the end," said Firmani. But Seed kept faith with his team. The following week Firmani scored a hat-trick in a 5–1 win over Stoke. "That was the beginning," he said.

From then on Firmani stayed at inside-left, with Leary at centre-forward.

During his first spell with Charlton, Firmani played 100 League games and scored 50 League goals, a strike rate that attracted admirers from Italy. It was in July 1955 that Seed called Firmani into his office and told him that Sampdoria wanted to

sign him. A meeting was arranged at Claridges hotel with officials from the Italian club. At that lunch Firmani had his first-ever glass of wine but it was the numbers that really made his head buzz.

The lure of the lira

Sampdoria paid Charlton a £35,000 transfer fee, then a record amount for an English club. Firmani got a £5,000 signing-on fee and a weekly wage of £18, double what he was earning in London. The bonuses were phenomenal. In England they were £2 for a win and £1 for a draw. At Sampdoria it was £50 for an away win, £25 for a home win or away draw and £12 10s for a home draw. There was also assistance with a flat and a car and the promise of more bonuses if he received an international call-up. He did, for Italy, the land of his grandfather's birth. Firmani went on to play in Milan for Internazionale, who paid £88,000 for him, and for Genoa before being sold back to Charlton, in October 1963, aged 30, for £10,000.

Firmani later played for Southend before a final playing spell at Charlton from March 1967. This ended when he was offered the manager's job, which he kept until being sacked in 1970. Some time away from the game, selling insurance, was followed by a managerial career in the USA and elsewhere. He took the Tampa Bay Rowdies to the US championship in his first season. In 1977 he moved to the New York Cosmos, where his players included Pele, Beckenbauer and Carlos Alberto.

"Carlos Alberto told us he was 36. He might have been 46, who cared?" said Firmani. "He was the greatest defender I have ever seen in my life, no doubt. And the others were class guys. First class."

Firmani had a second spell as manager of the Cosmos in the mid-1980s, and was the coach at New York MetroStars in the mid-1990s. He also spent six years in the Middle East. Most dramatically, in 1990, he returned home to Kuwait just as Saddam Hussein's Iraqi army was invading. Using his football contacts, he was helped to Baghdad by a former Iraqi international and secured a visa to flee to safety. These days he lives in Florida, working for Field Turf Inc, a company that sells artificial pitches to sports stadiums around the world and to Premier League academies in England.

Such a rich tapestry of experience, as a player and manager, has given Firmani a rare perspective. He recalls the differences between English and Italian football in the 1950s and how those differences remain apparent into the 21st century.

"In England the training was hard, very hard, the aim being to instill toughness. If someone hit you, you needed to get up and get on with it. Develop resistance. Increase your stamina. In Italy there were more exercises, more stretching and drills. We actually trained with the ball as you would in a match. And Italy was where I learned about tactics.

"English soccer was a different game. It was about being strong and powerful and playing at the very highest speed, getting long balls to the forwards. In Italy they passed the ball on the floor. It was better to watch along the floor too. In Italy we played possession football going forward. We played to feet, not to zones unless someone was making a specific run into that area. In England they played fast, too fast. They still do. When you consider the time that's elapsed, it hasn't changed a hell of a lot."

If one player embodied the application of strength and power in the 1950s it was Firmani's team-mate John Hewie. He wasn't a bulky player but he was tall, rangy and resolute. Watching him in action would give the impression he was a hard man, a persona apparently affirmed by his memory of leaving South Africa.

"The Northern Transvaal association suspended me [*for leaving without notice*], not that I gave a damn because I had a contract in England. Jimmy Seed organised the ticket for the boat. I got an overnight train to Cape Town to catch it. That was it."

But away from a football pitch, as soon as he was outside the boundary of play, he was a different, quieter person.

"I was an introvert when I arrived in England. So shy that for the whole two weeks on the boat, the Athlone Castle, I did not speak a single word to anyone at all until the day before we docked. I went for meals alone, walked around deck by myself. And I slept. The day before we docked I saw someone who seemed in a similar position and went up and said hello to him. He was Italian. He didn't speak a word of English."

As with Firmani, the taxi ride across London came as something of a shock.

"The only thing I'd heard about London was that there were pickpockets and prostitutes all over. I was told 'Keep your hands in your pockets'."

He soon settled in, lodging with a Mr Wright, a former steam-train driver, and his wife. He caught the bus from Bexleyheath to training and back. He hung out with the other South Africans, playing snooker or going to the cinema in his free time. And he tried to tame his game, so he'd have a chance of playing in the League.

"I was in the third team for one and a half seasons, I didn't even get a reserve game. I was too wild. Anything that moved, I kicked it. A person, a ball, whatever. That'd been the way I'd played in South Africa. I was wild, rushing about. Raw and crude. Really quite physical. And then at Charlton I was told 'If you keep flying into tackles like that you'll get hurt'. I was still quite shy off the pitch and I gradually calmed down when I was on it. That got me into the reserves."

In August 1951, Hewie got his chance in the first team.

"Jock Campbell, our full-back, was injured. I got in. And I stayed in, for 15 years, never out of the team unless I was injured."

His debut came away from home against Portsmouth. He was played as a right-back and given the job of marking Pompey's Belgian winger, Marcel Gaillard. "He was a decent player," Hewie said. Portsmouth won 1–0 and Hewie didn't like the taste of defeat.

Over the next decade and a half, he gained a formidable reputation, as Sir Bobby Robson testifies.

"He was at Charlton the same time I was at Fulham," said Robson, who includes Hewie in his all-time League 'foreign XI', compiled especially for this book. "He was a big guy, very tall. A very good defender. What amazed us at the time was how he'd come from South Africa, not really a footballing nation, and how they should supply somebody like him. Good defender, long legged. I wouldn't quite say like Jackie Charlton but he was tall and slender like Jackie Charlton. Good in the air, and a really combative player. He took no prisoners, he didn't. He rattled you. Very combative. Good solid defender. Didn't like playing against him. Didn't like him. I liked him because I didn't like him. You went past and he kicked you."

Such a style, in the physical combat of the 1950s, gained Hewie admirers, including the England manager, Walter Winterbottom.

"England were grooming me, Winterbottom was interested and I played three games for an FA team. But then our club physician, Dr Montgomery, noticed my father had been born in Scotland. He told the Scots and I was drafted in for a 'B' game in Edinburgh.".

His first full cap came in a 1–1 draw against England in 1956. He played for Scotland 19 times, becoming Charlton's most-capped player. His record was only overtaken when John Robinson, born in Zimbabwe, gained his 20th cap for Wales, in summer 2000.

Hewie's time with Scotland saw him play in the 1958 World Cup in Sweden, a tournament where Bobby Robson played for England and where Brazil were the eventual winners with a team including Garrincha, Didi, Vava and Zagallo. The undisputed star was a 17-year-old, Pele, who scored two goals in the final after a hat-trick in the semi-final against France. The French team included the Moroccan-born forward, Juste Fontaine, who scored 13 goals in the tournament, still a World Cup record. One of Fontaine's goals came in a 2–1 win against Scotland, precisely 22 minutes after Hewie had smacked a penalty against the post and missed an opportunity to give his side a sniff of victory.

"I only took it because our captain, Tommy Younger, and Tommy Docherty, who was about to leave Preston for Arsenal, neither of whom played that day, said 'Hewie takes them for Charlton, he can do it'."

The most incredible scoreline in the League

He couldn't "do it" on that occasion but there were plenty of times he did. There were umpteen other matches where he kept attackers at bay, and not just as an outfield player. Due to a goalkeeping crisis in 1961–62, he played four consecutive First Division matches between the posts. Charlton won two and drew two. Hewie also played in one historic game where Charlton showed such dogged determination in adversity that the result has entered English football folklore. The scoreline alone, 7–6 to Charlton against Huddersfield in December 1957, remains one of the most incredible in League history. Indeed,

no team before or since has scored six goals away from home in the League and lost. The outcome is more fantastic still when you know that Charlton were losing 5–1 at half-time, having been reduced to 10 men by injury.

Derek Ufton, a centre-half, was the player who went off after only 15 minutes. With no substitutes in those days and the defence weakened, it was a one-sided contest until the interval. The second half was one-sided too, in the other direction. And as forward Johnny Summers started clawing back the deficit – he scored five times, all with his right foot, his "wrong 'un" – so every Charlton fan in The Valley and every one of their players believed they would achieve the impossible.

"It was the most remarkable game of my life," said Hewie.

The whole team, led by Summers, were asked afterwards to climb to the directors' box and take their applause.

As Summers explained to newspapermen who found him the next day celebrating with his family and team-mates in The Arrow, his local pub:

"I just hit the ball and the goals went in… I'm a great one for singing a song and after I'd said thanks to the fans they asked me for a tune. But I was so choked that I couldn't even give them my favourite, 'I'm Going to Sit Right Down and Write Myself a Letter'."

The match was obviously the talk of the weekend although an Arsenal player, Danny Le Roux, was also gaining a few headlines for his performance in a 3–0 win over Sunderland.

> Dan Le Roux, a strong, fast right-winger from South Africa is Highbury's new pin-up boy

said one report.

> He made two of Arsenal's three goals even though he didn't get the service he deserved. Le Roux goes straight, cutting out all unnecessary frills and follies. He's a favourite with Arsenal fans.

Le Roux would play only five League games for the Gunners. Genuine longevity was the preserve of men of granite, like Hewie. Among all the overseas-born players in the history of

the League, no outfield player has yet made more League starts for one club than Hewie's record of 495 for Charlton. Ces Podd, a St Kitts-born defender, played 502 League games for Bradford from the early 1970s onwards but started in a mere 494 of them.

Only two overseas-born goalkeepers have made more starts for one club than Hewie. They were Norwich City's Kevin Keelan (born in India to a British father and Indian-Portuguese mother), who started 571 League matches for the Canaries, and Germany's Bert Trautmann, who started 508 League games for Manchester City.

Hewie's stay at The Valley, despite the rough 'n' tumble start, was happy.

"Moving to England meant I was playing in front of 30,000 or 40,000 people. When I played at Hampden that could be 120,000. It brought me out of my shell. I lost the shyness. I just wanted to be a Charlton player and gave my best to be one."

The Charlton South Africans faced no problems with discrimination although Hewie recalled one match at Bury when he was abused.

"Someone shouted 'Get back to South Africa you black bastard.' I thought it was a strange thing for someone to be shouting. It was even stranger because I'm not black."

Such insults would later be common for black South Africans. But all Seed's recruits from there were white. It wasn't until October 1956 that Steve Mokone became the first black South African footballer to be allowed to play outside his country (see Chapter Five). Seed had parted company with Charlton the month before.

Hewie finished playing for Charlton after the 1965–66 season. He returned to South Africa to coach a former club, Arcadia Shepherds, but returned to England in 1968 and became the player-manager of non-league Bexley United. He then lived in South Africa between 1969 and 1994 working variously in football, and as a car salesman and a garage owner. He retired in 1994 to Lincolnshire.

While Firmani and Hewie both played international football, and the likes of Brian Tocknell gave Charlton great service – almost 200 League games – many Charlton supporters of the 1950s regard Stuart Leary as the most naturally gifted footballer of them all.

The statistics tell their own story. He played 376 League games for Charlton and scored 153 goals. He stayed with the club from 1950 until 1962 even though, aged 24 in 1957, Charlton were relegated and Leary's prowess as one of the country's finest centre-forwards meant he could have spent his prime at a higher level. In the summers he played first-class cricket for Kent. He amassed his thousands of runs with a light but stealthy touch. He took most of his wickets with leg breaks and was also a brilliant fielder.

But that was just part of it. On a football pitch he appeared to have more time and space than anyone, his mind ahead of the game so he'd already have stolen the advantage when his feet caught up. Not that he was slow. He delighted in running to the corner flag as time ran down, seemingly time-wasting, only to turn and flick the ball across to a team-mate. His touch was teasing, patient, light. His passing was divine, and he was great in front of goal.

In January 1954 he was picked for the England Under-23 team to face their Italian counterparts in Bologna. What should have been, by widespread consensus, the start of a long international career to the highest level for his adopted country turned out to be his last appearance in an England shirt.

The FA introduced a ruling that stated that a player's father had to be born in England for the player to represent England. Leary's international career was over. A barrage of criticism, led by the Press, had no effect. Why, they wondered, could a man who had willingly done national service, as Leary had in the RAF, be asked to be ready to fight for England but not be allowed to play football for her? It was to no avail. But then with the FA's track record it was never going to be.

Leary stayed with Charlton until 1962, when he fell out with his manager, Frank 'Tiger' Hill. After a draining season at The Valley and a summer playing cricket for Kent, he went home on holiday to South Africa against Charlton's wishes. He missed pre-season training. There was a furious row and by December that year he'd moved across London to Queen's Park Rangers, where he played until 1965–66.

He continued to play cricket for Kent until 1971, with a benefit year there in 1967. He received proceeds of £9,100, then a Kent record. Sir Alf Ramsey, who had led England to World

Cup success in 1966, contributed to one of the programmes issued in connection with Leary's benefit year. He wrote:

> Leary will be remembered as one of the stylish forwards of his day... As a player, he graced the game with a combination of skill, intelligence and hard work. His behaviour on the field speaks for itself and is an example to all who play football; in 16 years he was never suspended or sent off. He contributed a great deal to our game.

Leary returned to South Africa to do some coaching work. In August 1988 it was reported that he had been missing from his home and that his car had been left near the base station of the cable-car system that ascended Table Mountain. Poor weather and high winds had been hampering the search for him. His body was eventually found five days after he disappeared. At the summit, from which he jumped, there is a plaque in dedication.

"In my opinion, Leary was the best player, of any nationality, to have worn a Charlton shirt, certainly since the war," said Colin Cameron, a lifelong fan and also the club's official historian.

Other supporters have their own abiding memories of the South Africans. A request by Cameron for submissions prompted a deluge of correspondence from Croydon to North America to Australia. Leary is recalled time and time again.

"I will always remember when I heard of his death," said Phil Haynes, a lifelong supporter. "I'd turned on the radio at 3 o'clock one Saturday when Charlton were playing Liverpool, and the commentator announced: 'Before the kick-off there will be a minute's silence for the former Charlton centre-forward...'. I assumed he was going to say someone like Sailor Brown or Charlie Vaughan. But..."

Another fan, Ian Burden, who left Bexleyheath for Sydney in 1967, wrote:

> I lived for Saturday afternoons, to stand on the vast terrace at about the halfway line and watch Stuart Leary lead the team out to 'Red Red Robin'.

> There was a touch of class about him, his appearance, his demeanour. I remember being in the queue at Bexleyheath station one Monday morning waiting for my train ticket. Stuart was in front of me in the line. He was suntanned and smart. Even in a ticket queue he looked too good for the rest of us.

There were also recollections of Eddie Firmani's sportsmanship, exemplified by a quote from John Charles, the peerless Welsh forward who will forever be loved in Italy – where he played at the same time as Firmani, as the 'gentle giant'. After a match in 1963, in which Charlton won 5–2 against Cardiff, for whom Charles was then playing, Firmani and he left the pitch to a huge ovation. Charles said afterwards of Firmani: "He is always there, always fair." A tribute indeed.

And then there were the minutiae, the day-to-day incidents that still have resonance some five decades later. Norman Renouf, born in London but now a trans-Atlantic fan who travels as often as he can from Virginia in the US, remembers Brian Tocknell persuading Jimmy Seed to allow fans on the team bus back from away games. Sheila Drake, another ex-pat, now resident in Canada, remembers Hewie's stand-in appearance in goal.

"We won the game and I remember clearly the headline in the *Sunday Express* the following day: 'Hewie the Stop Gap Hero.'

She also recalled a time when Firmani, then Charlton's manager, gave her and a group of friends tickets for an evening away game at Preston and how they had to wangle some time off work to sneak away to catch an afternoon train.

The same kind of memories, of course, are shared by fans of all clubs about players of all nationalities. But there is no doubt that, as a group, those South African players of the 1950s, and others in later chapters, left their mark.

The Matthews Final

For Bill Perry, that mark was to score the winning goal in what is probably the most famous FA Cup final ever, the so-called 'Matthews Final' of 1953. The world's most famous footballer,

Stanley Matthews, finally won the medal that had eluded him as Blackpool beat Bolton 4–3. Bolton had been 3–1 ahead after 55 minutes before Stan Mortensen made it 3–2. Mortensen's equaliser came, like much else that afternoon, through Matthews's persistence and passing. It arrived in the last minute of normal time. At the death, after a pass from Matthews, Perry converted the decider from 10 yards.

Perry played 394 League games for Blackpool, winning three England caps. He was not prevented from doing so by the FA's 'parent' rule because his father had been a British soldier, posted to South Africa in the Great War. Perry also played briefly with Southport, had a short spell in Australia and then came back to England to open a shop selling kitchen equipment. He retired to Blackpool.

Golden glory, journeymen and cricketers

The most successful South African player of the 1950s, in terms of medal-winning feats, was Eddie Stuart, a defender who travelled from Johannesburg to sign professional terms with Wolverhampton Wanderers in January 1951. He would later play a part in three title-winning campaigns, a triumphant FA Cup run and one of the most famous European club matches of the decade.

His Wolves career took a while to get started. He didn't make his League debut until April 1952, when he was used as a forward against West Bromwich Albion. He scored that day, his only goal in 11 years at the club. That summer, while back home visiting his family, he contracted a serious, mystery virus. He returned to England only to be hospitalised, his future in doubt. It wasn't until late 1952 that he was playing regularly again, and then only in the reserves at full-back.

When his chance arose to return to the first team, he did so in that position, playing the last 12 games of the 1953–54 season, the year Wolves won their first League title. By that point Stuart had developed a reputation as a tough, no-nonsense operator, not unlike John Hewie. Stuart's other strength was his passing.

He stayed in the first team for the best part of eight years, a fixture in the side that finished second in the League in 1955, third in 1956 and sixth in 1957. During the championship-winning season of 1957–58 he missed only two games. During

the following season, when the title was retained, he missed only four. He would later play four times in the FA Cup run that led to Wolves winning the trophy in 1960, but did not play in the final.

Alongside all their domestic success of the 1950s, Wolves won admiration for their performances against European opposition, not least during their mid-50s floodlit friendlies at Molineux. The popularity of these matches, against some of the Continent's leading sides, would help lead to the establishment of the European Cup.

Wolves' most significant win, for English football as well as the club's supporters, came in December 1954 with the visit of Honved of Hungary, who were billed at the time as the best club side in the world. Their players included six internationals, Ferenc Puskas and Sandor Kocsis among them. That pair had both been part of the 'Magical Magyars' side who had beaten England 6–3 at Wembley a year before and then 7–1 in Budapest six months later.

Although Wolves went 2–0 down within 14 minutes, they staged an epic comeback to win 3–2 in front of an ecstatic crowd of almost 55,000. The result made headlines around Europe and Stuart had played his part. Old photographs show him leaving the pitch afterwards, shaking hands with Puskas.

Stuart left Wolves in 1962, moving to Stoke, who he captained to the Second Division title in the spring of 1963. He later played for Tranmere and then Stockport, where he was part of the team who won the Fourth Division in 1967. He then became the player-manager at non-League Worcester City before retiring from the game to run a successful hairdressing business in the West Midlands.

Another long-serving player of the era was the prolific forward Alf Ackerman, who scored between 21 and 62 goals during each of six separate stints at five different League clubs – Hull (twice), Norwich, Derby, Carlisle and Millwall – between 1950 and 1961. At the other end of the appearance scale were players like Ron Tulloch, who spent 34 days in total travelling between South Africa and Hull for less than five hours of first-team football.

And there were others, like Denis Foreman, who'd stood on a 10-gallon drum in Cape Town to get a peep of a touring

Wolves side in the late 1940s and vowed to play in England one day. He achieved it and stayed for good. He recalled:

"My mother had said I couldn't go on the boat to England because I couldn't swim and I walked in my sleep. She thought it was a fatal combination. But Paddy O'Connor, one of the Christian Brothers at my school who taught football, told her not to worry. He had a few words at the quayside with some people who were sailing on the same boat. I went down to dinner on the first evening and found myself sharing a table with nine priests, returning from mission stations in the Belgian Congo."

After 14 days under their watchful eyes, Foreman arrived in England on 15 February 1952, en route to Brighton & Hove Albion. News of his arrival made a paragraph in the papers, although it was somewhat overshadowed by the blanket coverage of King George VI's funeral. As Foreman came down the gangplank, carrying four cricket bats – he would play cricket for Sussex for 16 years – his new manager, Billy Lane, chirped up: "I hope you realise we're a football club."

Foreman, a winger, played more than 200 times for Brighton before a knee injury curtailed his career. After hanging up his boots, he became a cricket coach and sports teacher. He retired, aged 60, in 1993 and now spends his days coaching football and cricket in Brighton. His most memorable Brighton moments include playing for Jimmy Seed's South African XI against Scotland, and also a trip to Anfield in September 1958, a few months after Brighton had won the Third Division (South) title. They travelled with high hopes of an encouraging result at their new higher level. Liverpool won 5–0.

They were bittersweet times for many players, as summed up by Eddie Firmani. He described the day in February 1955 when he scored five goals for Charlton in a 6–1 win against Aston Villa. No other player had or has ever scored five League goals in a top division game for the club.

"I was very proud that I went to England and did the things people expected me to do," he said. "I made the grade and that's the best you can do."

He talked about that game at length, almost 48 years later. He recalled that it was played almost five years to the day since he'd

arrived as a 16-year-old from South Africa. His parents had been at The Valley to see it happen, to watch their son achieve this thing they'd had the faith in him to achieve.

"It was one of the highlights of my life to see them in the stands on their only trip to see me," he said. He paused. He paused for a long time. And then he said, quietly: "I should've gone home more often."

CHAPTER FOUR

Two POWs And One World Cup Qualifier

> Whatever success I have enjoyed in English football could not have been achieved without the co-operation, tolerance and sympathetic encouragement of the man who represents the backbone of your great national game – the chap on the popular side with his cloth cap and muffler, and penetrating voice. To him and his lady I owe more than I can hope to repay... Thank you to supporters all over the country for their many kindnesses to a German stranger in what was once an alien land.
>
> Bert Trautmann, Footballer of the Year, 1956

At Newcastle United's Christmas party in 1998, some 53 years after the end of the Second World War, the German midfielder Dietmar Hamann unwrapped a gift from his colleagues – a copy of *Mein Kampf*.

Other presents handed out that day also reflected the humour of the dressing room. The Italian defender Alessandro Pistone

was handed a sheep's heart, fresh from the butcher's and still dripping with blood. He was told:

"Here's a heart because you haven't got one."

How he laughed, all the way to arbitration.

Alan Shearer, the local hero who was once the most expensive footballer in the world, was given a Mary Poppins doll to reflect his 'goody two shoes' image. Stuart Pearce, another England international veteran, then aged 36, was given a Zimmer frame. Duncan Ferguson, a former Scotland international whose relationship with his country's Football Association disintegrated when he served time in prison for an on-field assault, was given a convict's outfit.

Dietmar Hamann's defining characteristic, the elementary peg on which his gift was hung, was his nationality. Two World Wars, one World Cup. Have a book by Hitler. What a thoroughly modern Premiership.

It was little surprise that Hamann left Newcastle after less than a year. While he was there he played in an FA Cup final, only the second German to do so. But the period was otherwise marked down to unpleasant experience. At his next club, Liverpool, he would fare much better, being part of a team who won a treble of domestic and European trophies in 2001. Before that, he had secured another significant victory, scoring the only goal for Germany against England at Wembley in a World Cup qualifier in October 2000. It was the old stadium's last ever international fixture.

That match signalled the end of two eras, for Wembley and for Kevin Keegan, who promptly resigned as the England manager. It was the latest dramatic episode in a history of Anglo-German football relations chock full of them. Keegan himself is the only English footballer to have won the European Footballer of the Year award twice. He did so while playing in Germany for SV Hamburg in the 1970s. The English national team's greatest success – indeed England's only success in a major event – came at Wembley in 1966, against West Germany. In 1970, in the quarter-final of the next World Cup, England lost, against West Germany. England also lost to West Germany, on penalties, in the semi-final of the 1990 World Cup in Italy. And again on penalties against Germany, in the semi-final of Euro 96, at Wembley. Then there was the acrimonious contest to stage the 2006 World Cup. England lost out to Germany.

Even England's most celebrated international performance of recent years, the 5–1 win in Munich in September 2001, was undeniably sweeter to the average supporter because it was the Germans who were drubbed.

Antipathy within the Anglo-German relationship has been mirrored in football since the first decades of the 20th Century. The experiences of Max Seeburg, the Football League's first German-born player (see Chapter One) were testament to that. As were some of the struggles encountered by the founding nations of FIFA.

In some cases history has served only to instil discord into events where there was none originally. To this day, the famous antique photographs of the German Graf Zeppelin flying over Wembley are routinely captioned to reflect menace. The craft is invariably described as 'looming', 'hovering', 'ominous', as if to hint at sinister encroachment on the heart of English football, indeed England. Such presentation is distortion. Yes, the Zeppelin was used in bombing raids in the Great War. Undoubtedly it had been a token of German aggression. But the photographs were taken in 1930 on the day of the FA Cup final. By then, the Zeppelin was a commercial aircraft on a legitimate peacetime pleasure flight. It was not unfamiliar. The pilot had descended to 2,000ft to give his passengers a better view as Arsenal beat Huddersfield Town 2–0.

But to acknowledge that would be to diminish the hostility still inherent in English society everywhere from tabloid caricature to jibes about Germans and their sun-loungers. The same hostility perpetuates the casual use of phrases such as 'little Hitler' and 'acting like a Nazi'. Even the language of stereotype has been crafted from the rhetoric of battle. In England, German efficiency is still invariably described as 'ruthless', implementation 'clinical', resistance 'stubborn'. Almost 60 years after the end of the Second World War, these terms are applied across all walks of life, from finance and business to politics and sport.

Living with the enemy

Two Germans arrived in England as prisoners of that war, yet went on to have long careers in English professional football – Bert Trautmann and Alec Eisentrager.

On his arrival in England, Trautmann was officially classified as a Nazi. More than any other footballer in England before him, he had to rally against being defined by what he represented as opposed to who he actually was. He toiled in English fields and in English bomb-disposal units, succeeded in settling peacefully into his adopted community and proved his worth in local football. Yet, when he moved into professional football with Manchester City, he had to prove himself all over again.

He did prove himself, for 15 years, not only as a great goalkeeper but as an innovator in a team which took risks in search of progress. He was part of the team who won the FA Cup in 1956, playing for the last 15 minutes with a broken neck. Six weeks before he'd been voted Footballer of the Year, the first foreign player to win the award. He became a hero far beyond the boundaries of Maine Road, offering the ultimate proof that nationality need never be a bar to becoming a fans' favourite, whatever the prevailing political and social conditions.

But he also paid a price for his nationality, enduring hostility, suspicion and cynicism throughout a career that was also littered with personal traumas and tragedy. Had he been an Englishman, he would arguably have been one of the most celebrated figures in British sporting history. As it was, he set a benchmark for foreign footballers in England. When you do well you're a good player and no-one cares where you're from. When you don't, or when you step out of line, you're a lousy foreigner.

Eisentrager's story is less well-known outside the West Country, where he enjoyed immense popularity, playing hundreds of times for Bristol City. Trautmann arrived in England as a hardened, 21-year-old 'Nazi' veteran; Eisentrager, who arrived first, was a 17-year-old novice soldier when captured. His classification, as an 'ordinary' combatant, was less severe. He had his ups and downs – some because he pined for home, some because he was German – but his ascension to League football and his innovation when he got there were, when set against Trautmann's exploits, barely noticed.

Most of the reasons were self-evident. Trautmann was tall, blond, strapping, tough, single-minded and vociferous, the epitome of the stereotypical German soldier. He also moved to a big club and made a big impression on the biggest stages. Eisentrager, on the other hand, was 5ft 6in, slight, cheeky, brown-haired, boyish. He played in the Third Division (South).

Promotion to the Second Division was a pinnacle for him. His personal life was not sensational. But ultimately, it was their formative years and wartime lives that led to Trautmann and Eisentrager's different classifications, and their experiences in England.

Battling to Bristol

Eisentrager was barely out of his childhood when he left the family home to fight. The son of a Polish mother, Appolonia, and a German father, Oscar Johannes, the young Alois – a name later anglicised to Alec – had only ever wanted to play football. He'd been a junior player for SV Hamburg, the biggest club in his home town, and but for the war, he would likely have stayed there into adulthood.

But at 16 it became obvious he would be drafted into the services.

"My mother said it would be better to enrol voluntarily in the air force than wait to be conscripted to the infantry," he recalled. "She said if I was conscripted they'd probably send me to the Russian front. But if I joined the air force then they'd have to teach me to fly, and by the time they'd done that the war would be over."

No such luck. In July 1944, the week before his 17th birthday, he was called up and sent on a three-month infantry pioneer course. Eisentrager wasn't cut out for soldiering. Almost immediately he was in trouble, for licking a gherkin container. He spent three days in the cells. He celebrated his release with a cigarette. He smoked it in a barn full of hay; another six days in the slammer. Later, in a billet full of soldiers, a potential target for bombing, he neglected to extinguish his lamp overnight. Another two days in detention. Not that any of these slip-ups meant he would avoid the hostilities. He was dispatched to defend the front line in Belgium in October 1944. Less than two weeks later his war was over – he was captured near Breda in The Netherlands.

"All the best troops had been sent back to Germany to defend the Rhine. The rest of us had been told to defend the line with our last bullet. But we had a smart Lance Corporal who said, 'I'm responsible for you, I want to make sure you come home with your lives. When the British come I'll put out the white flag.' And he did.

"There were 10 of us. The British soldiers were very good with us on the front. The further back we got, the more they pinched everything we had – cigarettes, photographs. It didn't seem fair, even the pictures of my parents were destroyed."

After a short stay in a POW camp in Belgium and four months in a holding camp in Ostend – 4,000 prisoners held in open kilns in a derelict brick factory – he was taken to Tilbury Docks in the hold of a ship. Naturally, the war was dominating all aspects of life in England. Almost every story, every day, in every newspaper carried news of the war, from reports about Field-Marshall Montgomery's latest initiative to the newest Nazi advances to the consequences of bombing raids. The consequences were always terrible in England and successful in Germany.

A photo-story on the front page of *The Daily Mirror* in January 1945 summed up the English attitude towards Germans. The caption read:

> This German soldier was wounded by American shelling in Belgium. He fell into the snow and the bitter cold stiffened his upraised arm as he died.

It was accompanied by a picture of a dead German soldier, as described, with the headline: 'Heil Hitler!'

But Eisentrager's first impressions were not of hostility.

"We were amazed at the quality of the trains," he said. "We weren't used to it, second-class seats with upholstery. We thought 'Blimey, this is smart'. The other thing we couldn't understand was women smoking on the streets – amazing! In Germany some women smoked but not on the streets. But the most surprising thing when we got to the next holding camp, at Kempton Park, were the hot showers. The first one I had was like someone giving me £1,000."

After initial interrogation, he was moved to Nottingham.

"That was the first time we played any football, 6,000 of us in a championship."

Further moves, to a second camp in Nottingham, then to one in Ashford, Kent, also featured football as the main activity. On official release in 1948, he took up the offer of civil agricultural work in Herne Bay, where he played a few times for the local

football side. And then in summer 1948 he was transferred to Chippenham in Wiltshire where he was assigned to hay-making:

"I cut all the wrong things so they put me in the kitchens. I wasn't any good there either. I never wanted to do anything except play football."

The chance emerged through the efforts of a fellow former prisoner, Bert Meyer. (In old photographs Meyer bears a striking resemblance to a young Sven Goran Eriksson.) He designated himself as Eisentrager's agent and wrote on his behalf to the most prominent local team, Trowbridge Town. Word got out and the local newspapers began carrying reports that Ted Long, the Trowbridge manager, wanted to sign a German. The Wiltshire FA intervened to say Long was not allowed to sign an alien. Long appealed to the Football Association in London, who replied that Eisentrager could join them as long as he was only an amateur.

A deal was struck. Officially, Eisentrager was an agricultural worker and paid £4 10s per week for his labours, playing football in his spare time.

"But Trowbridge actually fixed it that I didn't have to work on the land. I trained full-time."

The investment paid dividends, with Eisentrager, a forward, scoring 38 goals in the 1948–49 season. His play quickly attracted attention, and not just in England. A job offer arrived from 1860 Munich, one of Germany's biggest clubs, as early as October 1948. News of Eisentrager's progress had been reported in newspapers and magazines back home. Although Munich officials could not offer much of a salary, a letter sent to Eisentrager said he could be otherwise compensated.

> I'm thinking in terms of a coat, a suit, shirts, etc and in addition a one-off sum direct to you of DM 1000 [*about £80*]

wrote Robert Engels, a senior club official. Engels also offered to help Eisentrager find a house and a job in his chosen profession.

> I think I can promise you'll do well here. The players of the first team are all good, decent people. One is a

> builder, another a shopkeeper and others are office workers... I hope you'll soon be coming back to your native land.

But Eisentrager had settled well at Trowbridge and was happy in his digs and with the surrogate parental attentions of his landlady, Mrs Sartin, and her husband. They'd lost their own son in the war when he crashed his plane. It seems plausible that they responded so warmly to Eisentrager because of that fact, not in spite of it.

"They treated me like their own son," he said.

Life at the football club was also good. The management and directors were eager to keep their prolific young talent happy, even paying for his parents to make a trip from Hamburg to visit him. The supporters had also showed, from day one, that they backed him. Ted Long initially put Eisentrager in the reserves because he was afraid of a negative reaction to fielding a German in the first team. A deluge of letters to the club and the local press rapidly brought his promotion.

With Eisentrager in such good form, it was inevitable a League club would come in for him. That club was Bristol City...

"A scout came along and said did I want to join them. He said they'd see me right. I had no formal links to Trowbridge in terms of contract so I went. After the way I'd been treated so well I did feel guilty, like I'd done the dirty on them. But City sent a team down for a friendly and Trowbridge got a crowd of 6,000 for that."

So it was, in June 1949, that Alec Eisentrager, on an amateur contract with Bristol City, became the first German national, born and raised in Germany, to join a League club. On the day he signed, he said:

"I'm only 21 years old and my biggest wish is to play in the highest English league. I'm not interested in the money."

He played as an amateur until 1950, by which time he'd been a civilian resident for two years and could sign professional terms. He stayed with the club for a further eight years, playing 229 League games and bringing something new to the supporters in the process.

The bicycle kick

At first glance many fans had fears that such a diminutive figure would not last long in the tough environs of the League. But what Eisentrager lacked in stature he made up for in application. He could control the ball in a manner rarely seen at that level, picking it smoothly from the air with his foot and stopping it dead. He had flicks and tricks and could dribble. He was a schemer and liked to shoot from a distance. And his *pièce de resistance*, a version of the bicycle kick, was something most observers had never seen.

"It was like a scissor kick," he said. "I remember we had instruction films from the FA telling us not to use it because it was dangerous and not very effective. The FA policy was to wait and hit the ball on the volley. But I always felt you were quicker to the ball with the scissor. And it was pretty accurate. I scored goals with it. I even passed with it."

During Eisentrager's time there, Bristol City's greatest success was winning promotion to the Second Division in 1955, although he played only 11 games that season. His personal high point had come early, in September 1949, when he scored four in a 6–0 win against Newport County.

Away from the pitch he was as popular as any other player. Photographs of his wedding to a local girl, Olwyn, show large crowds of fans, draped in City colours and scarves and showering the couple with confetti. His nationality had been no problem for his wife's family despite four of her brothers being ex-servicemen and one of them having been a former POW under the Japanese.

"I think there was more compassion in people then, full stop," Eisentrager said. "People had had a hard time in the war and they knew that others had had a hard time too, wherever they came from."

Bert Trautmann, he added, probably had things tougher because he'd been a paratrooper.

Eisentrager eventually left Bristol to play non-league football in Wales before retirement from the game in 1960s. He later worked as a salesman and in printing and then spent 19 years as a machinist with a Bristol engineering firm. He retired in 1988 and still lives in the area, where his sons have been heavily involved in West Country football.

"I had ups and downs," Eisentrager said of his career, after sporadically detailing prejudice. He mentioned opposition fans at Trowbridge who had persisted in saying he "fiddled with the ball" because of who he was. He mentioned times at City when an opponent would run past and say "I'll get you, you little Hitler". He recalled how he got on well with his team-mates despite their regular jokes about him paying for the bomb damage to their city. And he talked about the time when he walked into a pub in London and someone started having a go at him because he was German.

"But I can honestly say I had no problems because of my nationality," he said.

Trautmann did, both en route to the League and when he arrived.

The making of a legend

Trautmann was born in Bremen in 1923, the son of Carl, who worked in a chemical plant, and Frieda, a housewife. He excelled at sport, especially Volkerball, a throwing game where the basic aim was to hit a member of the opposing team with a ball. His agility allowed him to dodge incoming shots – a key element in the game – while his power and accuracy gave him a useful throw. He also played football, either as a forward or a defender, both positions where his height and strength were advantageous.

When he was nine he joined Tura, a publicly-funded club where young people were encouraged to play a range of sports. The same year he joined the Jungvolk, a boys' organisation where hiking, organised games and lectures on a variety of subjects prepared him for full entry to the Hitler Youth Movement at 14. It was a natural progression for Trautmann and his friends to make, unaware of the political significance of their actions.

After leaving school, Trautmann began a two-year apprenticeship as a motor mechanic which ended in early 1941. By then he was 17 and Adolf Hitler had invaded Poland and started the Second World War. Many of Trautmann's friends had already joined the forces and in March 1941 he followed suit. He volunteered for the Luftwaffe as a wireless operator and was posted to Schwerin-in-Mecklenburg near the Baltic Sea. The following month he was reassigned to a paratrooper unit in

Berlin and four weeks later was sent to Zamos in Poland. Germany then declared war on Russia, and at 4am one morning in June 1941 his unit was dispatched to western Ukraine. He was to spend three years on the Russian front.

War, and no peace of mind

It was early in this period that Trautmann was court-martialled for sabotage. Having advanced to Berdichev, a town reached over rough terrain that took a heavy toll on the German vehicles, a lorry was sent back to Warsaw for spare parts. It took more than two weeks to return. In the interim, the troops in Berchidev were ordered to advance, although a few drivers and mechanics – Trautmann included – were told to wait for the spares to arrive and then catch up. The sergeant in command of this group did not want to be left without a vehicle during the wait. Trautmann was therefore persuaded to alter the timing of a working car to ensure it would not start when the majority of the troops moved on. The sergeant's theory was that Trautmann could reverse the damage later, thereby providing them with transport. The plan failed when the advance party took the car anyway by towing it. It burst into flames, burning a staff sergeant.

Some 10 days later, after the spare parts had arrived from Warsaw and the repair group had caught up with their unit, Trautmann was arrested. The sergeant who had asked him to sabotage the car had confessed to the injured soldier, who'd reported the matter. Potential punishments included the firing squad. In the event, Trautmann was sentenced to nine months in prison, later reduced to three on the grounds of his youth and inexperience.

He was put in a cell with two SS officers who were serving time for killing a Russian civilian. Shortly after his arrival, a stomach pain that had been nagging for a fortnight became so severe that Trautmann collapsed. The prison commander initially thought he was angling for sympathy. His genuine agony was soon obvious. Trautmann was transferred to the army hospital where he was diagnosed with acute appendicitis and underwent emergency surgery. The doctor told him he had been within an hour of death. Trautmann spent the rest of his sentence in the hospital.

He emerged to the routine horrors of war. He killed and saw comrades killed. He was caught by the Russians but escaped. He

got drunk one Christmas and punched a staff sergeant. He avoided a second court martial only after an unofficial overnight incarceration in a potato-storage pit. His experiences, he said, were no worse and no better than those of millions of others:

"There was tragedy and there was humour, as there was on every battle front."

By 1944, Trautmann was serving in France as part of the Odenwald paratroop unit, where he was captured by French Resistance fighters. After 30 hours tied up in a forest, he wriggled free. He described it as an effective but unspectacular exit. A more dramatic escape came that October, around his 21st birthday. An Allied bombing raid on the German town of Kleve killed hundreds. Trautmann sheltered in a school with many others, but when it was bombed only he and a handful of others survived.

A month earlier he had been at Arnhem as countless Allied paratroopers had fallen from the sky into a hail of bullets. The slaughter diminished any appetite for further battle.

The grim winter of 1944 turned into the no-more-hopeful spring of 1945. The Germans were in permanent retreat and Trautmann's regiment had split up. He was part of a small detachment stationed near the German town of Krefeld. By March, desertions were commonplace, as were the subsequent executions, meted out by the SS. Morale was non-existent. Trautmann decided to make the 100-mile journey north to his home town.

Unfortunately, finding his way home proved difficult, and he ended up hopelessly lost and fell into the hands of some American soldiers. He was questioned and then led into a field under moonlight. He was told to stand against a tree with his hands on his head. He heard guns being cocked and then a shout in English. No shots came. He ran across fields. He jumped over hedges. He landed in the middle of a British field-telephone unit having a tea break. After four years of combat that had seen him honoured five times for bravery, including with the Iron Cross (First Class), his war was over.

Classified a Nazi

After two weeks in the derelict brick factory near Ostend, with no sanitation and little food, it was almost a relief, at the end of

the first week of April 1945, to be transported via landing craft to Tilbury Docks in Essex. From there he was moved to Kempton Park, where his status was classified. Prisoners were put into three categories: A, B and C. Those who could prove they were ideologically opposed to Nazism were 'A' prisoners. Those who were judged by intelligence specialists to be essentially non-political and non-Nazi were 'B' prisoners. Soldiers who had known nothing but Nazi indoctrination from childhood, most of them SS or paratroopers, were 'C' prisoners. Trautmann was one of them, officially a Nazi.

After a week at Kempton Park, Trautmann was transferred to a camp in Cheshire, where 3,300 prisoners, all German, were divided into two sections, East and West. The East section was for non-Nazis. Trautmann was put in the West. Football was the major pastime. The camp's only pitch was on the East side so all the West's games were played away from home – adversity dogged him, even in kickabouts.

In early June 1945 Trautmann was moved again, this time to a camp in Ashton-in-Makerfield in Lancashire, where he lived until his release in March 1948, working as a driver for the camp's commanding officer. It was in Ashton-in-Makerfield that he first played as a goalkeeper, deputising for an injured team-mate. He was a natural and was soon the regular No1 in a camp team who faced local sides, including Wigan, Orrell and Haydock, in charity fixtures.

Through these games the Germans forged friendships with local people, whom they were allowed to visit on Sundays, as long as they remained within a three-mile radius of the camp. Through these trips, Trautmann met his first girlfriend, Marion Greenall, although the relationship ended in acrimony when Marion fell pregnant and Trautmann declined to marry her. The paternity suit over the baby, a daughter, Freda, was one of many personal issues he would have to deal with in England.

Settling in England

Official release from captivity came in February 1948. Like Eisentrager, Trautmann took up the option of doing civil agricultural work in a nation short of labour. He had no immediate prospects in Germany so he decided to stay and was posted to a farm in Westmorland. It was during a visit back to Ashton-in-Makerfield during this period that he was invited by a

local friend, Cliff Knowles, to attend a trial at St Helens Town football club.

The St Helens manager, George Fryer, asked him to play in a Liverpool County Combination game. He was an instant hit, and commuted to matches every weekend until late 1948. At Christmas that year Jack Friar, the secretary of St Helens, invited Trautmann to meet his family, including his daughter Margaret. She had announced that she did not like Germans and would go out if he came round. She kept that pledge but later became Trautmann's first wife. Her objections to his nationality would resurface.

At the start of 1949, Trautmann moved to Huyton near Liverpool as a member of a bomb-disposal squad. It meant he no longer had to travel so far at weekends to play football and he became a regular face around St Helens. He was evidently already popular. At the end of January, the British Government paid for all former prisoners of war to make a trip home to see their families. Before Trautmann departed, the St Helens supporters' club invited him to a meeting. He was presented with an envelope containing £50 and a trunk full of sugar, cakes, ham and other items that were scarcer in Germany even than in England.

On returning to England in March 1949, he moved in with the Friars, briefly, before he was posted to a new bomb-disposal unit in Bristol. It was there that he and Eisentrager had their one and only meeting. It did not last long, as Eisentrager recalled…

"Bert Trautmann came along to Bristol City, where I'd just started playing," he said. "I got a message that some German fella wanted to speak to me and that he'd like a trial. Would it be possible for me to ask the manager to see him? I went to the club secretary to say that he was there but he told me 'We've got three keepers on our books already. We don't need any more.' And that was it. They lost out on the best goalkeeper in the world. I'd not met Bert before and I haven't met him since. I think the next time I saw him was on the TV in the 1956 FA Cup final."

With Trautmann soon pining for Lancashire, and St Helens pining for a goalkeeper who lived closer to home, Jack Friar engaged the help of his local MP to get Trautmann posted back to Huyton. He signed another amateur contract, for the

1949–50 season, but it quickly became apparent he was heading to a higher level. Doncaster, Wrexham, Bolton, Grimsby, Liverpool and Everton were among clubs who made inquiries or sent people to watch him play.

His stature was impressive enough, a formidable physical presence with big, capable hands. His agility, despite his size, also marked him out, and he also had an innovative approach to the game. The goalkeeper's traditional remit was to stop shots and then hoof the ball away as far as possible. Trautmann, remarkably for the time, read the game ahead of him and actually tried to aim his clearances.

By the end of September 1949, the rumour mill was working overtime. First Division Burnley were making final plans for an offer and believed Trautmann would be arriving at their Turf Moor ground for negotiations in October. St Helens had already decided that if their goalkeeper wanted to leave there was little they could do to stop him. They were prepared to meet interested parties for talks. The most intense interest, however, came from Manchester City, who were seeking a replacement for their veteran custodian, Frank Swift.

Public debate

Before officials from St Helens had even met their counterparts from City, the newspapers in Manchester began receiving letters of protest.

> As a Jew, I feel very sore that Manchester City should contemplate signing on a German

wrote one correspondent in a letter that appeared in the *Manchester Evening News* on Thursday 6 October.

> The Germans killed six million of my brothers and sisters in the last war and the English public must have a very short memory if they can forget the thousands of women and children killed in air raids in this country… I have sent a telegram to the directors of the Manchester City Football Club informing them that if they sign this German goalkeeper

> I will organise a boycott… I myself have been a City supporter for 45 years.

Another correspondent, who'd served in the Second World War and had used his rare leave to watch City play wartime football, wrote:

> I did not think that one day Frank Swift's place would be taken by an individual who was at that time an enemy.

Such sentiments were echoed over and over again.

City were undeterred. That evening, 6 October 1949, Jack Friar kept an appointment at a Manchester hotel, where he had been led to believe he would meet City officials. It was never confirmed who at Maine Road had phoned his office to tell him to be there. Meanwhile, back at his house, City's manager, Jock Thompson, and a director, Walter Smith, arrived unannounced to see Trautmann, who was in bed with flu. Unhindered by Friar, they persuaded him to sign there and then.

With the transfer official, the story took on wider significance. It made the front pages of the national newspapers on 8 October, when the player's name was less important than the fact he'd been a German paratrooper. (He was initially named as 'Berg' Trautmann despite having been called Bernhard by his parents and Bert almost from day one of his arrival in England.) The newspapers said former servicemen were threatening a boycott of City. They said representatives from Manchester's sizeable Jewish community had made their opposition clear. They said City were taking an enormous risk.

The letters' pages of newspapers reflected the divide in public opinion. Large numbers of people believed there was no place for a Nazi in English football. Others felt the bitterness of the war should be set aside. If Trautmann was a good goalkeeper and seemed to be a good man, why not allow him to make his living in peace?

> I don't give a damn what you are or where you come from as long as you can play football and can put some life into this City team

wrote one supporter in a personal letter.

> Best of luck, and take no notice of these miserable buggers.

The official view from City was similar.

> People can boycott or not, as they like [*said Bob Smith, the club's chairman*]. I am very glad we have signed Trautmann. From what I have heard of him he is not a good goalkeeper, he is a superb goalkeeper. We had to get him in quickly or other teams would have taken him from under our noses.

Trautmann met his team-mates, including the City captain, Eric Westwood, who had served in Normandy during the war, on 11 October. His career in League football was underway.

'Good lad, you'll do'

His debut, for the City reserves, came on 15 October 1949 in a 1–0 defeat at Barnsley. One national newspaper reported:

> Berg Trautmann, the young German goalkeeper, gave a promising show. One cat-like leap had the stamp of class, although there were other times when his handling and impetuosity did not inspire complete confidence. With coaching he should do well.

He made five reserve appearances before his League debut at Bolton on 19 November 1949. City lost 3–0 but Trautmann, who'd heard the first 'Heil Hitler' chants ring out that afternoon, took heart from Frank Swift's assessment. "Good lad, you'll do," said the outgoing keeper. From a man who'd served City for 16 years and was about to embark on a new career as a respected newspaper correspondent, it provided solace.

"In some ways I'd been lucky when all the controversy broke about me joining City," Trautmann recalled. "I'd been in St Helens, away from the centre of it. And I'd already been playing for St Helens so I knew that it was possible that

supporters could take to me. St Helens showed a lot of kindness. They showed friendship.

"That game at Barnsley was the first time I actually saw people protesting against me. But within a month, a lot of those same people who'd been against me were having a go at anyone having a go at me. It changed very quickly. When I signed for City the papers were full of discriminating headlines along the lines of 'If City sign a Nazi, what next?'. And then people realised I'd been digging unexploded bombs in their country. They started to see me as a person with a mother and father. It was all about the human touch."

Trautmann's first few months saw some contrasting results. His home debut ended in a 4–0 win over Birmingham. The following week, City lost 7–0 at Derby. But the match that long stood out for Trautmann came on 14 January 1950 when City travelled to Fulham and he played in London for the first time.

The capital still resembled a giant bomb site, destroyed by years of German attacks. More than the inhabitants of any other English city, Londoners were still faced, on a daily basis, with the evidence of conflict. Throw in the traditional north-south rivalries of football and two sides struggling for consistency and the easiest target for abuse was the German goalkeeper.

"Jack Friar, who was about to become my father-in-law, told me before I left for London how important the game would be for me personally," Trautmann recalled. "He said I needed to play better than ever because I'd be the focus of all the attention. He said I wasn't just playing against Fulham, I was playing against London. I needed to make a good impression to get the national press on my side, and he told me he expected we could lose 7–0 or 8–0."

Trautmann gave the performance of his fledgling City career against a backdrop of abuse that grew quieter with every brilliant save in a 1–0 defeat. At the end, led by the home side, all the players formed a line of honour and applauded him down the players' tunnel. The crowd began to join in.

"In London, at that time, that was a testimony," he recalled of a day he still remembers as one of the proudest of his life.

The 1949–50 season ended with relegation for City but Trautmann, personally, had settled. Away from the pitch, he had

married Margaret Friar, who was expecting the couple's first son, John. On the pitch, his goalkeeping was often the only thing that had kept some of City's scorelines respectable. He was also developing a reputation as a penalty specialist, something confirmed by career statistics that showed he saved six in every ten.

New division, new season, new manager

When City dropped to the Second Division, manager Jock Thompson departed. He was replaced by Les McDowall, an Indian-born son of a British church minister. McDowall had been the captain at City before the war. He had an immediate impact as manager. City started the 1950–51 season by going 10 games unbeaten and ended it promoted in second place behind Preston. Trautmann played every League game, earning £5 a week for doing so. The law dictated that former prisoners were only allowed to play football if they also had another job, so technically these wages were for his other job as a mechanic in a local garage.

Trautmann's pay increased to £12 per week at the start of the 1951–52 season as McDowall began to build his team in earnest. His most significant move was the purchase of the inside-forward Don Revie from Hull for £29,000, a huge sum at the time. Revie was a tactician, as was Trautmann, and although at the end of their first season playing together the team finished mid-table – and with Trautmann starting to wonder whether his future lay in Germany – it would be a key acquisition.

Plotting an exit, asking for trouble

In the summer of 1952 City toured Spain, playing against the likes of Barcelona, Seville and Zaragoza, the last of those managed by a Hungarian, Emilio Berkessy.

"He was a man with revolutionary ideas who would have made his presence felt in England," Trautmann noted.

In the late 1950s, Berkessey agreed to take up a position in England, with Grimsby Town, but the move fell through because he was refused a work permit on the grounds that he would be taking the job of a British worker.

Trautmann ended the 1952 summer tour with a trip home to Germany on a mission that would have lasting repercussions.

He had decided, for several reasons, that he was open to offers from German clubs. The economic situation at home had improved for a start, and if he were to have any chance of playing for his country he would have to live there. So without telling anyone in England – not even his wife, let alone Manchester City – he held unofficial talks with Schalke04, who offered wages of £100 a month and also a garage business for Trautmann to run. He believed a deal could be agreed through official channels and told Schalke it was now up to them. There's no doubt his complicity was naïve, but the row that followed highlighted again the suspicions that clung to him because of his nationality.

When he arrived back in Manchester, he began to let slip he was homesick. Schalke, meanwhile, contacted City and said that a delegation, including their trainer Fritz Szepan, would like to visit Maine Road at the end of November 1952 with the aim of studying British football. Unbeknownst to City, they were also preparing a bid of around £1,000 for Trautmann. The German transfer system then worked on the basis that bids should equal a year of the player's proposed salary.

The Schalke delegation duly arrived in Manchester. They accepted City's warm hospitality and then announced they'd like to buy Trautmann for the price they'd assumed would be suitable. City's chairman, Bob Smith, was not only surprised but annoyed. He replied that Trautmann "is worth 20 times that amount". Although Smith had not intended to say so, the Germans returned home to report that there was an astronomical figure of £20,000 on Trautmann's head – an amount unheard of for a goalkeeper.

For Trautmann it was a turbulent time, partly of his own making. Margaret was livid. City were outraged because they were roundly criticised for effectively stopping Trautmann, who had served them well in difficult circumstances, from leaving. Trautmann then went public with his feelings, writing an open letter in the *Manchester Evening Chronicle* in December 1952, saying he was homesick and his mother was ill. He also wrote to the English FA, asking them to intercede on his behalf. In Germany, the popular press said it was a cruel joke that England had discovered this German and now the English were stopping him playing in Germany. Public opinion in Manchester was largely behind Trautmann but the anti-German minority also made their feelings known.

City said he wasn't going anywhere. He knew they wouldn't budge. He also came to realise that he'd helped create this uncomfortable situation and it needed resolving. He continued to play, making progressively less noise about moving. By the April of 1953 the fuss had died down. Trautmann had decided to stay put and City escaped relegation by a whisker.

The incident was an early example of the disproportionate amount of disdain that has always been heaped upon 'want away' foreigners. Was it greed that motivated Trautmann? Or genuine ambition? Was it a heartfelt yearning for home? Or did he want to leave because he was unsettled? If so, was that because he lacked character and commitment? Or because there was money to be made? The alien, by his very nature (and because accurate detail is harder to establish across borders) has always been subject to greater scepticism. That fact remains true today.

Trautmann's two mistakes in the Schalke episode were acting in secrecy in the first place and then trying to justify himself publicly in a way that was less than totally honest. Alec Eisentrager also wanted to leave England at one point but was more straightforward in the way he tried to engineer the move. He opened his heart to a Hamburg newspaper, a strategy that he correctly assumed would have no repercussions in England if his bid to leave was unsuccessful (as it turned out to be).

The resulting feature, which appeared in Germany after he'd been with Bristol City for five years, was spread over several pages and carried the headline: 'Homesick for Germany, but will he be successful?'. The plea for a new club could not have been more direct.

"I would like to go back to Germany. The finances are looking better there," he reportedly said. "A German club could offer me a better job and raise my income."

The article then recapped the earlier Trautmann-Schalke affair, quoting the goalkeeper's value at DM 240,000 (£20,000) and Eisentrager's at DM 60,000.

> It shouldn't be forgotten that the pair only cost their clubs DM 120 each for registering them. With this they became the property of the clubs.

The feature was accompanied by a series of photographs of Eisentrager, including one of him with the Bristol City squad, one of him saying hello to a fan in the street, one of him in action, one playing snooker, one with his wife and daughter taking a walk, one of his mother in Hamburg awaiting his return and one of him doing the dishes at home in Bristol. The last carried the caption:

> Doing the dishes without being asked points to good honour in a husband. Just like Alex Eisentrager. Wife Olwyn is happy about that. By the way, anglican husbands are much more natural with the dishes than ours.

There was even a quote from Olwyn saying:

> I would like to live in Germany. The Germans are much funnier – they know how to live.

Ultimately, the appeal failed, just as Trautmann's attempted move to Schalke had failed. Both players stayed put to become part of winning teams. In Trautmann's case, it was in dramatic fashion as an indirect result of an event a few months after his doubts of the 1952–53 season had been resolved.

That event, significant for English football as well as for Trautmann personally, came on 25 November 1953. The 'Magical Magyars' of Hungary came to Wembley and won 6–3, handing England their first-ever home loss against Continental opposition.

Inspiration for the Revie Plan

The result was achieved, above all, through the individual brilliance of Hungary's key players, the forwards Ferenc Puskas, Nandor Hidegkuti and Sandor Kocsis, and the mainspring right-half, Jozsef Bozsik. But it was the way that their collective talents allowed their coach, Gustav Sebes, to deploy Hidegkuti as a 'deep-lying' centre-forward that left a lasting impression and would ultimately help Manchester City to their 1956 FA Cup win.

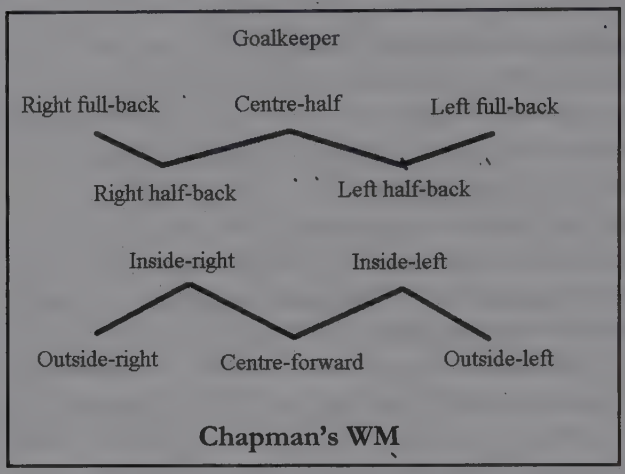
Hideguti's role was so revolutionary because of what had passed for tactical innovation in England until that time. In the

65 years since the start of the Football League, there had been only one major tactical advance in the way the game had been played. From 1888 to 1925, the so-called 'pyramid' system (the 2–3–5 formation) was prevalent. In front of the goalkeeper were two full-backs, dedicated to guarding the box. Ahead of them were three-half backs, positioned left, right and centre. That trio were all link players, with the central half-back – the centre-half – having the most flexibility to go forward. The five forwards attacked in a line.

The big tactical change came after the offside law was changed before the start of the 1925–26 season. Up until then a player was deemed offside unless three opponents, including the goalkeeper, were ahead of him in their own half when the ball was played forward. Attacks could effectively be stifled by using an offside trap which saw the two full-backs advance to the halfway line. A forward would either run into the 'trap' and be adjudged offside, or spring the trap but have two men immediately chasing him down. When the offside law was changed – dictating that only two instead of three opponents were needed to play a forward onside – the initiative was handed back to the attacking players. Forwards saw the difficulty of springing the offside trap halved at a stroke and the total number of goals in the League rocketed from 4,700 to 6,373 in a season.

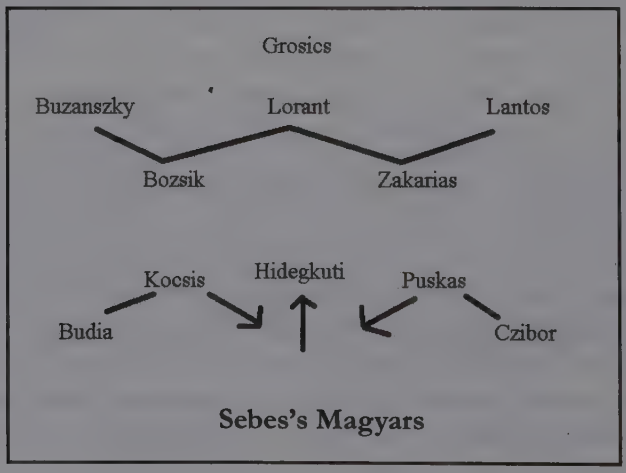
It became evident that a dedicated defensive line consisting of only two full-backs could not cope under the new rules. If they stuck together when trying to execute the offside trap, a forward only had to beat one of them to stay onside. If they spread themselves to cut that danger, they left a gap through the middle. That gap needed filling and it was Herbert Chapman, Arsenal's manager at the time, who pioneered the method that did so. A rare beacon of strategic thought who had just won two titles with Huddersfield, he made the centre-half into a defensive player, creating a line of three at the back. The wide half-backs stayed in place, assisted by the two inside-forwards, who took on some of the former centre-half duties. Spearheading the attack was the centre-forward, who was flanked by the two wide attackers. The so-called WM formation was born, establishing the blueprint 3–4–3 formation (strictly 3–2–2–3) that proved a huge success and became the widespread system of choice for 30 years. Later, in different guises, it would metamorphose to 4–2–4 and 4–3–3 and then 4–4–2 or

3–5–2 but in 1953 it was still essentially Chapman's WM 3–4–3. This only served to help Hungary.



Chapman's WM

The English game, as its broad conservatism had showed, had been based around rigid tactical ideas that took major events to shift. Managers deployed the given system because it was the way the game was played. Full stop. Goalkeepers kept goal and then got rid of the ball. Full-backs cleared the ball upfield. Centre-halves were the big men who stood firm and mopped up. They were programmed to mark the opposing No9, the centre-forward. Faced with a system where the opposing No9 did something a bit different, there was instant confusion.



Sebes's Magyars

And what confusion the Hungarians caused that day, simply by deploying Hidegkuti as a deep-lying centre-forward who roamed at will behind his two inside-forwards, Puskas and Kocsis. They in turn were left to run free onto the wonderful passing of Bozsik or pick up passes from Bozsik via Hidegkuti. England's centre-half, Harry Johnston, was torn between trying to stay with Hidegkuti (which drew him out of position leaving a gap) or staying in position, leaving Hidegkuti unattended. England's full-backs, Alf Ramsey and Bill Eckersley, were pressed into providing cover in the centre, leaving Puskas and Kocsis more space in which to work.

Given the result and the method of success, that match has taken on an almost mythical status, as if it were a singular turning point for the game. In fact it was about some exceptional Hungarian players, with only one man deployed unconventionally, playing fluid, varied, communicative football towards the best of their abilities. Hidegkuti scored a hat-trick, Puskas got two and Bozsik one.

Watching the game on the television in Manchester, Bert Trautmann and Don Revie were as stunned as any other football fans.

"That game mattered," Trautmann said. "Before then managers had made assumptions about how opposing players were going to behave. They'd say 'the player in that position will play like this and therefore you need to try doing that to stop him'. They did not think how to counter individual styles."

Nor did managers do much to encourage players to use them. McDowall was about to, inspired by what'd he'd seen. He began to experiment with a system based around a deep-lying forward in City's reserve team during the 1953–54 season. At the start of the 1954–55 season he decided to try it with his first team. Revie would play the Hidegkuti role, hence McDowall's experiment became known as the Revie Plan in the national media, who were keen to follow its progress.

The debut of the Plan was inauspicious. City lost 5–0 to Preston, who had Tom Finney in fine form. But McDowall was adamant that his best team had not been available that day and he needed to persevere for at least a month. In the next game, Ken Barnes, who McDowall had acquired from non-league Stafford Rangers shortly after taking over from Jock Thompson, was played in the Bozsik role at right-half, a crucial link to the

deep-lying Revie. City beat Sheffield United 5–2 and suddenly the Plan wasn't such a stupid idea after all.

Trautmann's role became more and more important. Both Revie and Barnes knew what an exceptional goalkeeper he was, mentally, because he liked to read the game and distribute the ball intelligently. He could throw the ball a long way with accuracy and because the Plan's effectiveness was reliant on quick progression forward, via accurate passing, a goalkeeper who could get involved from his own line was a huge bonus. Gyula Grosics in Hungary's goal had played similarly. Now Trautmann could look up the pitch, gauge almost instinctively which of his team-mates was best placed to receive, and distribute it to his feet more often than not.

The season, by and large, was a success. City topped the table for a while before ending in seventh place, only two points adrift of the runners-up spot. Trautmann had a personal down moment when he was suspended – for a week – for the first time in his career. He'd taken exception to the referee in a game against Charlton and when he was booked for derogatory comments about the official, he gave his name as Stanley Matthews. After the match, the referee was tripped in the tunnel by an unidentified player and stumbled into Trautmann, who pushed him away, brushing his face with his cap. The incident, as usual with any containing controversy, brought strong criticism of the German. But the season also saw brought a good FA Cup run all the way to the final.

Trautmann's first taste of Wembley

City beat Derby, Manchester United and Luton on the way to a sixth-round meeting at Birmingham, which resulted in a 1–0 win and Trautmann making two saves that were heralded as amongst the best of the season. The semi-final, against Sunderland at Villa Park, was settled with a single goal. Trautmann was on his way to Wembley to face Newcastle in the final on 7 May.

The teams emerged from the tunnel after the traditional rendition of *Abide With Me* and lined up to meet the Duke of Edinburgh, in attendance with the Queen. Roy Paul, the City captain, made the introductions, telling the Duke that Trautmann was the first German ever to play in a Cup final at Wembley. "Sehr gut," said the Duke, shaking the goalkeeper's

hand. Trautmann admitted to being so stunned that he began bowing, much to his team-mates' surprise.

The jollity lasted for all of 50 seconds once the action started, Newcastle's Jackie Milburn heading his side into the lead. City's attacking game-plan was already in disarray even before a 19th-minute injury to their right-back, Jimmy Meadows. He couldn't continue, thereby reducing City to 10 men for more than 70 minutes. Somehow Bobby Johnstone, recently signed by McDowall, equalised after some accomplished goalkeeping by Trautmann had kept his side in contention. But two second-half Newcastle goals meant the Cup was going back to St James' Park for the third time in five years.

Trautmann spent the evening at a gala dinner at London's Café Royal, where his parents, who had been flown over from Germany by the *Manchester Evening Chronicle*, were special guests. They also attended the civic reception at Manchester Town Hall on the following Monday, where they were quite overwhelmed at the reaction their son received as he took his bow from the balcony. His father, Carl, seemed strangely quiet as he watched so Trautmann asked him if anything was the matter.

"They seem to be very fond of you and you must never forget them and what they have done for you," he told his son. "Hitler never had a reception quite like that."

Putting the boot in

The 1955–56 season followed a similar pattern to the previous campaign. It began with innovation, albeit only the introduction of a new boot for Trautmann. A friend from Germany, Adolf 'Adi' Dassler had asked him if he'd be interested in becoming a sales agent for his sportswear range in England. Trautmann declined but was still the first player to wear the Adidas boot in England.

City also had another decent season in the League, finishing in fourth place. Trautmann was outstanding, never more so than with a masterclass of keeping on a bog of a pitch against Southend in the fourth round of the FA Cup. City snatched a 1–0 win.

There was also controversy for Trautmann, accused of a foul on Tottenham's outside-left, George Robb, in the FA Cup semi-final at Villa Park. City won 1–0 but only after Robb had

been denied a penalty after Trautmann grabbed his leg. The incident led to a renewal of abuse about his nationality, not least in sackloads of letters from London. The balance was provided by an equally large correspondence from people who believed his "honest accident" version of events. The people of Manchester made their feelings clear by voting Trautmann their Player of the Year. Shortly afterwards the prestigious Football Writers' Association voted him Footballer of the Year.

Down to the crunch

So to another FA Cup final. There were less than 15 minutes left when Peter Murphy, Birmingham City's inside-left, surged forward towards the Manchester City goal. Birmingham had reached the final as favourites by winning five consecutive away games, scoring 18 goals and conceding only two. But now, in the last act of the Wembley showpiece, they trailed 3–1.

The ball had been headed into Murphy's path. He was inside the box. He seemed certain to score. Trautmann thought otherwise. He was in no mind to lose two finals in two years. He threw himself forward and to the right and somehow took the ball in his hands. Murphy, his left leg outstretched and the full weight of his body already on course for a collision, had no chance of avoiding him. Trautmann lost consciousness still holding the ball.

The first words he heard as he came round were from the City trainer, Laurie Barnett. "Only 14 minutes left," he said. "That was the last thing I remember," Trautmann told reporters after the whistle, having continued, dazed and in pain. It took four days of inaccurate diagnoses before the extent of the injury was confirmed:

Trautmann's neck was BROKEN

said one typically incredulous headline. Trautmann's second vertebrae had cracked in two while the third vertebrae had wedged against it, holding the pieces together. Surgery was required to bore two holes in Trautmann's head through which calipers were bolted to support his spine and neck, which was encased in plaster.

He stayed in hospital for two weeks but almost as soon as he was released disaster struck. Having been confined to bed for a fortnight he'd decided he deserved a break and accepted an

invitation to be a special guest at a Germany versus England game in Berlin. While he was away his son John was knocked down and killed in a road accident.

Such tragedy on the back of his existing misfortune inevitably took its toll, not least on Trautmann's already troubled marriage. It would take years to fall apart completely but it was not abnormal even then for Trautmann's wife to make derogatory comments about his nationality. He was not a perfect husband but this, combined with a continuous suspicion surrounding him – for years he underwent 'routine' post-war de-briefings and assessment by intelligence officers – would have impacted on anyone's state of mind.

And yet by December of 1956, Trautmann was back playing reserve football, a month after having his calipers removed. Not surprisingly there were doubts about his comeback. His obvious lack of fitness and form saw costly errors in a string of defeats. But McDowall urged him to continue with his programme of recovery and he played 21 League games that season as City finished fifth from bottom.

The following season, 1957–58, he played 34 games as City finished fifth from top, the first team ever to score and concede 100 goals in the same season. City's campaign that year, in common with English football as a whole, was overshadowed by the Munich air disaster, which claimed the lives of more than half the 40 people aboard. The death of Trautmann's predecessor and City hero Frank Swift, on the plane on assignment with his newspaper, was among the first to be confirmed. Another of those killed was Eddie Colman, the best friend of Steve Fleet, who had been covering for Trautmann during his rehabilitation, still not complete.

But Trautmann, who had proved time and again he was made of stern stuff, was nowhere near the end of his career. He played 41 League games in 1958–59 as City finished third from bottom, escaping relegation in the last game of season. He played the same number of games the next season, during which City shattered the British transfer record by signing Denis Law for £55,000 but could only finish 16th. Trautmann played 40 League games in 1960–61, by which time he was the players' union representative at Maine Road.

It proved to be a breakthrough season for players in general as the maximum wage was abolished. It was also momentous for

Trautmann, although not for financial reasons. In October 1960, two weeks short of his 37th birthday and shortly after the Football League had decided to include non-English players in its representative teams for the first time, he was chosen as the captain as the English League played their Irish counterparts in Blackpool. He was the only non-international player as England won 5–2.

Trautmann could evidently still do a job for City and assumed, at the start of the 1961–62 season, that would be rewarded well because of the abolition of the maximum wage. Fulham's Johnny Haynes was earning £100 per week. Trautmann was offered £30 and accepted it only reluctantly. It increased to £35 in 1962–63, by which time he was the second-choice goalkeeper. City were relegated, Trautmann having played fewer games than in any season since he'd joined, including the year he broke his neck. Les McDowall resigned following relegation and the 1963–64 season was Trautmann's last at Manchester City. His final League game at Maine Road was a 5–0 win over Norwich in March 1964. He played his last League game the next day in a defeat at Preston. The official crowd number given at his testimonial match in April 1964 was almost 48,000 but was probably closer to 60,000. Trautmann banked £9,000 and started thinking about the future.

Initially it lay in general management at Stockport County of the Fourth Division, between 1964 and 1966, by which time relations with the club owner had become strained. A summer spent as the official attaché to the German World Cup squad brought some relief but by October 1966 Trautmann had resigned. Having been re-election fodder when he arrived, Stockport went on to win the Fourth Division a few months after Trautmann left.

Two spells in management with minor German teams followed, exacerbating Trautmann's domestic problems as Margaret stayed in England with the couple's two boys, both born after John's death. The marriage finally broke down in 1971, the same year Trautmann's mother died. At one stage he went missing and Interpol were involved in the search for him. He ended up working in a friend's garage in Germany before joining a German FA scheme that sent managers to Third World countries to assist with the development of the game.

He had accomplished stints in Burma (where he met his second wife, Ursula), Tanzania, Liberia and Pakistan before a

spell back in Germany. There he split up with Ursula and met Marlys, who later became his third wife, before spending the mid-1980s working in Yemen and Malta. He retired in 1988 and now lives in Valencia.

> This German-born player owes so much of his popularity to his cheerful demeanour on the field and his determination to do well whatever the odds

wrote Sir Stanley Rous, then the secretary of the FA, in the foreword to Trautmann's 1955 autobiography, *Steppes to Wembley*. Without irony, Rous added:

> It is typical of football in this country that not only have we accepted Trautmann as a player but we have come to praise his splendid goalkeeping and to admire his rich personality.

Almost 40 years after his playing career with City ended, Trautmann felt that his good times in England exceeded the bad. But he remained unsure whether the Anglo-German relationship had progressed; or whether in fact, it had actually always been too intimate, and therefore hostile:

"England and Germany are like two poles pushing each other away," he said. "But even in those days [*the 1940s and 1950s*] you had to ask whether this was because they were actually so similar."

Trautmann remained a regular visitor to Maine Road into retirement and took a keen interest as compatriots including Hamann, and before him Jurgen Klinsmann, made their impact in England. In 1995, when Klinsmann won the Footballer of the Year award – the second and last German to date to do so – Trautmann was the guest of honour at the presentation dinner. He was also the City of Manchester's guest of honour during Euro 96, when Germany (and Klinsmann, their captain) were based there during the tournament.

Klinsmann

Klinsmann's two spells with Tottenham, for the duration of the 1994–95 season and for the second half of the 1997–98 season,

were an unqualified successes for the player and a boon for the club. This was entirely down to Klinsmann's ability to turn a potentially awkward situation around very quickly and persuade potential detractors of his value before they even had the chance to criticise.

The backdrop to his initial move to White Hart Lane from Monaco was not exactly promising. Despite having shown exquisite form in the 1994 World Cup, he had a reputation in England as a 'dirty' Continental who was expert in the dark arts of diving. He had also been an integral part of the German team who'd ended England's interest in the 1990 World Cup, which hardly endeared him to the average fan.

Spurs's off-field situation in the summer of 1994 also did nothing to inspire confidence. After being found guilty of financial irregularities by the FA, they'd been docked 12 points and banned from the FA Cup before the season even kicked off. These punishments were subsequently rescinded but when Klinnsman signed in July 1994, the day before his 30th birthday, they seemed threatening indeed.

Klinsmann won respect, with a little self-mockery, before a ball was kicked. "Is there a diving school in London?" he asked the assembled media in his first press conference. In his first-team debut, in the opening game of the season, he scored the winning goal, a stunning header, in a 4–3 win at Sheffield Wednesday. He celebrated by diving to the ground with a huge grin. His team-mates promptly copied and then mobbed him.

He scored seven goals in his first seven Premier League games, and 20 altogether in 41 League games that season, which was disrupted by the sacking of manager Ossie Ardiles. He added four more in the Coca-Cola Cup and another five in an FA Cup run that went as far as the semi-finals. Away from the pitch he was a complete professional in every sense of the word. He trained well, he ate well, he was a good example to his young – and not so young – team-mates. He turned up, on time, for interviews. He was engaging company. And there was nothing flashy about his lifestyle, despite the assumption that he was the highest-paid player in England at the time. He drove a VW Beetle because he'd always driven one and he liked it.

At the end of the season, Spurs finished seventh, which meant they'd failed to qualify for the following season's UEFA Cup. Klinsmann said he wanted to leave because there was no

prospect of European football and moved to Bayern Munich. Spurs's chairman, Alan Sugar, made public his disgust by throwing Klinnsman's shirt away on television. Even two years later, berating what he saw as a general trend of money-grabbing foreigners, Sugar said: "They come here for a year to better themselves and for personal gain because they saw what happened with us and Jurgen Klinsmann."

Many Tottenham fans begged to differ in Klinsmann's case.

Klinsmann returned to England for Euro 96, a tournament Germany won with him as captain, although he missed the semi-final against England through injury. He returned again to Spurs as a player in December 1997, a surprise not least because it was Sugar, on a breakfast TV show, who made the announcement. During this stay Klinsmann played in only 15 Premier League games but scored nine times to end the season as Spurs's top scorer in a dire year. In the penultimate game of the season, when a victory against Wimbledon was needed to all but ensure safety from relegation, he scored four times in a 6–2 win.

After the 1998 World Cup he retired from football and moved to California.

"I still feel a great affinity with the fans in England and the Spurs fans in particular, who were the best I ever played for," he said later. "Many of the greatest experiences of my career were in London where I was very happy."

21st Century targets

Dietmar Hamann's experiences in Liverpool have been a vast improvement on his days with Newcastle. The treble of major trophies in 2001 was supplemented in March 2003 with another success in the Worthington Cup final. Liverpool beat Manchester United 2–0 in Hamann's first match of the season in that competition. Injury problems had curtailed his involvement between December and February.

Evidence still existed, however, that his nationality was an issue, if not with his team-mates or Liverpool fans, then with some opposition supporters. During a Premier League game at Charlton in December 2002, he fell victim to the abuse of a Charlton follower who was subsequently charged in court with using "racially aggravated threatening words and behaviour".

The perpetrator was a 30-year-old manager at a company that provided stewards and security at several of London's football clubs. He was found guilty of racially abusing Hamann and given a three-year conditional discharge. He was ordered to pay £50 in costs. By the time of his court appearance, Charlton, a family-orientated club with a friendly reputation, had already banned him from their ground for life. They were surprised that the courts did not ban him from attending all football matches.

The case showed once again how a German player was targeted for abuse simply because of his nationality. There is ultimately no bar to whom supporters will adore. It just makes it easier if they're not German, or, if they are, that they're like Klinsmann, and not only confound the stereotype from day one but are tremendously successful on the pitch as well.

CHAPTER FIVE

Extreme Prejudice

A number of key themes emerged:

1) Racism is evil and needs to be eliminated
2) Its origins lie outside football in wider society
3) To extinguish it co-operation is needed from all interested bodies, inside and outside football
4) Long term planning is essential for success

In August 2001 the official news bulletin of FIFA, football's world governing body, carried an article about the 'Conference Against Racism' it had recently organised in Buenos Aires. Several hundred delegates from national associations, confederations and non-governmental organisations had gathered to debate ways and means to eliminate racism from football. The article reported that FIFA's president, Joseph S. Blatter, had congratulated the conference on addressing the problem. Blatter had concluded, arguably 30 years late: "Now the moment has come to start working on this issue." The FIFA bulletin highlighted the 'key themes' that had emerged from the conference, reproduced at the top of this page. The headline above the article said: 'Approved resolution to eradicate widespread evil.'

If only.

During the 2002–03 season, two of England's black players, Emile Heskey and Ashley Cole, were racially abused throughout an international match in Slovakia.

"In 2002, you'd have thought that everyone's minds would have changed by now but it's still the same," Heskey said. "It's very sad and it came as a shock."

He added that he would never consider taking his family to watch England play overseas.

Two Ipswich players, Marcus Bent and Finidi George, were racially abused when they played against Sartid in Yugoslavia. They were taunted and spat on. "It's not the worst I've had," said George, "but it was still pretty bad."

During a match in Eindhoven against PSV in the Champions' League, Arsenal's Thierry Henry was abused by opposition fans and pelted with coins as he took corners. This incident happened only a few days after Heskey, playing for Liverpool, had suffered a similar fate against Valencia. Two of Fulham's players, Rufus Brevett and Steve Marlet, had also been targeted that week when playing in Europe against Hadjuk Split.

In England during the same season, Chelsea's Dutch striker, Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink, reported racist chanting from a minority of Newcastle fans who had travelled to a game at Stamford Bridge. Peter Ndlovu, Sheffield United's Zimbabwean forward, reportedly received racial abuse during a match at Brighton, a week before an anti-racism awareness week started. Ndlovu later said he heard no abuse but the match referee that day, Phil Prosser, stated in his official report to the FA that both Ndlovu and himself had been racially abused.

"The racial abuse towards me was at the end of the game when I was leaving the pitch," he said. "I don't know where it was from, but I know what I heard and the facts have been reported to the FA."

A survey conducted by BBC Radio Five also indicated that racism was still prevalent in English football. It found that the clubs in the Premier League and Nationwide League had banned 122 fans between them for racist chanting in the previous five years. That figure raised two immediate questions: How come only 122 when many supporters could testify to regular racism at matches? And how come so few cases – a handful at most – ever got anywhere near prosecution? Racist chanting at football matches is illegal.

A poll by the Football Association also showed that racist abuse was deterring black and Asian fans from attending matches. Some 83 per cent of Asian fans and 77 per cent of African-Caribbean fans said that racist abuse discouraged people from minority ethnic groups from going to games. A majority of white fans agreed that racist abuse still existed in domestic football. And this in 'enlightened' times when anti-racism initiatives have been funded and backed to the hilt by the likes of the Professional Footballers' Association, the Kick It Out campaign and the FA for years.

The careers of English football's non-white pioneers knew no such initiatives or understanding. To many people in the 1970s and earlier, racism was an alien concept – no pun intended – and political correctness was something to do with the House of Commons.

Many of those pioneers were born and raised in Britain. Walter Tull was born in Folkestone in 1888 and played for Tottenham in the League. He was the first black outfield player in England's top division and later the first black combat soldier to fight – and die – for Britain. He was killed in the Great War. Hong Ying Soo, aka Frank Soo, was born in Buxton, Derbyshire in 1914 of a Chinese father and English mother. He played for Stoke and Luton and became the first non-white player to represent England, albeit in unofficial wartime internationals. Mike Trebilcock, born in Cornwall in 1944, was the first black player to score in an FA Cup final, when he did so twice for Everton as the Merseysiders beat Sheffield Wednesday 3–2 in 1966. And Viv Anderson, born in Nottingham in 1956, was the first black player to win a full England cap, in 1978 against Czechoslovakia.

These home-grown players were all subject to the routine prejudice that came with the colour of their skin. For those non-white players from overseas down the decades, there were also the added hardships and uncertainties of physical displacement in a foreign land. Arthur Wharton found this in the late 19th Century as did Tewfik Abdallah (Chapter One) in the 1920s and Lindy Delapenha from the late 1940s (see Chapter Two). And so did some of the most influential black players from the late 1950s onwards, including Albert Johanneson from South Africa, Clyde Best from Bermuda, Ces Podd from St Kitts, Brendon Batson from Grenada,

Luther Blissett from Jamaica and Cyrille Regis from French Guyana. Such figures helped pave the way for every non-white player, British and otherwise, since.

But there have also been plenty of cases where talented non-white players found a life in English football too much to bear. Some, it will never be known how many, decided not to come in the first place. Others came and left. The experiences of the ones who got away tell their own stories.

The incredible Kalamazoo

The career of Steve 'Kalamazoo' Mokone, the first black South African footballer to play outside that country, offers one extraordinary example. In 1956, he swapped Pretoria for Coventry in the Third Division (South). He later rejected Real Madrid before becoming a highly-paid headliner in a title-winning team in The Netherlands. He guest-starred around Europe, including appearing against Pele's Santos, before, improbably, moving back to Britain with Cardiff. He moved to Barcelona but never played for them, then spent time in France, Rhodesia and Australia. He married in London and then caused a stir for Torino in Italy.

Later, in America, he was sent to prison for crimes he denied committing. On release, he emerged to start a charitable foundation for promising athletes and then retired because of cardiac trouble. Approaching his 71st birthday, in spring 2003, he was living in America, awaiting a heart transplant.

Mokone was born in Doornfontein in March 1932, the son of Paul Mokone, who had once studied to be a Methodist minister but who ended up the proprietor of a taxi firm. The family moved to Kilnerton, north of Pretoria, when Mokone was six, and he was later sent to school in Durban. Paul Mokone hoped that his son's studies would keep his mind away from football but before Steve was 16 he was making a name for himself with Bush Bucks FC. At 16 he played for a black South African XI and was attracting attention from touring English managers.

Stan Cullis of Wolverhampton Wanderers, who would steer his side to FA Cup victory in 1949 and three League titles in the 1950s, was one who was rebuffed. "My father said no, I was too young, I had to finish at school first," Mokone recalled. An offer from Stan Seymour of Newcastle, who would win three FA Cups between 1951 and 1955, was also turned down.

"My father asked afterwards if Seymour spoke English because he couldn't understand his accent."

It was only in the mid 1950s, with the intervention of Charlie Buchan, that Mokone left South Africa. Buchan had been a prolific striker either side of the Great War, playing for Sunderland, Arsenal and England. He remains Sunderland's all-time leading goalscorer. He is also credited by some historians as being a major influence in Herbert Chapman's decision to deploy one of his half-backs as a central defender. When his playing days were over he found a new career as a journalist, publishing *Charles Buchan's Football Monthly* for many years. It was in that capacity that he met Mokone and helped fund his passage to England.

"He came to see me and said that a lot of teams were interested," Mokone said. "He knew people at Coventry and thought it might be a good place to start. They were in the Third Division and the idea was I could work my way up."

It took more than a year for the South African authorities and police to make what they deemed to be sufficient investigations into Mokone's past to issue a passport. Operating under the apartheid regime, initiated in 1948 by Daniel Malan's National Party, any black person wanting to travel overseas was viewed as a threat. When the passport was issued in 1955, Mokone went to collect it and was told: "Stay out of politics, or else."

It was assumed that anti-apartheid activity was always one aim of such trips. And in one sense, for Mokone, it was. He was not overtly political but knew some senior ANC figures, including Dr William Nkomo, a close associate of Nelson Mandela.

"The night before I left South Africa in 1956, Dr Nkomo, who was like a second father to me, said that every goal I scored would be one more goal towards independence. As the days had drawn closer to leaving I had become a bit sceptical about what I was doing. There were doubts and fears, I had reservations. But this was the chance of a lifetime to show that South Africa was not a bad place."

The culture shock started as soon as he stepped off the plane in London. "I'd never been in an all-white environment before. I had no-one as a mentor. I had no-one to talk to, no-one to confide in. It was a very lonely experience to begin with. Even the hotel I found shocking. It was the first time I had ever stayed in a hotel and I remember it clearly, the Strand Palace Hotel.

There were white people serving me in the restaurant and white people making my bed. It was a total culture shock."

Mokone recalled that during his first few days in London he had the chance to meet with another black South African sportsman, the boxer Jake N'tuli, better known in Britain as Jake Tuli. The fighter had become the first black South African to win an Empire boxing title, at flyweight, in his first fight abroad in Newcastle in 1952, and had been rated among the best in the world of his era. Tuli was training in London when Mokone arrived and provided a friendly face for a few hours. But even their meeting ended with panic.

"After walking Jake back to his tube station at Piccadilly Circus I went to buy a newspaper and got lost. I emerged at the wrong exit. I couldn't work out where I was. I saw a policeman but there was a psychological block to approaching him and asking for help. In South Africa as a young black man you developed a scent for policemen. It was an almost instinctive ability to sense danger, to know there was a police vehicle a street away."

Eventually Mokone approached the policeman and announced he was lost.

"What's the name of your hotel?" asked the policeman.

"I don't know."

"That's bloody helpful, that is. How will I know where your hotel is if you don't even know its name?"

A supervisor was called.

"What's the name of your hotel?"

"I don't know."

"Why are you in London?"

"I'm a soccer player and I'm going to Coventry City."

The supervisor departed to make some enquiries and returned shortly afterwards.

"I know who you are now. You're Stephen Mokone. Your arrival was mentioned on the television earlier. And you're staying at the Strand Palace."

The surprises kept coming, including the television set in Mokone's hotel room. Britain had been hit by television hysteria over the previous four years, with church leaders, doctors and even the BBC becoming alarmed at the effect it was having on

ordinary folk as they sat by their firesides. In the early 1950s, one screen appearance by a homeless mongrel dog, Smokey, led to the whole of Britain's GPO telephone lines being jammed as thousands of people offered a home for him. There were also concerns that viewers were confusing characters with real people and some actors and TV personalities had received death threats. That hysteria was abating by 1956 but Mokone had never even seen a television set before. "I didn't know how it worked or even how to switch it on."

More confusing was the concept of room service. "There was a lady who came to make the bed and she took my shoes away afterwards. I thought 'Why the hell is she taking my shoes away?' But I couldn't say anything because she was white and because I was afraid of the implications of confrontation. When the cleaning supervisor came round I told her that my shoes had been taken away. They were brought back but the next day they were taken away again. I just could not understand why they were doing this. The cleaning lady told me they took them away to polish them and I didn't believe her. After that I took them and hid them under the bed. I just wasn't sure."

Mokone spent a long time contemplating whether he was being subjected to racism. "In one sense I expected it. I assumed all white people were racist. But because I wanted to play football, I thought England would give me that chance. A reporter back home had told me that the British weren't racist but then he also said there were no black people in Britain."

There certainly weren't many, if any, prominent black sportsmen. The USA had produced some who were well known in Britain, most often boxers or track athletes. But there were few others outside this narrow range. The mere presence on the women's tennis tour of the black American, Althea Gibson, was still newsworthy in 1956, the year Mokone arrived in Coventry. When Gibson became the first black woman to win Wimbledon, in 1957, it was a defining moment. Yet comparable success for black footballers in the English game was still many years away. It was certainly something Mokone would never experience.

After his introduction to London, he was taken to see England's second city, Birmingham, which impressed him. Then he was taken to Coventry. He recalled that the city seemed less proud of its football than its statue of Lady Godiva. Her

longevity and resilience seemed to be a constant talking point. The first weeks were nothing if not disconcerting.

"I was confused and I was homesick. Children ran up to me and touched me and ran away. The first time I went to a Coventry game people just stared at me. I was sitting with the manager, Harry Warren, and the chairman. All these people were staring at me. It made me uncomfortable. When they started smiling it only made me more suspicious. But I said to myself that I've got to make it."

Coventry found him lodgings with a devout Christian family who were involved in the anti-apartheid movement.

"It still felt uncomfortable, using the same cups and the same toilet as a white family. But I know now that these were problems of my own making. That was my cultural baggage and it was not their fault in any way."

Mokone judged with hindsight that moving to Coventry was "a terrible mistake", if only because the approach to the game was so different.

"If you start in a poor division, you only make things more difficult for yourself. It worked against you all the time, trying to use skill and thought when the standard wasn't great. It didn't work and you didn't make progress."

His ability became a potential burden from day one. After one of his first training sessions, he noticed a group of players practising penalties against goalkeeper Reg Matthews. One of the local newspaper reporters suggested Mokone have a go, which he did, reluctantly, unsure how his new team-mate might react if beaten. Matthews, despite playing in the Third Division South, was the England goalkeeper at the time.

Mokone stepped up to the ball and feigned as if to hit it to Matthews's left – Matthews dived in that direction – but actually placed the ball to his right. The delighted reporters laughed and asked him to do it again. He did the same thing, reversing the feint. Two nil. More laughter. The reporters asked for one more shot, as did Matthews, and Mokone scored a third time. Uncomfortable, he refused to take any more penalties and headed for the bath. Matthews found him and congratulated him to ease his anxiety, and would later be the only player to invite Mokone to his house. Few of the others showed such warmth.

"It was my first professional team and I hadn't realised there were cliques. The players did invite me out but whenever they were in bars they took it in turns to pick up the tab. I was earning £5 a week, and that was for my work in the club office because technically I was on extended trial to begin with. It was half, less than half what the others were earning. After my rent, tax, travel costs, food, clothes, I just didn't have the money. I couldn't go out for a beer because I couldn't pick up the tab."

Mokone's closest associate in Coventry was the Irish boyfriend of a West Indian woman who lived in the area. Once he'd seen her around, he felt it was natural to make her acquaintance because she was black.

"One day this Irish guy got badly beaten up in pub. A few days later he went back to same pub. I was very naïve. I said 'Why on earth are you going back to the same pub? Why don't you go somewhere else?' I'll remember his reply for the rest of my life.

"He said 'It won't make any difference. The fucking English discriminate against the Irish'. I just could not understand what he was saying. I could not understand it at all. It confused me absolutely. I thought blacks had a monopoly on being discriminated against."

Back at the club, Mokone was soon elevated to the first-team squad, as his talent demanded. An outside-right, he possessed the pace and dribbling skills that good wingers required. What marked him out was his touch and trickery, exemplified to best effect later in his career, elsewhere. Such artistry was of limited use in the hurly-burly of the Third Division. And when he did do well, he recalled, he was often unsure whether his team-mates were too impressed.

There was one practice game when he recalled scoring twice despite the pitch being shrouded in fog.

"In the dressing room afterwards someone said well done for my goals and then another player, I did not see who it was, said 'You should have had a hat-trick. It was so murky out there no-one would've seen you'. It was a huge joke that I interpreted as racism whether it was meant that way or not."

Not long afterwards, in conversation with a newspaper reporter who had been following his progress closely, it was suggested to Mokone that his services were worth a lot more than

£5 a week. He was advised to give the club an ultimatum: either you make me a professional or I'll look for another club that will. When he went to the club with his proposition he was told: "That's the trouble with you people, you're never satisfied".

"The phrase 'you people' had so many connotations for me," Mokone recalled, certain in his own mind that he was being treated differently because he was black. The ultimatum paid dividends, however. He was offered a professional contract the following day. Signing the deal ultimately proved to be about as good as things got. He played just four League games in the 1956–57 season, scoring one goal.

Even a good relationship with Coventry's coach, George Raynor, did little to improve matters. Raynor was well-travelled and broad-minded. A former player, he'd been a physical training instructor for the British army in Iraq during the Second World War. His work at Aldershot FC soon afterwards led to a recommendation to the Swedish FA, who appointed him as their national team manager. He led Sweden to the Olympic title in 1948 and then took them to third place in the 1950 World Cup. Hans Jeppson, later of Charlton (see Chapter Two) played under him in that tournament. Raynor then coached in Italy at Juventus and Lazio before becoming the coach at Coventry under Harry Warren. He would later take charge of Sweden again, leading them to the 1958 World Cup final on home turf, which they lost 5–2 to Brazil, and the emerging superstar, Pele.

But in the 1956–57 season, Raynor's remit was to mould a team to cope in the Third Division South.

"My style just didn't fit," said Mokone. "It was the long-ball game and I was used to short passing. I felt I had a good awareness of where people were and how to build play. And if I couldn't find a way forward then I'd pass backwards. But at Coventry I was told not to do that. They said it was the wrong way to play.

"And some of the training, I couldn't understand at all. We had to climb ropes like we were in the marines. We could only train with the balls one day a week. We were told they were like fish and chips. If you had them Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday you'll have no appetite for Saturday when you're meant to enjoy them. I found it completely baffling."

A year that started with paranoia and culture shock stretched into one of isolation, frustration and loneliness. Mokone did

have a brief friendship with another immigrant black player – the Nigerian Teslim Balogun, who was playing in London for Queen's Park Rangers and was featured alongside Mokone in an issue of Charlie Buchan's magazine – but one season was all he lasted at Coventry. The Midlands club agreed that things had not worked out and said Mokone could leave without a transfer fee if he wished.

In the summer of 1957, he was considering returning to South Africa but was also made aware that other European clubs had shown an interest. Mokone travelled to Spain to investigate the possibility of a trial with Real Madrid.

"But I couldn't speak a word of Spanish. They told me it wouldn't be a problem because they had a secretary who spoke English but when I was introduced it was obvious she only spoke movie English. She just had phrases like 'See you later, alligator'."

He didn't see her later, or ever again.

Back in London, a telegram had arrived from a Dutch club, Heracles, saying they were interested in meeting him. Another black South African winger, Gerry Francis, who had just signed professionally with Leeds United, encouraged Mokone to take his chance in The Netherlands.

Heracles, based in the small town of Almelo, about 10 miles from the border with Germany, had once been a leading Dutch side, winning the country's top division in 1927 and 1941. But the introduction of professional football in the mid-1950s had caused a polarisation that ultimately helped the larger clubs prosper and the smaller ones struggle. By 1957, Heracles had fallen from the Premier Division, down through the regional second tier (the First Division) and into the third tier (the Second Division). They were intent on reviving their fortunes. Mokone went to see what was on offer.

"Heracles said they wanted to play me in a trial that weekend in a pre-season game against Eintracht Frankfurt. They offered me $1,000 [*then worth £360*] for one game."

He played and scored twice in a 4–3 win. Heracles asked him to stay and play again the following Sunday for the same fee. He did, and scored again. News of his appearances was good for business and a lucrative contract was rapidly offered and accepted. It was worth upwards of £3,500 a year but proved

good value for Heracles. The population of Almelo was only 35,000 people but in the 1957–58 season, the club regularly drew crowds of 20,000, travelling from far and wide to see Mokone play.

His first season was sensational. He played almost every match and scored 15 goals from the wing, a decent return from any wide player. More significantly, he provided countless assists to the striker Joop Schuman, who scored an astonishing 43 League goals during that season. Schuman went on to become Dutch football's all-time highest goalscorer. Heracles won the Second Division title and Mokone's place in the club's history and the annals of Dutch football was secure. His second season, in the First Division in 1958–59, was also regarded as a success, although an ankle injury limited his appearances as the club finished seventh in the table.

Mokone's time in Almelo was recounted in detail in *De Zwarte Meteoor* (The Black Meteor), written by the Dutch football commentator and journalist Tom Egbers in the late 1990s. The book was made into a film in 2000. There is also a street named after Mokone in Almelo and one of the stands in Heracles's home, the Polman Stadion, is also named after him.

Mokone's decision to leave Heracles was based on three factors. First, he believed that he could play at a higher level. His reputation in The Netherlands and beyond saw bigger clubs invite him to play for them as a guest in major one-off friendlies. On this basis, he once played for PSV Eindhoven against the touring Brazilian side, Botafogo. He also played against Santos of Brazil, who had Pele in the team. Mokone scored during a defeat.

Second, he had a disagreement with Heracles about his terms of employment. Most of the players were semi-professional and also had other jobs. Mokone chose to work as an entertainer and singer in the local theatre. Heracles said that he should stop singing and concentrate on his football. He did not agree. Third, and most improbably, Mokone received an invitation to return to the Football League, with Second Division Cardiff City.

"I'd been disappointed not to achieve something at Coventry and still hoped be able to make it in the English League," he said.

Mokone's nomadic career ultimately showed he was not destined to settle in one place for long, but neither did British

football seem intent on encouraging him to do so. He made his League debut for Cardiff on 22 August 1959 at home against Liverpool, scoring the opening goal in 3–2 win in front of a crowd of 23,744. In the next match, four days later against Middlesbrough, he played well in a 2–0 home win but sustained a knock to his ankle. Having damaged the same leg while at Heracles he was reticent about being picked for the trip to Charlton three days later, but was selected and told he should get on with it.

"My ankle was hurting like hell. I didn't do well in the game and got criticised. I said 'What do you expect when I'm not fully fit?' They weren't happy and it was all downhill from there."

Mokone did not play for Cardiff again, seeing out the rest of the 1959–60 season from the sidelines. Cardiff won promotion almost entirely without him.

He left the Football League for a second time. His next deal saw another strange twist. "I agreed to join Barcelona but because they already had their full quota of foreign players, was loaned indefinitely to Marseille," he said. He never made an appearance for either club, but occupied himself in the south of France by running a small factory that made football boots, sold under the brand name 'Mokone'. At the end of the 1960–61 season, one of little playing activity, he ended up back in England, where he joined the third and final Football League club of his career, Third Division Barnsley. It was the briefest of associations. Mokone made one first-team appearance, in a first-round League Cup win against Southport on 13 September 1961.

There was one other significant event during Mokone's time in England, his marriage to Joyce Maaga, a South African he met in London. After the couple had spent a year in Rhodesia, where Mokone played for Salisbury, they moved in autumn 1962 to Italy, where he would play for his last European team, Torino of Serie A.

He made an early impact, as was his forte. In one match against Verona, he scored four goals, leading to a huge front-page headline that compared him favourably with Eusebio. It was praise indeed. The Mozambique-born Eusebio had won the European Cup with Benfica of Portugal against Real Madrid in 1962 and would go on to be the top scorer in the Portuguese league for nine consecutive seasons. Representing Portugal,

he would also be the leading goalscorer at the 1966 World Cup finals.

Yet ask about Mokone in modern-day Italy, even in Turin, and it is likely you will be met with scepticism that he ever played there at all. Only by physically searching the shelves in the archives at newspapers such as *Gazzetta Dello Sport*, where an old envelope of cuttings about Mokone sits gathering dust, can you be certain he even passed through. By the mid-1960s he had also passed through Canada, where he ended his football career, before settling in America.

It was there that his story took another series of extraordinary twists. In 1966, he and his wife had a daughter who would become the subject of a bitter custody battle in the mid-1970s. By that time Mokone had gained a degree, a masters degree and a doctorate and was an assistant professor of psychiatry. His wife was a nurse who lived in hospital digs. Steve Mokone won the custody battle.

Three violent assaults followed. Mokone himself was attacked in a parking lot by three unidentified assailants. Next Joyce Mokone's lawyer was attacked with acid. Then Joyce Mokone herself was attacked in an almost identical assault. Mokone was arrested, charged and faced separate trials for the attacks on each of the women. He maintained his innocence but was convicted and sent to prison in New York for a term dictated as '8 to 12 years'. He served eight and was released in 1988.

Numerous people offered support. One was the Reverend Desmond Tutu, whom Mokone had studied alongside at college in South Africa in the early 1950s. Rev Tutu even wrote to the New York Supreme Court in 1984 to plead Mokone's case and ask that he be set free. He described Mokone in his letter as "a gentle man. He speaks for kindness and compassion among humans".

Another believer in Mokone's integrity was Tom Egbers, who only discovered Mokone's history as a convicted criminal after he had written *De Zwarte Meteoor*. Having spent a lot of time talking to Mokone and having established what he assumed was a solid friendship, he was "stunned" to be informed that Mokone had been convicted of two assaults.

"Steve had never mentioned it," said Egbers. "I confronted him, only to be told that he did not want to talk about it. Steve

said he was innocent and that he would rather leave it behind him. It was in his past."

But Egbers wanted to know, for his own peace of mind, what had happened. He went to America to investigate.

His findings were published in 2002 in the book *Twaalf Gestolen Jaren* (Twelve Stolen Years), which, like *De Zwarte Meteoor*, was only released in Dutch. Egbers uncovered evidence, including previously undisclosed documents and tapes relating to the cases, that made the verdicts questionable. This evidence included a suggestion that a key prosecution witness had been coerced to testify against Mokone and that the jury in the second trial had seen prejudicial material from the first.

Egbers also unearthed letters from the period from the shadowy Department of Internal Affairs in South Africa and the American CIA that called for Mokone to be brought to heel. Egbers concluded there was a strong case that Mokone had been framed. In the mid-1970s Mokone had had pre-existing ties to the ANC and had become increasingly political in America, in his outlook and his writing. He had also been blacklisted as a member of a terrorist organisation, the ANC.

In 2002, Egbers took his findings to all the protagonists in the cases who were still alive. Some of them, including one lawyer, claimed never to have heard of Steve Mokone or the case.

"I know I wasn't guilty," said Mokone, whose conviction still stands.

After Mokone left prison – where he ran the library and also organised a football team – he worked for four years and then retired with heart trouble in 1992. He continued in his duties as a goodwill ambassador for the South African tourist board in New York and also helped found a charitable institution that assisted young South Africans with a talent for sport in finding places in further education, including in America.

He also maintained a close interest in world football, using his contacts of several decades to assist in the career paths of promising young footballers, including the South African international striker, Benni McCarthy, who has played for Ajax in The Netherlands and Celta Vigo in Spain and has been linked several times with moves to England.

Mokone's story is one of a gifted footballer who ultimately found that English football could not accommodate him. His

talents were better utilised in countries more receptive to foreign players and new ideas. Unlike English football, he moved on.

Barefoot and brilliant

Teslim Balogun, the first Nigerian to play in the League, stayed slightly longer. He'd first come to England in 1949 as part of a Nigerian touring side who earned plaudits for their flair and gasps of wonder for the fact they played in bare feet. The lanky forward – 6ft 2in in his non-stockinged feet – spent the next six years back at home, winning the Nigerian Challenge Cup with three of the six teams he played for. He was then asked back to England in 1955 for a trial with Peterborough United of the Midlands League. He stayed with them a year as a regular in the reserves, simultaneously working for a printing firm to gain experience in a useful trade.

Balogun was popular with the Peterborough fans and it came as a surprise when he was released by the club in 1956. Unsubstantiated rumours of recreational drug use, never proven since, had been doing the rounds but no reason for his departure was ever made public. The following season started with a short spell at non-League Skegness in Lincolnshire before his move to QPR in September 1956. He stayed with the London side for one season, 1956–57, scoring three times in 13 League games and twice more in two FA Cup matches. It was during this time that he and Mokone occasionally visited each other during free weekends or days off.

London was not to Balogun's liking and he headed back to rural Lincolnshire with non-League Holbeach. His best performance came in a match against Peterborough reserves when he scored four times against the club who had let him go. Within a year he was back home in Nigeria and by his early 30s was establishing himself as a coach. He returned briefly to England in 1964 to take a Football Association coaching course and went on to become one of the most influential figures in Nigerian coaching in the 1960s. He died in 1973, aged 42, although his legacy lives on today, with a stadium in Lagos named in his honour.

The second Nigerian in the League was Elkanah Onyeali, who arrived in England in summer 1960 to study electrical engineering at a technical college in Birkenhead on Merseyside. As with Balogun, his primary aim was to learn a useful trade but

he also wanted to continue his football career. It was with this in mind, shortly after his 21st birthday, that he went to see Peter Farrell, the manager of Tranmere Rovers, then in the Third Division.

Onyeali, an inside-forward, told Farrell he had played in all of Nigeria's international matches the previous season and had scored 14 of their 26 goals. The information was hard to verify. Indeed even in 2002 the Nigerian FA was unable to confirm such historic details, although other sources do mention Onyeali as a prolific goalscorer in the months after his reported Nigeria debut in October 1959.

Farrell was touched by the player's enthusiasm and organised a private trial match. Onyeali scored twice to earn himself a one-year part-time contract. A second trial game was opened to the public, who immediately took Onyeali – known variously by the nicknames 'Al', 'Barrington' and 'Englishman' – to their hearts.

His reserve debut, against Stockport, was a revelation. The Tranmere supporters had rarely, if ever, seen a player try to juggle the ball and flick it during a game, let alone dash with such verve around markers. The slightly-built Onyeali also scored twice. On his next outing, three days later, he scored again, and the crowd started calling for his promotion to the first team. They got what they wanted and he made his League debut on 3 September 1960 at home to Bournemouth.

Tranmere were 3–2 down and seemingly heading for defeat when he effortlessly side-stepped his marker and then picked his spot for the equaliser. When he scored his second, which turned out to be the winner, there were few doubts Farrell had got himself a gem. Two days later, Onyeali scored again, in a 2–1 win over Southend. He announced that his studies were his priority and that football must not be allowed to get in the way.

He continued to play, although not in midweek games, appearing in 13 League games that season. He scored eight League goals and once in three FA Cup ties. Quite why his time at Tranmere proved so short is open to debate.

Onyeali made it clear from the start that his main objective was study and that training and games came second. But another view was that as the season wore on, he became more reluctant to play on heavy pitches, in freezing weather and in a situation where he was increasingly a target for crude, damaging tackles. He was also reported on several occasions to be

suffering from flu, although it later transpired that after one bout he'd spent his recovery time in Nigeria playing for his international side.

That mattered little to the Tranmere fans, who had enjoyed a thrilling if brief glimpse of his exotic talents. At the end of the 1960–61 season, they were more concerned that their side had been relegated and that Walter Galbraith, appointed as Farrell's successor mid-season, did not want to retain Onyeali's services. He was given a free transfer, playing occasionally for non-League Holyhead Town before his studies took him to America.

Another player who ended up across the Atlantic, in Canada, was Gerry Francis, the second black South African in the League after Steve Mokone. He'd paid his own way to England with money earned repairing shoes in Johannesburg and joined Leeds. Francis was initially signed as an amateur but became a professional in summer 1957. Leeds were then managed by Raich Carter and had recently returned to the First Division after nine long years away.

By the time Francis made his first-team debut, in October 1959, the Yorkshire club had seen Carter depart, his successor Bill Lambton had come and gone, and Jack Taylor was in charge. Francis's debut season, during which he did not feature prominently, ended in relegation. The following year, 1960–61, saw the large share of his 46 Leeds League appearances and some fine goals from the right wing. Arguably of more significance that season was the part he played in orchestrating Leeds's signing of his compatriot Albert Johanneson, another black winger, in April 1961.

The pair were close friends – Johanneson was the best man at Francis's wedding – but their appearances together were limited. Six months after attracting huge attention for becoming the first pair of black wingers in the same League side, when Leeds drew 0–0 with Stoke in the month Johanneson joined, Francis was transferred to Fourth Division York City. He played 20 times then moved to the non-League game. In the 1970s he emigrated to settle in Canada.

Johanneson spent considerably longer at Elland Road than Francis, staying from 1961 until summer 1970, when he too moved to York City. His time at Leeds can be split into two distinct periods, before and after the 1965 FA Cup final, when he became the first black player to appear in the showcase event.

His best years unquestionably came in the first half of his stay. The statistics tell their own story. From April 1961 to May 1965 he played an average of 33 League games per season. He scored most of his 48 League goals in that period. Between the 1965 Cup final and his departure he played an average of eight games a season.

This was, to some degree, due to the emergence in 1965 of a rival in his position, Eddie Gray, who went on to become one of Leeds and Scotland's most admired players. But the Cup final marked a symbolic downturn for Johanneson. He was physically sick before the game. As his former team-mate John Giles recalled: "The occasion got to him. He just didn't play."

Leeds had gone into the final, their first, as favourites. They lost to Liverpool, who took their first FA Cup, 2–1. All the goals came in extra time.

Johanneson's decline, argued Giles, had really started when Leeds won promotion in 1964. In Johanneson's first two full seasons he'd been a firm fixture in Don Revie's resurgent team in the Second Division. He was Leeds's top scorer as they won it.

"He was a fairly orthodox winger," recalled Giles. "He had good control, pace, he was well balanced, he could beat people at close quarters and he finished well. I remember playing with him in my first match and seeing him go for a ball where he was clearly second favourite. He got it. Even in the cross country he'd leave the rest of us standing. When we won promotion he played brilliantly. I thought he was going to be a real star.

"I think he had difficulties with the First Division. It was only my impression, I never talked to him about it, but I think the grounds and the crowds, the bigger names, places like Manchester United, got to him. He just didn't play as well. It seemed partly his mind, a psychological barrier. And maybe partly it was the absence of the usual transition that other players had. He wouldn't have been brought up with the same background in terms of joining a youth team [*at a League club*], staying there a few years, moving to the reserves, acclimatising there, breaking into the first team. He went into the first team, did brilliantly in the Second Division and then couldn't seem to cope with the First Division."

Johanneson's problems on the pitch followed him off it. He drank too much towards the end of his playing days and more than too much when they ended. It cost him his marriage and

children. He had planned to return to South Africa as a coach and spent a short time back there exploring the possibilities. But he returned to Leeds, lost his battle against alcoholism and died alone, age 53. It was several days before his body was discovered in his flat in a tower block in Headingley.

England's exclusive agenda

The experiences of Steve Mokone, Gerry Francis and Albert Johanneson in English football ultimately proved dispiriting but the decades since have seen numerous successful black South African-born footballers. The prolific forward Mark Stein played from 1984 onwards for a host of League clubs, including Luton, Aldershot, Stoke, Chelsea and Ipswich, and continued to give value service in the non-League game with the likes of Dagenham.

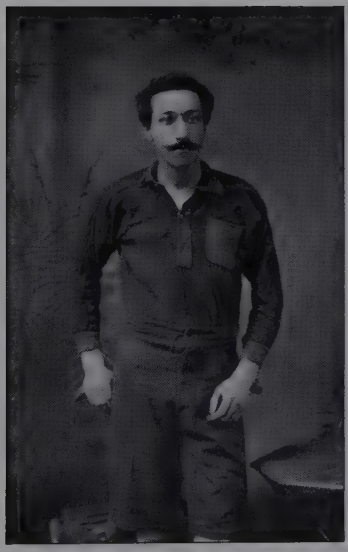
With the dawning of the post-apartheid South Africa and its re-emergence on the international stage in the 1990s came the likes of Phil Masinga and Lucas Radebe, following Francis and Johanneson at Leeds. Others included Shaun Bartlett at Charlton and Quinton Fortune at Manchester United.

South Africa aside, however, the majority of nations with colonial ties are not and never have been major providers of non-white players to Britain. Nations such as France, who won the 1998 World Cup with a multi-racial side that reflected her colonial past, and The Netherlands, where Surinam is found on the birth certificates of some of its most lauded players, including Ruud Gullit, have always tended towards greater sporting inclusiveness. But this has not been the case in England. This is most evident when considering the Subcontinent, which has had close ties to Britain for centuries and is home to a fifth of the world's population.

Football has never been especially popular in India (or Pakistan or Bangladesh in their various incarnations since partition in 1947) and the political, social, cultural and historical reasons for this would fill a book of their own. But it remains statistically remarkable that the first Indian-born player with no parental links to Britain to play in the English League did not arrive until Bhutia Baichung signed for Bury of the Second Division in the last months of the 20th century.

And only a smattering of Indian-born players with any Indian heritage had played League football before him. Among them

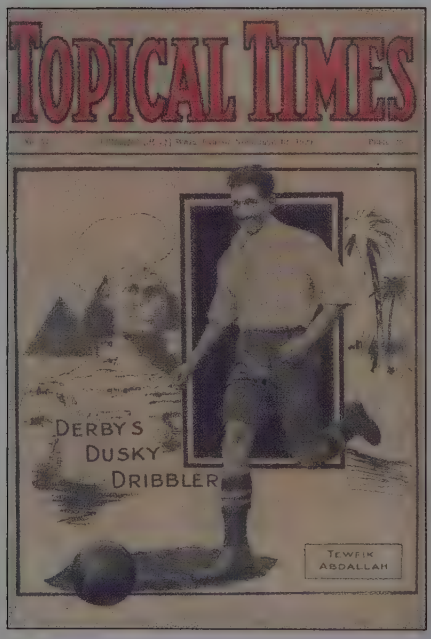
Walter Bowman (standing, fourth from left, No3) was the first foreign player in the Football League. He initially arrived in England in 1888 as part of a Canadian international touring side, pictured above in Oxford, and later played for Accrington and then Ardwick, who became Manchester City.



Arthur Wharton, born in Ghana in 1865, was a champion sprinter and superb all-round athlete. He played League football for Rotherham Town, Sheffield United and Stockport.

Hassan Hegazi, an Egyptian international forward, spent several seasons with non-league Dulwich Hamlet and also played League football for Fulham in 1911.

Nils Middleboe captained Denmark to the Olympic Games football final of 1912 and then played League football for Chelsea from 1913.



Tewfik Adballah, an Egyptian international, was the cover star of *Topical Times* magazine after joining Derby County in 1920. He also played for Hartlepools and Cowdenbeath before forging a long playing and coaching career in America.

Eugene Langenove was the first French footballer in the English League when he joined Walsall in 1922. He had been banned from playing in France after kicking an opponent in the eye during a friendly. A string of Cantona-esque incidents marred his career.

Charles Sutcliffe (top left), a solicitor from Lancashire, had a lengthy and influential career in football administration that ultimately led him to the presidency of the League. A dogged campaigner against foreign players, he was appalled in 1930 when Arsenal signed a Dutch goalkeeper, **Gerry Keizer** (above right, in action for The Netherlands). The subsequent brouhaha led to an effective ban on foreigners that would last for 47 years. Players coming from countries with colonial ties to Britain were mostly exempt from the ban. They included **Alf Charles** (left) from Trinidad, who arrived in England on a West Indies cricket tour and played one League match for Southampton in 1937.

Chile's **George Robledo** (far right) with his Newcastle United team-mates in April 1952, a few days before he scored the winning goal against Arsenal in the FA Cup final, a match that also featured his brother **Ted** (second left).

George Robledo (right) rushes in to challenge Blackpool's goalkeeper, George Farm, in the 1951 FA Cup final at Wembley Stadium. Robledo set up the opening goal for Jackie Milburn in Newcastle's 2–0 win.

In 1948, goalkeeper **Rolando Ugolini** (above left) became the first Italian to feature in the Football League when he signed for Middlesbrough, where he spent six years in the same team as **Lindy Delapenha** (above right), the first Jamaican in the League. Delapenha had previously played for Portsmouth, where he had become the first black player to be part of a title-winning side.

Joe Marston (below left) was the first Australian to play in an FA Cup final when he appeared for Preston against West Bromwich Albion in 1954.

Hans Jeppson, a Swedish international forward (below right) enjoyed one of the most remarkable cameo stints in League history when he single-handedly saved Charlton from relegation in 1951 with nine crucial goals in 11 games, including a hat-trick against Arsenal at Highbury.

John Hewie (above left) receives treatment from Charlton's trainer, Jimmy Trotter, in October 1953. Hewie, a defender (also below, far left), was one of 12 South Africans who played League football for Charlton between the end of the Second World War and the early 1960s. Hewie made 495 League starts for the club, a record for any overseas-born outfielder at one club. Two other South African record breakers at The Valley were forwards **Stuart Leary** (below, third from left) and **Eddie Firmani** (fourth from left). Leary scored 153 League goals for Charlton, still a club record. When Firmani was sold to Sampdoria in 1955 he attracted a fee of £35,000, then a record for a British club.

Blackpool's captain, Harry Johnston (above, holding the FA Cup) has his left leg supported by **Bill Perry**, the South African forward who had just scored the winning goal in the 1953 FA Cup final. The game was nicknamed the 'Matthews final' in honour of Stanley Matthews (being held aloft, right), who is sharing a word with Stan Mortensen, who scored a hat-trick in the 4–3 win over Bolton.

Denis Foreman (left) moved to England from South Africa in 1952, aged 19, to begin a lengthy career as a footballer with Brighton and a cricketer with Sussex. Numerous other imports from the period, especially from South Africa and Australia, played both football and cricket professionally.

Manchester City's German goalkeeper, **Bert Trautmann** (bowing), is introduced by his captain, Roy Paul, to Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh, before the 1955 FA Cup final against Newcastle United, which Trautmann's team lost 3–1

Trautmann leaps to make a save during a 0–0 draw against Arsenal at Highbury in September 1955. Manchester City finished the 1955–56 season fourth in the League and also won the FA Cup final, during which Trautmann broke his neck but played on. He had been voted Footballer of the Year six weeks previously. The next German to win that award was Tottenham's **Jurgen Klinsmann** (below) in 1995. Trautmann was the guest of honour at the presentation dinner.

were Roy Smith, born in Rawalpindi, then in India, who played at West Ham from 1955 and later with Portsmouth. Bud Houghton, born in Madras, signed for Bradford from non-League Cambridge in 1955 and also played for Birmingham, Southend, Oxford and Lincoln.

Kevin Keelan, the goalkeeper son of a British army officer and an Indian-Portuguese mother, played at Aston Villa, Stockport and Wrexham before embarking, in 1963, on a 17-year career with Norwich. He played 571 League games for them. No overseas-born player has ever made more appearances for one League club.

Keelan's family had left India in 1948, discontent with post-partition uncertainty. Wilf Heppolette, whose son Ricky became a star at Preston in the late 1960s, moved to England from Delhi for similar reasons in 1952, when Ricky was three. Heppolette Jnr, a fiesty midfielder, grew up in Bolton and signed for Preston as an apprentice at 15. He played 149 League matches for them before moving on to Orient, Crystal Palace, Chesterfield and Peterborough.

The main reason for the dearth of non-white players from former colonies was British officialdom's attitude to non-white people at large. In the years between 1952, when the Football Association's non-racial but stringent anti-foreigner regulations were tightened again (see Chapter Two) and 1978, when the effective ban on foreign players was lifted, around 120 foreign-born players made League debuts in England.

The majority were white. They hailed from nations with colonial ties such as South Africa, Canada and Australia. They had no trouble entering Britain. Others were born in European nations like Italy or Germany but had either moved to Britain as children or were the sons of servicemen. A few more were refugees. Some had come to England for other reasons and qualified to play via residency. Others had been allowed to play on short-term amateur terms, having been deemed of sufficient insignificance as to merit no threat.

And then there was a group of black players from countries with colonial or Commonwealth links. They arrived, often with their parents, in a society undergoing profound change. It was a period that started with the self-interested inclusiveness of the *1948 British Nationality Act* but witnessed growing institutional

aversion to non-white immigrants. Football mirrored what was happening in society.

When the 1948 Act was passed, enshrining the right of Commonwealth citizens to enter the UK, settle, work and bring their families, it quickly became apparent that the Government had never actually intended to be welcoming. The arrival at Tilbury of the Empire Windrush in 1948, carrying 492 Jamaicans, signalled the start of pronouncements and legislation to prove the fact.

In 1949, the Royal Commission on Population argued that immigrants should only be encouraged if they were of 'good human stock'. Reading between the lines was hardly necessary. Another sign of the times came in 1950, when a Private Member's Bill to outlaw racial discrimination failed. Another bill, to outlaw racial discrimination in public, would also fail in 1956.

Six years later, the Government effectively reversed the 1948 Act by passing the *1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act*. This restricted the admission of Commonwealth immigrants with the introduction of employment vouchers. Cabinet papers from 1961 detail how these vouchers were conceived by the Conservative Government specifically to restrict non-white immigrants. The scheme was presented as non-discriminatory on the grounds of race and colour but in practice operated on non-whites almost exclusively.

Racial tension was evident in Britain either side of the 1962 Act, from violent street attacks on black people in Nottingham and London in the late 1950s to the election slogan of one Conservative candidate in Birmingham in the 1964 election: 'Nigger for your neighbour? Vote Labour.'

Labour won the election and set about reducing the number of entry vouchers for immigrants in 1965, the same year the *Race Relations Act* finally made some acts of racial discrimination unlawful. The most deceitful episode followed with the *Commonwealth Immigrant Act of 1968*. The anti-discrimination laws were widened to include housing and employment but measures were introduced to exclude Kenyan Asians who held UK passports from entering the country. The Act was described as "racist, inhuman and degrading" by the European Human Rights Commission. Enoch Powell, meantime talked of "rivers of blood" if immigration continued. Three years later, the

1971 Immigration Act moved away from work vouchers and towards a new system based on stringent conditions aimed implicitly at ending primary migration.

Bermuda's Best

It was against this backdrop that footballers such as Ces Podd, born in St Kitts, and Brendon Batson, born in Grenada, grew up. Racism had been an issue for players like Mokone and Johanneson but it was to become much more widespread, blatant and vitriolic for their successors. Podd and Batson both arrived in England as nine-year-olds in the early 1960s and first played League football in the early 1970s. Before either of them debuted came Clyde Best from Bermuda, who arrived in 1968, aged 17, with the sole intention of playing professional football. Their stories are significant not just because of the longevity and direction of their careers – Podd and Best both became international managers, and Batson the most high-profile black administrator in English football – but because of the doors they helped open for generations of non-white players later.

"It was only a long time after I left England that I came to appreciate what my time there meant to other players later," said Best. "Players like Cyrille Regis, Ian Wright, they've specifically told me what I meant to them, how I made it easier, saying they're grateful that I played."

Best was recommended to West Ham's manager, Ron Greenwood, by Graham Adams, the English manager of the Bermudan national side.

"Ron Greenwood deserves a lot of credit over many years, for his football and his humanity," said Best. "If he hadn't given me a chance then perhaps there'd be a lot less black players now."

Other black players at West Ham at the time included the Charles brothers, John and Clive. Best lived as part of their family when he first arrived.

In seven years with the club, Best played 188 League games and scored 47 League goals. He endured constant racial abuse, which had become widespread during the previous decade on and off the pitch. His footballing approach, despite being 6ft 1in and powerful, was built around technique rather than traditional brawn. This also earned him criticism from those who thought he just wasn't tough enough to cope.

"What people forgot to realise was that just because you couldn't run through a brick wall didn't mean you couldn't play. Give some of those big guys the ball and they didn't know what to do with it. They'd have failed abroad in a more sophisticated environment. My technique was as good as anyone's.

"People said that I wasn't strong enough or willing to assert myself physically. They also said that black players couldn't play in cold weather. Total nonsense. Every time I went on the field I tried to give it 100 per cent. I looked at players like Billy Bonds and I tried to emulate his work rate. He'd run himself into the ground. I worked hard to do the same. The West Ham fans were knowledgeable people and they liked people who worked."

Away from home was where the racist abuse was at its worst.

"It was a bit more brutal," said Best. "But you couldn't let them upset you. You can't be selfish in those situations. If it affects you, you let people down. If there'd been no-one to consider but myself then maybe I wouldn't have stuck it out. But I was also playing for people at home, the people behind me.

"I was lucky because Mrs Charles took me in and treated me as part of her family. 'Don't listen to it', she said. 'It happens. Don't dwell on it. Look what you're trying to achieve. Be conscious of what you're doing.' I also thought that people of colour had dominated world football for so long – Pele, Garrincha, Eusebio – that abuse and ignorance wasn't going to stop me playing football. All sorts of things go through your head but you have to stick it out."

He stuck it out until 1976, by which time he'd helped dispel the myth that a black footballer couldn't cope with life in the top division. What he couldn't cope with, in the end, were the off-field pressures. More accurately, he made a conscious decision that he shouldn't have to cope any more. He moved to America, where he played for the Tampa Bay Rowdies and the Portland Timbers.

"I'd visited America before 1976 and I liked the lifestyle. The standard of living was better in the US, there was less pressure. In England, you couldn't go to a chip shop or a pub without people bombarding you. I didn't mind too much if it was people asking for autographs but if you're having a meal with your wife and they come up and start having a go, it gets a bit much."

America also became the country of choice for Emment Kapengwe and Freddie Mwila, the first two Zambians to play in the English League. There were recruited from Africa to the North American Soccer League in 1967 by Phil Woosnam. He was a former Welsh international who had been coaching in the NASL and later became its long-serving Commissioner. Kapengwe and Mwila both had brief spells at Aston Villa, one of Woosnam's former clubs, in the 1969–70 season but both returned to the United States. Mwila later managed at international level with Botswana and his own country.

When Clyde Best's playing days were over he settled in California. He maintained a close interest in the game, not least in Bermuda, where his success had been an inspiration. In 1997, he was asked to return home and become the national team manager. He went, staying in the post three years before being sacked for failing to achieve the Bermudan FA's unrealistic targets of regional dominance.

At the start of 2003, Best, the son of a prison warder, was working in a half-way house in Bermuda, helping to rehabilitate offenders.

"If I got the right offer, I'd like to get back into football in England," he said, talking on the day in January when West Ham announced the signing from Leeds of Lee Bowyer.

"I could sit down with Bowyer, for example, tell him he's got to grow up now. Someone needs to tell him he's supposed to be a role model," Best said.

Bowyer had a history of using racial abuse, on one occasion during a violent outburst in a London McDonald's restaurant. He had also been involved in events leading to a vicious attack on an Asian student although was subsequently cleared of all charges at trial.

"The fact we're still talking about racism in football tells me we're still some way off [*eradicating it*]," said Best.

A Bradford hero

Cyril 'Ces' Podd, like Best, played when racism in football was an everyday occurrence. He moved to England from St Kitts in 1962, age nine, with his mother and father, Georgina and Cyril Snr, and his five brothers and sisters. Cyril Snr had worked as a clerk in St Kitts but worked on the buses in the family's new

home town, Leeds. Ces recalled with laughter one of his early preoccupations in England:

"I remember at school sitting in class looking at other kids flicking their hair. I just sat there thinking 'Mine won't move'."

But the fact he was black meant he was a target for racism. He described it as "persistent casual abuse", from direct name-calling to being expected to laugh at television jokes about black people, invariably 'niggers'.

"Either you became strong and ignored it or you fought it. I became strong. I didn't talk to anyone about it. I kept it to myself. I didn't want to upset my parents. I didn't tell them to protect them. Without realising it, I was dealing with a lot more than I should've been at that age. Having said that there were lots of good people in our neighbourhood who completely accepted us even though we were the only black family."

Podd had "hardly even heard of football" before coming to England, let alone played in an organised team. That quickly changed. He was soon playing for his school and the local church team. And after watching Albert Johanneson at Leeds United in the early 1960s, he decided a career was possible.

"Johanneson was an inspiration, just the fact that he was black and playing."

While playing for the church team Podd was spotted by a scout for Wolverhampton Wanderers. They offered him a trial.

"I was the only black kid, and the only kid who didn't get a follow-up. The same thing happened at Manchester United."

At a trial with Bradford City he was also the only black kid.

"I was a right-winger but the only position available at the trial was at full-back. I said 'I'm a full-back'. I got in."

He stayed in, as a defender, making 502 League appearances between 1970 and 1984. No overseas-born outfielder has played more for one club. Only Charlton's John Hewie, from South Africa, started more League games for one club – 495 to Podd's 494 – with Podd pipping him overall through substitute appearances.

"I went through some tough times," said Podd, recalling the systematic abuse of the 1970s. "Everything was thrown at me, from bananas to saliva. I almost got arrested once for reacting to a situation at Crewe. It was the end of a game, I was absolutely

shattered, walking off the pitch taking gulps of air. My mouth was open and this guy spat in it."

Podd argued that wider prejudice within the game also halted black players' advancement.

"Some clubs seemed to question whether black players were able to cope with the physical side. In the end it didn't matter to me. I was happy at Bradford. That was my incentive to stay. I played under a lot of managers there and at least four of them called me in at some point to say there was interest from elsewhere. West Ham showed interest. And I could've gone to Portsmouth but when I looked on the map it was a million miles away. I got on so well with the Bradford fans. They were my security. I was adored."

Despite never playing outside the bottom two divisions, his standing in the game was recognised with the strength of the invitational side who turned out for his 1981 testimonial. Podd assembled an all-black team comprising the likes of Cyrille Regis, Luther Blissett, Justin Fashanu and Brendon Batson. Tottenham's Garth Crooks also turned up despite Spurs telling him he shouldn't play because they had an important First Division game a few days later against Everton. "He came on at half-time anyway," said Podd.

After leaving Bradford, Podd played for Halifax and was the assistant manager at Scarborough. He moved on to Leeds, where he played an integral part in setting up their innovative community programme. By the late 1990s, it was offering a wide range of educational and outreach projects to local children from its hub in a purpose-built centre at Elland Road.

After the 1998 World Cup, and the success of Jamaica's Reggae Boyz in reaching the finals, the Football Association of St Kitts & Nevis asked Podd if he could be the architect of another Caribbean dream.

"Everyone wants to manage their own country. I took the job."

He was in charge of the 'Sugar Boyz' for two and a half years from 1999, blending a team of talented locals with players from Britain and Europe who he discovered were qualified to play for him. They won the Leeward Islands championship and more importantly progressed through the early regional qualifying rounds for the 2002 World Cup.

For a country with only 46,000 people it was a decent achievement. But failure to make the World Cup finals was deemed a failure by an over-expectant FA and Podd resigned. He returned to England to work for the Leeds-based HN Sport, an agency that brokers contracts and looks after the interests of footballers, including Gary Speed and David Batty.

Gotta lotta bottle

Brendon Batson, like Podd, played the majority of his football in the 1970s. He had arrived from the Caribbean aged nine, in 1962. He and his elder brother lived with their uncle and aunt in Tilbury until their mother and sister moved over to join them two years later.

"We came over in April and I remember it was bloomin' cold," Batson said. "Having never seen snow before I was really looking forward to the winter of 1962–63. It turned out to be the worst winter in 30 years. There was so much snow I hated it. I still do. Other than that it was a big adventure. Kids are quite resilient, I took it in my stride."

Batson stood out in the town. Indeed all the Batsons stood out.

"We were the only black family in Tilbury. When you went out no-one needed to ask your name because you were a Batson. Everyone knew it. My aunt was a midwife and she'd delivered half of Tilbury."

Like Podd, Batson was subjected to persistent casual racism. He fought against it, often literally, into his teens. By then he'd fallen in love with football, a game he had never seen before moving to England. He was spotted playing Sunday football by Arsenal, signed as a schoolboy and became intent on making his way as a player.

"Arsenal was a fantastic club to grow up in. Football was the dominant factor in my life. And Bertie Mee, the manager, had a way of developing people not just players but as men."

Batson progressed to the first team but only made six starts in an Arsenal shirt. He felt he "hit a brick wall" in terms of his progress and asked for a transfer. In 1974, he moved down to the Third Division with Cambridge United, where manager Bill Leithers was soon replaced by Ron Atkinson. When Big Ron's managerial career continued its upward trajectory and he moved on to West Bromwich Albion in 1977, Batson followed soon afterwards.

At The Hawthorns he was one third of the black trio Atkinson famously nicknamed his 'Three Degrees', the others being Cyrille Regis and Lawrie Cunningham. Batson recalls the label as a publicity stunt typical of his ebullient manager. He best remembers those times for getting on with his job and doing so in an exciting era for the club.

"I don't think we realised the impact or significance," he said, talking about his position as a role model and forerunner to generations of non-white players. "I was just a player making my way. You were aware of a constant whispering campaign about black players, people saying 'They don't like training, they're lazy, they've got no bottle'. I just wanted to prove people wrong.

"I thought as the number of black players increased the abuse would ease. It got worse before it got better. You got it in all forms, monkey chants, bananas, I was surprised by nothing except the scale of it. If you're walking down the street and someone says something it's bad enough. If you're running down a football pitch towards a whole bank of supporters shouting things, it's something else. That deterred a lot of people coming to games. Even today you don't see the percentage of black players reflected among the supporters. That all stems back. The time to capture those supporters was then but they were lost to football."

The same was undoubtedly true of some players, although as late 1970s turned to the mid-1980s, the number of prominent black players increased and colour became less of an issue, albeit slowly. Others who made an impact at that time included Luther Blissett, born in Jamaica, and Regis, born in French Guyana, both of whom starred for England. Blissett later became a coach and then a TV pundit. Regis now works as an agent.

Another full international of the era was Nigeria's John Chiedozie. His father, fleeing the Biafran war, moved to east London to work in a car plant. Chiedozie joined him in 1972, aged 12, his childhood having been disrupted by war. He was unable to speak English and couldn't write. Four years of intensive assistance from a sympathetic teacher remedied that, although it took less time to make progress on the pitch. He was spotted playing for a Sunday team at 14 and went on to have a lengthy professional career involving five clubs, including Tottenham in the era of Hoddle, Ardiles and Crooks. When he retired from the game, he moved to Hampshire to run a

children's entertainment company, providing bouncy castles and the like. In the summer of 2002, he also started a small-scale coaching programme for local children.

After Batson's playing days were curtailed by injury in the early 1980s, he went on to work for the Professional Footballer's Association, becoming the deputy chief executive to Gordon Taylor. From his experiences as a player and with the PFA, where he worked on numerous anti-racism campaigns, he believes football is now "a good example of an integrated industry", albeit one that mirrors society and must guard against any complacency.

The PFA, he added, was a progressive organisation when Taylor asked him to be his deputy and it remains a progressive organisation today. Batson himself only left the PFA to take up a new job as managing director at his former club, West Brom.

Gordon Taylor remains the PFA's chief executive, a post he has held since 1978, a year when English football underwent one of the biggest changes in its history.

CHAPTER SIX

The Barriers Come Down: 1978–79

World Cup final

Sunday, 25 June 1978

Monumental, Buenos Aires

Argentina (1) 3 Netherlands (0) 1 (*after extra time*)

Attendance: 76,609

KEITH BURKINSHAW, the manager of Tottenham Hotspur, was sitting in his office at White Hart Lane a few days after the 1978 World Cup final. He had less than two months to prepare for the start of the new season. Spurs were returning to the First Division after a year away. Bill Nicholson, Burkinshaw's most eminent predecessor, the man who'd overseen Spurs's glory days of the early 1960s, had joined him for a chat. There was plenty to discuss.

While they were talking the phone rang. Nicholson answered it.

"Hello Bill, it's Harry Haslam."

Haslam was the manager of Sheffield United and a friend of Burkinshaw's.

"Hello Harry, what can we do for you?" asked Nicholson.

"Would Keith be interested in signing Osvaldo Ardiles?" said Haslam.

Nicholson turned around to Burkinshaw.

"Harry Haslam's on the phone and he wants to know if you're interested in signing Osvaldo Ardiles," he said.

"Is he pulling your leg or what?" said Burkinshaw.

Ossie Ardiles, a 25-year-old midfielder, had been one of the stars of the World Cup. He defied the stereotype of the bustling, long-haired Latin. He was 5ft 6in, slightly built, and had a short coiffure that resembled a beret. He could also play like a dream. A right-sided midfielder with his Buenos Aires club, Huracan, he'd been the perceptive, thoughtful architect of much of Argentina's best play. Not that he dawdled, he could ease past opponents. And his ball control and passing were brilliant.

He'd been there in the starting line-up on 2 June as Argentina had taken to the pitch amid a blur of flags, lights and tickertape for their first World Cup finals match on home soil. Argentina beat Hungary 2–1. He'd been there again, darting nimbly past defenders as they beat France 2–1 in the next game. He'd done well in the defeat to Italy, and then excelled next time out against Poland, setting up the second goal with his playmaker's touch. Against Brazil, he'd lasted only 45 minutes, replaced by his friend Ricardo 'Ricky' Villa. And he'd missed the 6–0 win over Peru, a result that whiffed of a fix and saw Argentina to the semi-finals on goal difference at the expense of Brazil. But he was back for the final, part of the team who brought rapture to a nation living in the shadow of a military junta.

Ardiles was a shoe-in in almost every pundit's team of the tournament, including that of Ron Greenwood, the England manager. Greenwood had only been in South America as a spectator, England having failed to qualify for the World Cup finals for a second time on the bounce. That Harry Haslam was suggesting Ardiles was available for a move to north London was incredible. But he was.

In the next 12 months there was a revolution in the English game. The barriers preventing foreign players from moving freely to England came down. Established international names from Europe and further afield brought their talent to the League.

These players entered a tough, physical environment and found a tactical approach that was often one-dimensional. The emphasis was on bravery and strength and getting the ball

upfield quickly. With few exceptions it was route one stuff. The tempo was helter skelter. 'Fitness regimes' meant laying off the booze the night before a game. 'Dietary sophistication' was the timing of your pre-match steak and chips.

There was never any prospect that a few dozen imports could achieve radical transformation overnight, or even in a season or two. But what did happen, from 1978 onwards, was that English football started to appreciate and utilise a more continental approach. Midfield became a place to pass through not bypass. This required better technical ability, which players like Ardiles possessed. Mental application became more important, which suited Ardiles. He regarded the game as an intellectual exercise as well as his sporting passion.

The Football League had not been without British-born thinkers and players of extraordinary technical ability. Herbert Chapman had been a visionary coach and an astute tactician at Huddersfield and Arsenal in the 1920s and 1930s. Stanley Matthews, the Wizard of the Dribble, the first ever European Footballer of the Year, in 1956, became football's first global star. He also took care of himself, playing until he was 50. John Charles of Wales, known as the 'Gentle Giant' in an Italy he mesmerised, earned lifelong adulation with his delicate, sumptuous style. Jimmy Greaves possessed a speed of thought to match his feet and became his generation's most natural goalscorer. Northern Ireland's George Best, who at his peak was the greatest British player ever, had it all.

But such giants of the game marked themselves out as exceptional. They were not products of a system that had deliberately set out to encourage and nurture their genius. They and other home-grown innovators either swam against the tide because they believed wholeheartedly in progress, like Chapman, or were uniquely gifted, like Matthews and Charles, or were trend-bucking mavericks with all the good and bad that entailed, like Greaves and Best.

It was not until later that coaches began to move in numbers towards an holistic approach where detail mattered, from diet to training to sports science to technique to instilling a sense that football could be a genuinely intellectual as well as a physical profession. But if Arsène Wenger at Arsenal would set new standards of excellence in this way in the late 1990s, the seeds were sown for him to do so in 1978. There were a few kicks and

screams along the way, not least from the government and the PFA, still edgy about the consequences of a 'foreign invasion' but still there were glimpses of what the best of footballing travellers could bring, to the pitch and to the attendance figures alike.

The political decision that ultimately allowed them to come had been taken on 23 February 1978 in an anonymous meeting room in Brussels. It was on that day the European Community declared that the football associations of nations within the EC must modify their regulations to fall in line with the *Treaty of Rome*.

> According to the new EC ruling, there may be no restriction in future on the number of players from EC states signed on by clubs in other EC states

announced the official monthly bulletin of UEFA, the governing body of the European game, in March 1978, reporting the EC's February decision. The news nestled at the bottom of page 18 of the bulletin under the headline 'EC lifts restrictions on foreign players'.

The purpose of the EC in introducing this new legislation was to extend the scope of the Rome Treaty on the freedom of workers' movement to football. It followed an earlier decision by the EC's Court of Justice determining the professional footballer in the status of an employee. The National Associations of the member states of the European Community (West Germany, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, the Republic of Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland) had to change their regulations accordingly by the start of the 1978–79 season if they had not already done so.

At its AGM in the summer of 1978, the Football League had no choice but to accept the decision and amend its rules, thereby reversing the effective ban on foreign players that had been implemented in 1931 (see Chapter One) and strengthened in 1952 (see Chapter Two). Foreign players, and not just those from Europe, the League decided, were free to come to England. The only stipulation was that no more than two foreign players be fielded in one team. Over time, such quotas would expand and in most cases disappear.

"I said to Bill 'Is he pulling your leg or what?' " Burkinshaw recalled of that June day in 1978. "I'd watched the World Cup on TV. Of course the Argentinians were a very good team. Ardiles took my eye and there was one game when Ricky Villa came on as a sub and I thought what a big strong lad he was. But that was it. I hadn't actually been out to see it.

"I went on the phone for a chat. Harry said he was going out to Argentina to look at some players. He couldn't afford Ardiles but he knew he was available. I said I couldn't believe it was true, that I'd just be able to go there and just sign someone of that calibre, but I said I'd go along. I had nothing to lose."

Haslam mentioned that Terry Neill, who'd managed Tottenham immediately before Burkinshaw and was then the manager of Arsenal, was also interested in travelling to Argentina. Neill was considering a bid for Ricky Villa.

"I wasn't too keen on that," Burkinshaw said. "Going on a trip for players with another manager could get complicated. But of course I was still interested. On the next Monday or Tuesday Harry rang back and said Arsenal weren't interested any more. We left that week and arrived in Buenos Aires on the Saturday morning."

Sensational signings

Harry Haslam's interest in South Americans had stemmed from contacts built via one of his senior coaching staff, Oscar Arce, an Argentinian. Burkinshaw knew this, and that Haslam already had a rudimentary scouting network in place across in Argentina. He was still a little taken aback when he disembarked in Buenos Aires on Saturday 8 July 1978 to be met off the plane by Antonio Rattin.

Rattin had captained Argentina in the most notorious game of the 1966 World Cup finals, the ill-tempered quarter-final against England. During the first half hour of the game, which England won 1–0, Rattin committed a series of fouls, contested almost every decision and spat in front of the referee. He was shown the red card after 36 minutes but refused to leave the pitch. There was uproar as he stood his ground and it took eight minutes to persuade him to go. He even tried to sit on the touchline and was eventually escorted away by the police.

Geoff Hurst, England's goalscorer that day, talked afterwards of feeling as though he would be mugged at any moment. There

had been high tackles, kicking, tugging and poking from both sides. Nobby Stiles memorably said: "Apart from the violence, I came through with no problems." Alf Ramsey, England's manager, described the Argentineans as "animals". The infamy of Rattin and his team was sealed.

"But Rattin was a tremendous guy," Burkinshaw said of their meeting in 1978. "We were there for four or five days and he was a great fella. He escorted us everywhere, he made all the introductions, he was wonderful."

Before leaving for Argentina, Burkinshaw had been in touch with the Football League, the Football Association and the Department of Employment about signing Ardiles. The League and the FA had said that under the new rules they could foresee no problems with a deal. The Department of Employment, which issued work permits, had also made positive noises. Permits were issued to workers – in any business, not just football – who had a confirmed job offer from an employer who had tried and failed to recruit suitable talent at home. There seemed little chance that Spurs would fail to meet the criteria. England was not awash with World Cup-winning midfielders.

Burkinshaw met Ardiles at a Buenos Aires hotel within hours of arriving in Argentina. Considering the impact the deal would have, it was concluded more smoothly than Burkinshaw could ever have anticipated.

"I asked Ossie if he'd be interested in signing for Tottenham. He said yes, but he'd have to come back with his wife, Sylvia. He did. Twenty minutes into that second meeting he said 'Give me the form and I'll sign it'. Then he said 'Would you like to sign Ricky Villa?'

"I rang Tottenham. The chairman [*Sidney Wale*] told me to go ahead if that's what I wanted. I met Ricky the next day and five minutes later he was a Tottenham player."

News of the signings reached England on Monday 10 July. 'Sensational' appeared in numerous headlines. It was claimed to be the first time two foreign players had ever signed for one League club at the same time. This was not strictly accurate because Charlton's Jimmy Seed had made a habit of signing South Africans in pairs in the 1950s. But it was certainly the first time two overseas players with no Commonwealth or colonial ties had signed together. Bookmakers responded instantly by cutting Tottenham's odds of winning the First Division from 66–1 to 25–1.

Sidney Wale, Tottenham's chairman, went public on the reasons for his purchases:

"The [*financial*] situation is certainly right for signing players out there," he said.

The pair had cost around £750,000 between them. Ardiles, already the holder of more than 40 caps, had cost £325,000 from Huracan. Villa, despite having less international experience, cost marginally more from Racing Club. Burkinshaw said:

"It proves that Tottenham think big and want to be the best club in the country."

Peter Taylor, Tottenham's England winger, added: "The arrival of Ardiles and Villa is magical news. It's bound to affect attendances and create interest everywhere we go."

Ron Greenwood added: "I congratulate Tottenham on their enterprise."

Not everyone was convinced. Having completed the deals and left Villa and Ardiles to start their packing, Burkinshaw arrived back in London on Wednesday 12 July to find objections from the players' union.

"It is a situation that cannot be dismissed lightly," said Cliff Lloyd, the secretary of the PFA. "Seeing these two could whet people's appetites and we could be caught up in something that is detrimental to the game in this country as a whole... The position had got to be looked at very carefully. One has got to consider the game in this country at all levels, right up to the England team and what sort of effect it will have."

Lloyd also questioned whether Ardiles and Villa would be able to cope in England.

"These two will find it a different kettle of fish playing in our conditions and with our commitments. It is a long, arduous season and these players still have to prove themselves under our conditions."

Tottenham's new signings flew to England on Sunday 16 July. Despite transport delays that kept them from their beds until the early hours of Monday morning, they were at White Hart Lane a few hours later to meet the press. They were asked why they'd chosen to come to England when the rate of taxation was so high. Surely anywhere else in Europe would have been more profitable? Villa, speaking through a translator, diplomatically

said that England was the home of football, and that that was an obvious attraction.

Interviewed for this book in 2002, Ardiles's recollection is that they signed for Spurs because Tottenham were the first European club to make an offer.

"It had never crossed my mind for a second that I might go to England," he said. "I'd thought about maybe Spain, Italy or even France, people had talked about this around the World Cup. But when we got home there was nothing whatsoever. The first person who came out to Argentina to see us was Keith Burkinshaw. Suddenly he was there. He wanted me and Ricky, he put the offer on the table. The rest is history."

Neither player, on arrival, knew much about the English game beyond some basic knowledge of the international team. They knew most about Kevin Keegan, who was playing in Germany for SV Hamburg. Otherwise they could name Bobby Charlton, Bobby Moore and Gordon Banks, all from the 1966 World Cup team, as examples of prominent English players.

Neither Ardiles nor Villa had heard of Brian Clough, the outspoken manager of Nottingham Forest, who had led his side to the First Division title in May that year. Forest would be Spurs's first opponents in the forthcoming season.

Ardiles's and Villa's arrival received plenty of positive coverage in the newspapers on Tuesday 18 July. It was rare at the time for such news to spread beyond the ghetto of the sports pages but the pair soon found themselves on the news and features pages. There they shared space with other items of international interest, including the countdown to the birth of the world's first test-tube baby, which was a week away. There was also news of the death in Russia of Fyodor Kulakov, who'd been tipped as a likely successor to Leonid Brezhnev, and the 60th birthday of Nelson Mandela, who'd spent a third of his life in prison. Mandela's wife, Winnie, said that her husband, locked away on Robben Island, was inspired by the hope that he might live to see black South Africans free from apartheid. It seemed an unlikely aim.

The barriers come down

Within two days of Ardiles and Villa's arrival came news that a third Argentinian, Alex Sabella, was coming to England. Harry

Haslam signed the 23-year-old midfielder from River Plate for £160,000, a record fee for Sheffield United. "I've seen him play and he has a lot of skill and flair," said Haslam. "I think he can fit in well at Bramall Lane."

Gordon Taylor, a member of the PFA's executive committee, reacted by saying:

"If a trickle of foreign players becomes a flow, it would be detrimental to our members. Whatever way you look at it, there could already be two English players out of a job at Tottenham because of the Argentinians."

His statement did nothing to deter other clubs from looking abroad. Manchester City confirmed they were interested in signing Legia Warsaw's Kazimierz Deyna, who was Poland's most capped player. City had earlier declined the opportunity to travel to Argentina to meet Ardiles and Villa and had failed in an attempt to sign Kevin Keegan from Hamburg for £500,000. Elsewhere, Birmingham were interested in Alberto Tarantini, another Argentinian and Southampton had already done a deal to sign the Yugoslav defender, Ivan Golac. Lawrie McMenemy, Southampton's manager at the time, recalled:

"The same time I signed him Tottenham were getting all the publicity for their big-money Argentinian deals, it overshadowed my little fifty-thousand-pounder. But Ivan was a terrific fella and terrific value for money."

There were still some hurdles to clear before these transfers could be rubber-stamped with long-term work permits, however. Although the Football League accepted the registrations of Ardiles, Villa and Sabella on 30 July, the Government, at the behest of the PFA, then stepped in. From 31 July, League clubs were temporarily banned from buying non-Common Market players. The ban lasted until 28 September, when a compromise plan was drawn up by the Sports Minister, Denis Howell, and the Minister of Employment, John Grant. To allay the fears of the PFA, they and football's governing bodies agreed that only 'established' foreign players would be given work permits. 'Established' meant players who had been capped by their countries and who could make a "distinctive contribution to the national game". The Department of Employment would make these judgments on a case by case basis, often in consultation with the PFA.

Ivan Golac had already played six League games for Southampton before 28 September after receiving special dispensation to do so by the Home Office. His full work permit was the first to be ratified under the 'compromise' rules. Alberto Tarantini was also issued with a permit and he made his League debut for Birmingham on 14 October 1978. The game ended in a 1–0 defeat at White Hart Lane against Tottenham, who had Ossie Ardiles in their side.

By that time, Ardiles and Villa had both been playing in the First Division for two months, as had the Dutchman Arnold Muhren, who had joined Bobby Robson's Ipswich from Twente Enschede in August. Ron Greenwood had already seen enough to reiterate his positive stance on foreign players.

"They have acted as a stimulant on our soccer," the England manager said. "They have created a feeling of expectancy, excitement and glamour."

The 1978–79 season brought much more. English football was attracting some famous foreign names and was on the verge of some landmark events. Kazimierz Deyna completed his move to Maine Road in November, the same month that Gordon Taylor stepped up to become the chief executive of the PFA. Kevin Keegan of Hamburg became the European Footballer of the Year in December, the first Englishman to do so since Bobby Charlton in 1966. Trevor Francis became Britain's first £1m footballer when he moved from Birmingham to Nottingham Forest in February 1979. This came a few days before Ipswich signed a second Dutchman, Frans Thijssen from Twente Enschede.

Other foreign signings that season included Middlesbrough's purchase of the Yugoslavian striker Bozo Jankovic in February and Chelsea's acquisition of the Yugoslavian goalkeeper Petar Borota in March. Bristol City signed the Dutch winger Gert Meijer and the Finnish midfielder Pertti Jantunen. Bolton signed the Polish winger Tadeusz Nowak. Decades later, in the Premier League era, such signings would become so routine that a player's nationality would not be an issue. When Bolton fielded their first starting line-up entirely of non-British players, in March 2003, it warranted the merest of mentions. But in 1978–79, every foreign signing was a big deal, worthy of special scrutiny.

Before that season was finished, there were signs that the newcomers would not all acclimatise. Birmingham, heading for relegation, sold Tarantini back to an Argentinian club, Talleres, after only six months and 23 League games. (And even that was a successful tenure compared to that of another Argentinian, Pedro Verde, the uncle of Juan Sebastian Veron, who played only 10 League games for Sheffield United in 1979–80.)

But there were also signs that the foreign players were bringing benefits. Ardiles and Villa attracted huge crowds as Tottenham finished 11th in the table. Ipswich enjoyed a purple patch after signing Thijssen, winning 10, drawing six and losing only one of their 17 League games after his arrival. They also reached the quarter-final of the European Cup-Winners' Cup and were not disgraced in defeat to Barcelona, the eventual winners. Manchester City did not have the best of seasons in the League, but reached the quarter-finals of the UEFA Cup, with Deyna scoring during their European campaign. Like Ipswich, they were defeated by their competition's eventual winners, Borussia Moenchengladbach.

English football was confirmed as a vibrant place to work when Brian Clough's Nottingham Forest won the European Cup on 30 May, the winning goal scored by Trevor Francis. Two days later the AGM of the Football League decided that out-of-season loans of English-based players to the North American Soccer League were to be banned. In the summer of 1978, England had provided 129 players to the NASL. That was more than any other nation, including the USA. Trevor Francis had been one of them. It had meant that he'd only arrived back in England for the start of the 1978–79 League campaign a few hours before kick-off. Evidently it hadn't done him any harm but it had fuelled a season-long debate about conflicts of interests. The outcome was clear. England was now an importing nation, and it also wanted to hold on to its own.

Glory and war – Tottenham's Argentinians

Impact, honours and legacy are the hallmarks of any successful career. Ossie Ardiles and Ricky Villa provided White Hart Lane with all three during playing tenures that lasted a decade and five years respectively. They also brought glamour, a convergence of cultures, and drama. This was never more intense than in the successful FA Cup runs of 1981 and 1982. In the first they both

featured to the point of memorable triumph. In the second Spurs ultimately retained the trophy without them in the wake of the Falklands War.

The pair made their first appearances for Tottenham on 8 August 1978 in a pre-season friendly in Belgium against Royal Antwerp.

"They will stretch everyone in the team," Keith Burkinshaw said after the 3–1 win. "And considering they have had only one day's training, they fitted in far better than we could have hoped."

Some 200 travelling Tottenham fans had ticker-taped the pitch before kick-off in the Argentinians' honour. The next match on the pre-season tour, against Bohemians in Ireland, saw scenes of unadulterated frenzy.

"It was crazy," said Burkinshaw. "We had to be escorted everywhere by the police. The ground was absolutely packed. There were people standing on the roof. Everyone wanted to see Ossie and Ricky."

The same was true on their Football League debut, away to the defending champions, Nottingham Forest, on 19 August 1978. So large was the crowd at the City Ground that kick-off had to be delayed while the pitch was cleared of an overspill. The attendance of 41,223 was 10,000 above the average and would only be bettered that season – and by a few hundred – with the visit of Liverpool, who were then on their way to being champions.

The Forest match saw Ricky Villa score the equaliser in a 1–1 draw after Martin O'Neill had put the home side ahead. The headline-grabbing start was not maintained. On the Argentinians' home debut four days later, Spurs suffered a 1–4 drubbing against Aston Villa. Three days after that they were held 2–2 at home by Chelsea and in their next match, in the League Cup, they could only draw at Third Division Swansea. Before the replay, which ended in an embarrassing 3–1 home defeat to the Welsh side, a rampant Liverpool crashed seven goals past Spurs in the League at Anfield for no reply.

But taking these results in isolation, or even Tottenham's League placings of 11th, 14th and 10th in the Argentinians' first three seasons would be to miss the point. Their very presence spoke of ambition. Their flair and individual brilliance said that Burkinshsaw wanted to revive the glory days in glory fashion.

"Tottenham spectators were always looking for top technical players," he said. "They enhanced what we had at the time. They fitted in the way we wanted to play. I thought buying from abroad was a terrific idea at the time. I think what's gone wrong now is that there are so many, there are some teams with virtually no home-grown players. That's too many. They come for the money. Ossie and Ricky didn't come for the money. They were earning as much as our best players but that was it.

"We acquired a big house out near the training ground that took in the two lads and their wives and families and settled them down. Three or four months later they moved to their own houses next door to each other. Having them together made it a success. After six or eight months they had their own friends and settled well.

"Ossie was such a character. He was only small but on the field no-one could boss him. His feet never stopped moving, making positions for himself to receive the ball. He was always very aware of where everyone was. And his passing was unbelievable. So accurate. I'd not seen the like of it before. He was a big influence.

"Ricky was the better technical player. Glenn Hoddle was the best but Ricky wasn't far behind. The only thing I'd say was he wasn't the most consistent. If he started a match well, I knew he'd have a good performance. If not then I wasn't so sure.

"The other good thing is they looked after themselves. It was good for the younger players to see how they behaved. It was a sportsman's life, not the culture of going out and knocking back the pints."

Ardiles contends that it probably wasn't until the 1990s, and the arrival of the likes of Jurgen Klinsmann and Gianfranco Zola, that young home-grown players started deliberately copying the best continental habits in training and preparation.

"Certainly those players have had a major influence. They've brought in new diets, tactics, training, the whole lot. The bigger you are the more influence you have. If someone like Klinsmann runs better, eats better, trains harder, doesn't drink and plays better for it, you copy him. You have to be stupid not to follow the best examples."

But he also acknowledges that he and Villa were more aware of what they ate and drank than their British counterparts 25 years ago.

"When we arrived we never drank anything except Coca-Cola and water, maybe we had one glass of wine once a week with a meal. But the lifestyle [*of British players*], what they ate and drank, I was very surprised.

"The food was terrible. It was chips, sausages, greasy things, it was awful. The pre-match meals were heavy. Steak and chips, bread and butter. And that was on top of a full English breakfast in the morning."

He found the on-pitch fare almost as rudimentary. "I came into a team that was not the best. We had some talented players, like Glenn Hoddle, who was almost South American in his approach, but the style in general was very direct. It was like all the other English clubs at the time, except Liverpool. It bypassed the midfield. English players were fit, never say die, they ran more than us definitely, but there was still a long-ball mentality. I don't think it was unique in Europe, but even within Europe you could differentiate these things.

"In 1978 England was very, very isolated. Italy and Spain were very open to influence from the outside, especially from South America and Brazil. Other countries were more sceptical. England was the head of the sceptics. It took a while [*for Tottenham to improve*]. We were pretty bad. But when we started doing it as an 11 we got better."

The FA Cup final of 1981, which went to a replay against Manchester City, provided evidence of this, albeit after some drama. Ricky Villa was substituted in the initial 1–1 draw and left the pitch in tears.

"I took Ricky off and he didn't like it," Burkinshaw recalled. "I've said to him since 'You were having a stinker' and he's agreed, 'Yes I was.' When it happened I went into that dressing room afterwards and told him straight away that he was playing in the replay and that he needed to be ready."

Villa responded by scoring one of the most memorable goals in FA Cup history. His late winning strike came at the end of a powerful run where he rounded man after man before beating Joe Corrigan to make it 3–2. It was the defining moment in a Tottenham career that Ardiles contends was only ever, in Villa's mind, going to be temporary.

"We were exotic and people loved us for that," he said. "And then we played well, and they loved us for that. I enjoyed it and

I adapted myself a lot quicker than Ricky. Mentally he was different. People said before we came that he would be the one to survive and I'd had no chance because I was smaller.

"But Ricky had an approach where he always seemed to be getting ready for life back in Argentina while he was still in England. If I went out and bought a picture, for example, I'd be thinking 'That'll look good on the wall of my house'. I'd be thinking of my house in England, where I lived. If Ricky did the same he'd be thinking 'That'll look good in my house in Argentina'. He had a big farm there, cattle, it was his home. For me, once I'd arrived here, this was my home."

Conflict and confusion

Ardiles's attachment to his adopted country made the fallout from the Falklands War ever more painful. Keith Burkinshaw recalled how he first heard news of the conflict, on the morning of 3 April 1982.

"We were due to play in the FA Cup semi-final against Leicester at Villa Park that day. When everyone went to bed in the team hotel the night before everything was fine. The next morning the two lads told me that our countries were at war. They'd been up literally all night talking to people back home. They'd hardly slept. I had to make a decision whether or not to play them."

In the event, only Ardiles was picked to start and Spurs won 2–0. Burkinshaw recalled that Ardiles got "some terrible stick" from the crowd.

In the aftermath of the game there was intense media debate about whether or not it was right and proper for the Argentinians to continue playing for Tottenham while Britain was at war with their country. Matters were further complicated because Ardiles was due to return to Argentina to begin pre-World Cup training with his international side. When he left for Buenos Aires after the FA Cup semi-final, his departure was taken in some quarters as a political statement. Burkinshaw insists it was a pre-arranged move that had nothing to do with the Falklands.

"Before the semi-final, I'd already agreed that he could go home to prepare for the World Cup in Spain. The press said at the time it was because of the war. That was wrong. The decision had been made before the war even started."

Villa, who was not involved in the World Cup, stayed in England and played on during the war, although he removed himself from contention from the FA Cup final, played on 22 May while the hostilities were still raging. Spurs beat Queens Park Rangers 1–0 without him.

In early June, Ardiles was back in Europe, although not in England. The doubts still lingered about his future and many observers felt he would never play for Spurs again. Burkinshaw travelled to the Continent to meet him at the training camp where Argentina were preparing for their opening World Cup match on 13 June.

Ardiles told him: "It will not be possible for me to play for Tottenham again. We're at war."

It was an awkward meeting. Barely a month had passed since almost 400 Argentinian crew aboard the cruiser General Belgrano had been killed as their ship was torpedoed by the British outside the war zone, while sailing away from the islands. More recently, the battle of Goose Green had brought multiple deaths and injuries on both sides and reports of bloody hand-to-hand bayonet combat were filtering out. The Argentinians were also stepping up their air attacks on British landing craft, a policy that would claim dozens of lives.

"We're winning," Ardiles told an incredulous Burkinshaw.

"I don't think you are," Burkinshaw replied.

"I don't want to come back," Ardiles said.

"Well I'm not going to sell you," said Burkinshaw. "You can go somewhere on loan for 12 months but I'm not letting you go."

Burkinshaw recalled: "It seemed obvious that he'd been given all kinds of false information back home. The propaganda in Argentina had been drilled into him all the time. And then the war was all over a few days after that. In the end we agreed a loan deal to let him go to Paris St Germain but almost as soon as he got there he was on the phone saying 'Come and get me'."

Ardiles recalls the period as "an incredibly difficult time where it was hard to have an everyday life". He said:

"Tottenham never wanted me to leave but I thought returning to England would be a bad thing to do. My wife wanted to come back, Keith wanted me to come back. But I thought the best thing to do was leave. The scars were open, people had lost sons

on both sides. We compromised and I went to France. I don't regret going and I don't regret coming back."

He returned to Tottenham in January 1983 and in his first match, away at Luton, he received vocal abuse from the home supporters. There had also been criticism from Argentina. Within a couple of months, by early March, Ricky Villa had decided to leave England. Ardiles remained, and went on to play for Spurs until March 1988, after which he had a brief playing spells with Blackburn and QPR before taking over as player-manager at Swindon Town. Between 1991 and 1994 he also managed at Newcastle, West Bromwich Albion and Tottenham with a variety of ups and downs. He continued his managerial career in Mexico, Japan (where his Shimizu S-Pulse side won three cups and were runners-up in the league), Croatia, Japan again (where the Yokohama Marinos topped the J-League), Saudi Arabia and Spain. In early 2003 he was managing in Argentina, with Ricky Villa as his assistant. In the summer of 2003 Ardiles moved back to manage in Japan.

Ardiles says that the best of his playing days were spent at Tottenham, not least in the later years, when Spurs finished as high as third in the league on two occasions. The highlight of his time in London though – and the second best moment of his playing career, after the 1978 World Cup – was the 1981 FA Cup win. Although Spurs won the UEFA Cup in 1984, Ardiles only appeared as a substitute in one leg of the final against Anderlecht. And in any case, he recalled that the FA Cup, in 1981 at least, was "the cup in the world. People always say it, but then it was really true. The FA Cup was better to win than the UEFA Cup. Now, it's unequivocally not. The European Champions' League is the cup to win. But then the FA Cup was the most prestigious."

Aside from the high point of 1981 and the low of the war, Ardiles picked out a third-round FA Cup replay win over Manchester United in 1980 as a particularly memorable moment. Many fans remember it best as the time when Glenn Hoddle was drafted in as an emergency goalkeeper in the second half. Ardiles remembers it best for scoring the only and decisive extra-time goal, in the 118th minute.

Away from the pitch, he endeared himself to supporters with his polite and gentle manner and never flinched from extra-curricular activity that might amuse supporters. No student of

football songs is ever likely to forget that the 1981 FA Cup final was commemorated in verse beforehand in the genre 'classic', *Ossie's Dream (Spurs are on their way to Wembley)*, sung by the squad and accompanied by Chas n' Dave.

Surely no foreign player has, before or since, been honoured in such a way. The song began with the lines 'Ossie's going to Wembley/His knees have gone all trembly' and contained the following verse, in which Ardiles memorably sang the final – heavily accented – line:

In our ranks there's Ossie Ardiles

He's had a dream for a year or two

That one day he's gonna play at Wembley

Now his dream is coming true

Ossie we're gonna be behind you

All together, man for man

We know you're gonna play a blinder

In the cup for Tott-ing-ham!

In retrospect, the verse that included the lines 'We are the boys from Keithy's army/And we're marching off to war/We're sending our soldiers to Wembley/Under General Burkinshaw' was never one that Ardiles would be singing a year later, but it seemed light enough at the time.

War was a recurring theme for Ardiles in 1981. It was also the year he starred in John Huston's cult football movie, *Escape To Victory*, with such venerable acting talent as Michael Caine and Sylvester Stallone and alongside footballers including Pele, Bobby Moore, Mike Summerbee, Kazimierz Deyna and what seemed like half of Ipswich Town.

Legacy

Ardiles and Villa's footballing legacy was that they ushered in the era of the passing game. Keith Burkinshaw says:

"Now it's better than ever, more accurate, not just forwards but sideways and backwards, and with patience. That's one legacy."

Ardiles agrees, although he says it took "a long, long time" to happen.

Burkinshaw adds: "But there are other things we've lost. We've lost wingers, we've lost people with the ability to dribble, we don't run with the ball at people. At one time there'd be a lot of players like that, causing a threat."

The greatest intangible legacy lies in the memories of supporters, both of Tottenham and of football at large. Keith Palmer, a lifelong Spurs fan, said:

"I look back at those years with extreme reverence – a meeting of two worlds, a meeting of two peoples. The strong, cold, physical world of the northern hemisphere, and the flamboyant, skilful style of two South Americans who will remain in the hearts of Tottenham fans all over the world forever. Individual games did not matter as much as the effect their mere presence brought with them, and in an era before the English Premiership became the world's largest temp agency."

Steven Bridge, a Charlton fan and chronicler of the game through his photography for several decades, said:

"I'll never forget the slow motion footage of Ardiles doing this flick with the heel of his foot with the ball going up in the air. It was out of this world, and certainly not out of England. I'd never seen such a trick. Years later Ossie was to repeat it in *Escape To Victory*."

Bridge recalled going to a Charlton match away at Everton in August 2000. One of the other Charlton fans travelling with him was a 17-year-old, Pete, who'd recently seen a video of Ardiles's party piece for the first time.

"We arrived on the coach early. We saw loads of kids playing football on Stanley Park. We fancied a bit of footy before the real thing, and so we challenged five teenagers to a game. During the game, at full speed, Pete did the Ardiles flick over their goalkeeper, rounded him, only to hit the post with his shot. But twenty years on, Ardiles's South American magic lived on and his influence was felt by a lad not even born when Ardiles entered English shores.

"I'm a Charlton fan through and through but I went to Ardiles's testimonial at White Hart Lane in 1986, paid good money to see a great player grace our game in England. Ardiles signed my programme. That's the test. I went the extra mile to get the autograph."

Bobby Robson's double Dutch

Bobby Robson had already transformed the fortunes of Ipswich Town by 1978, winning the FA Cup that year, having forged a successful team who regularly finished in the top six in the First Division. His side boasted England internationals including Mick Mills, Brian Talbot, Paul Mariner and Trevor Whymark as well as the youthful but experienced Scots, George Burley and John Wark. The club had played regular European football from 1973 onwards and there was plenty of evidence that Robson was becoming one of the leading managers in the country.

Yet the style of play was still essentially English, with an emphasis on getting the ball as quickly as possible from the defence to the attack. 'Total Football' it was not, but as a keen follower of the Dutch game, where Rinus Michels had pioneered that philosophy based on fluid movement and versatility, Robson aspired to try something new.

"I built some good teams at Ipswich but we did play quite direct football, from back to front, quite often," he recalled. "Get the ball up to Mariner, get the ball up to Whymark. That was all right but it used to break down a lot of the time so we used to bypass the midfield. I knew for us to improve and be a better team altogether we had to play a different form of football than we'd ever played. Through the midfield, with the midfield, passing the ball in sequence and get it up to the strikers in a better, more controlled way. And to do that you need to have top-class players, midfield players who can command the ball, turn on the ball, can accept the ball, deal with it."

His solution, once the transfer barrier came down, was to turn to The Netherlands. In particular he turned to Frans Thijssen and Arnold Muhren, two midfield players he'd first seen in action when they'd played against Ipswich for Twente Enschede in the UEFA Cup in 1973–74 and 1974–75.

Muhren arrived first, in August 1978, and was followed by Thijssen six months later. They were outstanding buys and would encapsulate all the benefits and none of the pitfalls of buying foreign talent. They were cheap, relatively speaking, being purchased for a combined total of £350,000, which was £100,000 less than the going rate for one English player of a similar quality at the time. In later years, managers would champion the purchase of foreign players on the grounds of cost. It had already been a factor since the 1970s.

The Dutchmen at Ipswich offered something different in their approach, mentally, physically and technically. England had few home-grown players with such lavish technical gifts and those that did exist, like Glenn Hoddle at Tottenham, were rare and expensive. Muhren and Thijssen also brought dedicated professionalism and good training and dietary habits.

"I just thought they were wonderful players," said Robson. "Highly technical players. Muhren was a beautiful passer of the ball, very educated left foot. Not a great defender but in possession he was outstanding. He could hit every pass in the book. Thijssen was a great dribbler. They were just what I needed to make my team."

Robson made his approach for Muhren after a lengthy period of solo clandestine scouting.

"I could get from Ipswich to Norwich by car in 40 minutes. I could get on a plane from Norwich and be in Amsterdam quickly and from there I could get anywhere. We played on a Saturday, then on the Sunday I could go into Holland, watch a Dutch game and I'd be back that night. I could get to Amsterdam quicker than I could get to Leicester or Nottingham, certainly quicker than I could be in Liverpool or Manchester... I didn't tell anybody, just got on a plane and I used to go and watch Dutch football. So I saw them play independent of our games against them."

Cost was a significant factor in the transfers.

"I saw in those two they'd be two ideal players. And they were cheap. I sold Talbot to Arsenal for £450,000, which was a large sum of money then. We'd just beaten Arsenal in the FA Cup in 1978 and Talbot had been outstanding. Terry Neill wanted to buy him and in the meantime I'd identified these two players so we sold Talbot for £450,000. We paid £150,000 for Muhren and £200,000 for Thijssen and put £100,000 in the bank and we brought two crème de la crème players to the club.

"They were sensational. They adapted themselves to the English style of football, which was a bit more rugged, a bit more competitive. They loved the English way of life, the English way of training. They adapted very well. They spoke English, as most Dutch people do, so that wasn't a problem. So their adaptation into the town wasn't too difficult. They just clicked. They just went straight in. I bought Muhren at the beginning of the season and Thijssen in the February. I tried to

get them both together but they wouldn't sell. Then FC Twente had a bad year, the bad weather came along and they didn't play for six or seven weeks so the Dutch clubs weren't getting the money in so I went in and they were willing to sell Thijssen for £200,000. It was wonderful, and that was it. I'd seen them play and I was sure about them. They were just what we wanted. Two big pieces in a jigsaw.

"They were two players we didn't have. They were two players we couldn't get in England anyway. We didn't have two players like that in England. And if there was anyone else of that quality in the market, we couldn't afford it."

In the season before the Dutch moved to Suffolk, Ipswich finished 18th in the First Division. When Thijssen arrived, they were 13th but rallied to finish in 6th. They finished third in 1979–1980. The following season they were runners-up behind Aston Villa, won the UEFA Cup and reached the semi-final of the FA Cup before elimination by Manchester City. City would lose the final to the Tottenham of Ardiles and Villa. Ipswich players made a clean sweep of the end-of-year awards, with Thijssen winning the Football Writers' Footballer of the Year award, the first foreigner to do so since Bert Trautmann in 1956. Robson recalled:

"In 1981, that lovely Ipswich side that I created was brilliant but those two were marvellous architects of the way we played. They brought a different dimension to our game. They brought a different way of playing. They were terrific pros. They were non-drinkers, they were great trainers, they conducted themselves very well.

"Arnold Muhren could speak six languages. He could speak Dutch, English, German, French, Italian and Spanish. And he could switch from one language to another just like that. I said, 'How do you do that?'. He said, 'My upbringing'. He spoke *six* languages! And they were good lads. They loved our training, which was hard, and they loved the English type of game, more competitive, more pace, more power. They were great pros, punctual on the bus or train or reporting for training. Their application on the training ground was marvellous. They'd been brought up right. They'd had a good education in terms of preparation for football. Their diet, the way they ate, they looked after themselves… I wasn't conscious of what we were doing in the grand scheme of things. I didn't know it would be the

beginning of a fleet of players. What I was doing was bringing two artists to the club."

Ipswich achieved another runners-up spot in the First Division in 1982, this time behind Liverpool, before Robson became the manager of England and Muhren moved on to Manchester United under Ron Atkinson. There, he was part of the FA Cup-winning side of 1983, scoring a penalty in the replay of the final against Brighton. He would demonstrate his longevity by returning, aged 34, to The Netherlands with Ajax, where he won the European Cup-Winners' Cup in 1987. He was also an integral part of a magnificent Dutch team – including Marco Van Basten and Ruud Gullit – who won the European Championship in 1988, beating England 3–1 along the way.

Thijssen left Ipswich in 1983 for a brief spell with Nottingham Forest before moving to Canada with the Vancouver Whitecaps. He returned to The Netherlands in the mid-1980s and continued playing until 1991, later becoming a manager. In April 2003, he was coming towards the end of a one-year coaching assignment with Al Whada, a club in the United Arab Emirates, and was planning to return to The Netherlands. Muhren, who had been running coaching clinics for promising players and had been attached to the development set-up at Ajax, was still involved in youth coaching.

A Pole apart

When the transfer barrier came down, two eastern European nations, Poland and Yugoslavia, become prominent providers of players throughout Europe. In Poland's case, this led to a renewal of the export relationship with England that had briefly flourished immediately after the Second World War (see Chapter Two). In Yugoslavia's case, the new rules led to players from that country coming to England for the first time.

The most prominent Pole to arrive in England in 1978–79 was Kazimierz Deyna, Poland's World Cup captain. The most prominent Yugoslav was the international defender, Ivan Golac. Deyna's time in the League was largely unfruitful. He played 38 First Division games for Manchester City and scored 12 goals in a two-year stay. Golac fared much better. He played more than 170 times for Southampton, where his swashbuckling style made him a fans' favourite. He also had loan spells at Bournemouth, Manchester City and Portsmouth before hanging

up his boots and moving on to management. Both men's stories throw light on how England's search for international talent functioned at the time and also how one successful or prominent move could lead to the 'cluster effect' of several subsequent others.

Deyna's transfer was unwittingly inspired by the words of the BBC television commentator, Barry Davies, and the intervention of a Manchester-based football reporter. The reporter, John Roberts, was working for *The Guardian* at the time of the 1978 World Cup, a tournament he watched on television in England. During one of Poland's early games Davies made an off-the-cuff comment that Deyna would be interested in playing club football in Western Europe.

Roberts thought nothing more about it until he saw a news agency report, a few days after the World Cup, linking Manchester City with a possible move for Ossie Ardiles and Ricky Villa. To check out the story, he located City's chairman Peter Swales – who was on a trip to the theatre – and phoned him. Swales went to the box office to take Roberts's call and explained he'd been given an option to buy Ardiles and Villa but had not been entirely happy with the deal and had let it pass. He then invited Roberts to lunch.

"He told me City were looking for a midfield player and asked if I knew any who might be available," recalled Roberts. "I mentioned Deyna because I'd heard that BBC commentary."

Swales was interested. Since ending England's hopes of qualifying for the 1974 World Cup finals, costing Sir Alf Ramsey his job as manager, the Poles had established themselves as an international force. Swales also thought their style was similar enough to make the assimilation of a Polish player smooth.

Swales asked Roberts how City could go about making an approach and Roberts offered to talk to the Polish international coach, Jacek Gmoch. Roberts had met Gmoch when the latter had travelled to Manchester United to study training methods. Gmoch confirmed Deyna's interest. He told Roberts:

"I do not think there would be a great problem for a club like Manchester City to have Deyna. I know he would like to move and Manchester City seems to me to be the kind of club which would suit him. In my opinion, Deyna has enough stamina and ability to be able to offer at least two seasons in the highest grade of football anywhere in the world. He was feeling down,

psychologically, after the World Cup finals, but that was to be expected and he is now as enthusiastic as ever."

City thus called upon the services of another Pole already at the club, a catering manager called George Bergier, to act as a go-between and interpreter. A complex series of negotiations began. City had to deal with, in turn, the Polish FA, the Polish Government, and the Polish army. The army had to agree to demobilise Lieutenant Deyna, a member of the army club, Legia Warsaw, for whom he had scored almost 200 goals in nearly 500 games. He eventually moved to Manchester in November 1978 in a deal that cost City around £100,000, comprising photo-copying machines, medical instruments and US dollars, which the Poles used to send their athletes abroad to prepare for the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

There was no doubt that Deyna was a skilful player. He was technically accomplished and had won a record 102 caps for his country at a time when the team was respected throughout Europe. But the culture shock of the bagatelle style in England did not suit him, or ultimately, City. When Malcolm Allison returned to Maine Road as the manager to succeed Tony Book, who'd signed Deyna, the Pole found himself playing in the reserves. This prompted him to say:

"City play ping-pong football. I don't need Malcolm Allison to tell me I am a great player. Pele told me I am a great player."

Although he outlasted Allison, who departed in 1980, the next manager, John Bond, also rejected his talents, selling him to the San Diego Sockers in January 1981. As Alan Durban, then the manager of First Division Stoke, said at the time:

"The problem is, Deyna's on a different wavelength. He's tuned to Radio Four, and the others are on Radio Luxemburg."

Deyna continued to play professionally until 1987 before becoming a coach in the US. He was killed in a car crash in California in 1989.

Following Deyna's move to Maine Road, a number of other well-known Poles were given permission to play abroad, which was unusual at the time. Tadeusz Nowak, a winger, joined First Division Bolton from Legia Warsaw in March 1979 but was unable to prevent relegation in 1979–80 and made just 24 League appearances over three seasons. Lower down the divisions, Ryszard Kowenicki, a midfielder, joined Oldham, while the

international defender, Adam Musial, spent three seasons with Hereford from 1980.

The Yugoslavs

A more high-profile cluster of players, and at bigger clubs, came from Yugoslavia in the wake of Ivan Golac, the first player from that country in the League when he joined Southampton. The attraction for the English clubs was that they were hiring proven players at affordable prices. The lure for the players was partially money – they could earn more in England – but also the opportunity for career advancement. This often came within football, as the subsequent coaching careers of several showed, but also in other professions. Many of the migrant Yugoslav footballers were highly-educated men, and several went on to pursue careers as lawyers.

Among the cluster of players who moved to England in the late 1970s and early 1980s were the internationals Bozo Jankovic, Petar Borota, Raddy Avramovic and Raddy Antic.

Jankovic, a striker, joined Middlesbrough in February 1979. He took a while to adapt but was Boro's leading scorer in 1980–81. He later moved to France with Metz before becoming a coach back home and then the president of his first club, Zeljeznicar. He had trained to be a lawyer throughout his playing career but had to abandon his law practice in war-torn Sarajevo in the early 1990s. He died in 1993.

Borota, an extrovert goalkeeper, joined Chelsea from Partizan Belgrade in March 1979. He broke Peter Bonetti's record of 16 clean sheets in a season in 1980–81. He was also voted Player of the Year, twice, at Stamford Bridge. But his unpredictability was sometimes a little unsettling for his team-mates. He was even known to back-heel the ball to a team-mate in his own box to liven up a dull match, or move upfield for corners.

Avramovic, another goalkeeper, joined Notts County in August 1979 and was a key figure as they regained their First Division place in 1981 after an absence of 55 years. He was later released in a cost-cutting exercise and played briefly in Canada before joining Coventry in 1983. He was sacked after some poor displays and returned home to become a lawyer.

Raddy Antic, a midfielder, joined Luton Town in 1980 and helped them to win the Second Division title in 1981–82, then

scored Luton's winner at Manchester City on the last day of the following season to preserve their top-flight status at City's expense. When his playing days were over, he embarked on a managerial career which by early 2003 had taken him to one of the world's most high-profile jobs in club football, at Barcelona.

Other Yugoslavs of the era in England included Nikola Jovanovic at Manchester United, Ivan Katalinic at Southampton, Dragoslav Stepanovic at Manchester City, Anton Mirocevic at Sheffield Wednesday, and Dzemal Hadziabdic and Ante Rajkovic at Swansea.

Ivan Golac stands out not just for his success with Southampton but for his later managerial success in Scotland. The high points in his career at The Dell included reaching the League Cup final of 1979, being voted the club's Player of the Year in 1980–81 and being part of the Saints' most successful ever League season, in 1983–84. Having returned to Yugoslavia in 1983, he rejoined Southampton during the title run-in during the spring of 1984. The team were in fifth place on the day of his first game back but his return to the defence inspired eight clean sheets in the last eleven games and only one goal conceded in each of the other three. Southampton finished second in the League, three points behind champions Liverpool.

Lawrie McMenemy, who signed Golac for Southampton, recalls the 1978 World Cup as a time "when everyone was getting a flavour for international football. It just seemed to have more impact".

McMenemy worked on the BBC's expert panel during the 1978 tournament. Shortly after it ended, he took a call from a friend, Tom Lawrence, who was an agent.

"Except he wasn't a football agent, they hardly existed in those days. He was a travel agent. He had this company offering tours abroad and he had a connection with a fella in Yugoslavia. The [*football*] system over there said players couldn't leave until they were 28 and they also had to be internationals. Golac fitted the bill.

"He came over and played in a pre-season friendly and I more or less had to make my mind up on that one game. I knew at half-time that I'd take him. He cost £50,000. By the end of the game we'd pretty much sorted out all the paperwork."

McMenemy recalls the post-match meal when Golac and his representative – who wore a cream suit and was therefore nicknamed 'The Ice Cream Man' – came over to his table and "stood to attention".

"They asked if we could go out for a walk to discuss things. It was very amusing, so formal. But it made an impression. Nowadays people take a lot of chances buying players but I always put a lot of store by character. Ivan had a wife and kids, was a good family man, you weigh all those things up. He was totally in awe of the British game. And he had one of the best record collections around. He loved pop music."

Aside from Golac's quality on the field, which he proved, the value for money he gave Southampton was also significant.

"The first day we went up to training we were driving past some houses in town," said McMenemy. "They were basic terrace houses with six-inch gardens and Ivan said how he impressed he was. I thought 'He'll not be hard to please'.

"It didn't take long for the standing to attention to wear off and his taste in houses soon changed but we never had any problem with his contracts. He was delighted just to come to England and he didn't get massive money for it. Pound for pound those players were better value than nowadays. Now there are players being pushed all over Europe and they're often mercenaries. The English Premier League is popular [*for football*] but don't let's kid ourselves, it also pays well."

Golac's managerial career began with Partizan Belgrade, whom he steered to the Yugoslav League and cup double in 1989. He briefly managed Torquay in 1992 and then made history in 1993 when he took over at Dundee United, becoming the first coach born outside Britain or Ireland to take charge of a Scottish League side. He won huge acclaim from the fans by guiding his side to their first ever Scottish FA Cup win in 1994, when they beat Rangers 1–0 in the final. He also endeared himself to supporters and players alike with his novel approach. On one occasion, after a 5–0 defeat, he fined every member of his team, and himself, £100 for the poor performance. He was sacked in 1995 but went on to coach elsewhere in Europe, including back in Yugoslavia. In December 2002, he took over as the manager of FC Karpaty Lviv in Ukraine.

If the British careers of players such as Golac and Raddy Antic ultimately prepared them for management, they also

helped inspire later generations of east Europeans to move to England. Such players included Sergei Baltacha of the USSR, who became the first Soviet in the League when he moved to Ipswich in 1989. Baltacha's son, Sergei Jnr, who grew up in Suffolk and Scotland, has since played for the Scotland Under-21 side. His daughter, Elena, is ranked No1 in British women's tennis at the time of writing. Ipswich also had the first Bulgarian player in the League, Bontcho Guentchev, in 1992.

Other 'firsts' from eastern Europe and the Balkans included the Czech Republic's Ludek Miklosko, who first entered the League with West Ham in 1990, Romania's Stefan Iovan (who first arrived at Brighton in 1991), Croatia's Igor Stimac (Derby, 1995), Georgia's Georgi Kinkladze (Manchester City, 1995), Slovakia's Vladimir Kinder (Middlesbrough, 1997), Slovenia's Ales Krizan and Macedonia's Georgi Hristov (both Barnsley, 1997) and Moldova's Ivan Tistimetanu (Bristol City, 1998).

By the end of the 1990s, the English Leagues were the most diversely staffed in the world thanks to a process that started in 1978. Foreign players no longer stood out simply because they were foreign. They had to make a special impact to do that, as the following chapters show.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Seven Shades Of Eric

"When the seagulls follow the trawler it is because they think sardines will be thrown into the sea. Thank you."

Eric Cantona, March 1995

"If a Frenchman goes on about seagulls, trawlers and sardines he is called a philosopher. I'd just be called a short Scottish bum talking crap."

Gordon Strachan, a former team-mate, in response

ERIC CANTONA polarised opinion like no other footballer before him.

Devotees were in thrall to his Rimbaud-reading, expressionist-painting, philosophy-espousing ways. They adored his unique talent, both as a player and as the inspiration who underpinned a glorious decade at Manchester United. They appreciated that he eschewed the trappings of success to live in modest accommodation with his wife and two children. They warmed to his generosity and humility.

Cantona's critics said he was a pretentious, garbage-spouting lout. They said he was too volatile to be reliable. They said he couldn't tackle and was useless in the hothouse of European football. They said he was a head-case who deserved a jail

sentence because he couldn't control his temper. They asked why, if he was really so humble and uninterested in cashing-in on his fame, he exploited Rimbaud in Eurostar commercials and accepted the Nike dollar with such gusto? And as for humility, they asked 'What humility?'.

It was a trait not widely attributed to a man, nicknamed 'Le Dieu', who took to the pitch with upturned collar, the epitome of arrogance. A different story is told by those who got close to him, including Alex Fynn, who worked for Saatchi & Saatchi and was involved in the blueprint for the Premier League. A writer on the business of football, he also worked as a consultant for Manchester United, and was asked to help Cantona with two projects in 1996.

"Eric was obliged to produce a book and a video as part of his contract with Manchester United," Fynn recalled. "My job was to make it as painless as possible for him. I hired a commercials director to do the video, which took a couple of afternoons. For the book, [*Cantona On Cantona*] I sat down with him and asked him questions, in French. He replied and then the answers were translated later."

It was a simple enough exercise and was proceeding steadily when at one point Fynn wondered whether Cantona was enjoying the process.

"In the middle of the conversation I stopped and asked him 'Do you like me?' "

Cantona, slightly nonplussed, replied: "Yes."

"Is it because you've found someone who speaks French worse than you speak English?" Fynn asked.

Cantona was not renowned for his use of English. He could speak it, certainly, although former team-mates tell how he would underplay his ability if he felt uncommunicative. It had been, at times, a touchy subject.

"But he just laughed," Fynn said. "Some people had this image of a pompous individual but he wasn't like that."

At a later meeting, Fynn discovered that Cantona seemed genuinely reluctant to milk his image for cash.

"He was such a commodity it would have been easy for him to transcend the game. I did one presentation for him about how he could become a brand, much the same way Ayrton Senna had become a brand, popular well outside the boundaries

of his own sport. After the presentation we had a discussion and Eric said he didn't need the money or the hassle."

Regardless of the divergence of opinion, there is no doubt that during Cantona's five years at Old Trafford the landscape of English football changed beyond recognition and that he was a major catalyst. His first season at United, 1992–93, ended in triumph with the club's first title for 26 years. His second season, 1993–94, ended with United's first League and FA Cup Double. Had he not kung-fu kicked an opposition supporter in January 1995, earning himself an eight-month worldwide ban, a back-to-back Double would have been probable. Instead the second Double came in 1996, followed by another League title in 1997. It was Cantona's fifth title in six years because he'd also won the League with Leeds in 1992.

The hard facts of his influence were plain to see, domestically at least. His playing record, examined in detail later in this chapter, shows that United were a better team when he was on the pitch. They were more likely to win. They scored more goals per game. They conceded fewer. Those margins matter in football and Cantona was influential by a margin. Even in the period after his ban, when the statistics show his ability to turn a game was on the wane, one purple patch saw him almost single-handedly drive United to the 1996 Double with goal after match-winning goal.

Manchester United's torrent of success established them as the No1 football club in England and the most valuable in the world. It was a heady transition. As recently as 1989, the self-styled 'millionaire property tycoon' Michael Knighton had been on the verge of buying United for £20m plus the promise that he'd invest another £10m, badly needed for investment in facilities and the squad. The deal fell through because the money failed to materialise but it acted as a marker of where United – and football – stood in the immediate post-Hillsbrough era. A decade later, after years of success, kick-started by Cantona, United were the most successful club in the world's richest league and were being courted by billionaire media moguls. They were also well on the way to being the first £1bn sports club in history.

"He was born to play for United," Alex Ferguson once said of his French captain. "Some players, with respected and established reputations, are cowed and broken by the size and

expectations. Not Eric. He swaggered in, stuck his chest out, raised his head and surveyed everything as if to ask: 'I'm Cantona, how big are you? Are you big enough for me?' "

Cantona was not the first Frenchman in the League, nor even the first to land a ban for hot-headed kicking. Eugene Langenove (see Chapter One) fulfilled both those criteria in the 1920s. But he was the first Frenchman to win anything in England. And he was the first foreign player ever to be voted Footballer of the Year by his peers when he won the PFA's version of that award in 1994.

He brought a new dimension to the English game. He blazed a trail for French football, which by 2003 had comfortably overtaken every other nation as the largest provider of players to the League. His accomplishments proved the value it was possible to win from a gamble on a foreigner.

The irony of his achievements in England is that he only ever crossed the Channel because he felt unable to function in France. He rebelled against the system that would go on to produce a golden generation of World Cup and European champions. Instead he took the burning desire of his singular approach to the English game. It collided with a monolithic culture and won.

Shades of Eric No1: Accommodating l'étranger

"Eric gives interviews on art, philosophy and politics. A natural room-mate for David Batty, I thought immediately."

Howard Wilkinson, manager of Leeds, after hiring Cantona in 1992

"We're a team who shout a lot and at the moment Eric is not getting all the messages. He's an excellent player – it's just a pity he wasn't born in Barnsley."

Howard Wilkinson, on adjusting to Cantona

"Eric likes to do what he likes, when he likes, because he likes it, and then fuck off – we'd all like a bit of that."

Howard Wilkinson, post-Cantona

When Cantona arrived in England, he arrived with 'previous'. A trawler-load of previous. Trouble was as common as trophies. In a career where few years saw nothing for the mantlepiece,

that was saying something. Only his first three seasons, from his debut for Auxerre, aged 17 in 1983, until the last year of his tenure there, were largely uncontroversial.

He built a gritty reputation – attributed in part to his Marseille upbringing – that would earn the first of 43 French caps in 1987, the year he paid his first heavy fine. His crime had been to punch a goalkeeper in the face, giving him a black eye. The fine would probably have been bigger if his victim hadn't been his own goalkeeper.

He moved to Marseille in July 1988 for a then-record fee of 22m francs (£2.2m). Despite a decent start, in August he was left out of Henri Michel's next international squad. Cantona reacted by calling Michel a "sac à merde" (sack of shit). It would have been wiser not to do this on television. Cantona was suspended from the French team for a year.

Five months later he was suspended indefinitely by Marseille after having a tantrum in a European game against Torpedo Moscow. After being substituted, he kicked the ball into the crowd, took off his shirt, threw it to the ground and left the pitch with his head held high. He joined Bordeaux on loan, briefly, before transferring to Montpellier for a seventh of the fee that had taken him to Marseille.

A series of disputes at Montpellier culminated in a 10-day suspension after Cantona smashed his boots into the face of a team-mate, Jean-Claude Lemoult. The pair put the incident behind them and went on to win the French Cup that year although Cantona returned to Marseille soon afterwards. He made a good start to the 1990–91 season, scoring nine goals in 12 matches under the coaching guidance of Franz Beckenbauer. A knee injury then curtailed his season and when he returned to action, he found himself on the bench, from where he watched Marseille lose the 1991 European Cup final on penalties.

In 1991 he moved to Nîmes, newly promoted to the French First Division. He was attracted by the prospect of joining a dynamic young team but poor results frustrated him. On 7 December in a match with St Etienne, he flew into a rage after what he perceived to be a poor refereeing decision. He threw the ball in the official's face. He walked off the pitch before the inevitable red card was shown. He was banned for three games. At his disciplinary hearing, he walked up to each member of the committee in turn and said "Idiot". His ban was increased to

two months and he responded by announcing his retirement from football.

His exile did not last long. By January 1992 he was in England, having a trial with Sheffield Wednesday. His rationale was that a new country, any new country, would give him a chance to wipe the slate clean. He had been at Hillsborough for a week when the manager, Trevor Francis, suggested he spend another seven days being assessed. He promptly left to join Leeds, managed by Howard Wilkinson.

Cantona made his League debut on 8 February 1992 as his new side, who were in a neck-and-neck battle for the title with Manchester United, lost 2–0 at Oldham. He went on to make 15 consecutive appearances until the end of the season. Manchester United faltered, losing three of their last four games, to finish runners-up. Leeds won the title. In Cantona's first season in England they were the last team, to date, to win the title with an English manager.

At the start of the inaugural season of the Premier League in 1992–93, Cantona scored a hat-trick in the Charity Shield and then six more goals in 13 games in the League. His relationship with Wilkinson had soured however, and by December 1992, Cantona had been sold to Manchester United for £1.2m.

Shades of Eric No2: Becoming an Old Trafford talisman

"One minute I'm thinking 'Who's that ugly, French, one-eyebrowed git?'. Then one trip over the Pennines and suddenly there's this dark, brooding, Heathcliff-type figure on the horizon."

Lizzie from Bolton, a Manchester United fan, in an article entitled 'One for the Ladies', in the United fanzine, *Red Issue*

"He certainly deserves the captaincy of France as far his talent is concerned but I'm not sure about his cultural knowledge, which seems pretty basic to me."

Claude Simonet, president of the French FA, 1994

"The only English I've heard from him is 'Goal!' "

Steve Bruce, team-mate of Cantona at United

"No-one should have any doubt about the massive influence made by Eric Cantona. He brought priceless presence and style to the team."

Alex Ferguson, manager of Manchester United

At the end of one of his first training sessions with Manchester United, Cantona approached Alex Ferguson and asked if he could borrow a couple of players – he wanted to continue practising and it was helpful to have someone crossing the ball and someone in goal to make the session a little more realistic. It was a key moment in the manager's relationship with his new player, the moment he felt vindicated about his potentially risky purchase.

Within days of his first extended training session, Cantona was being accompanied not by youngsters drafted in to help him, but by volunteers including David Beckham, Ryan Giggs, Paul Scholes and the Neville brothers, who would go on to be the spine of United's team in later years.

"Players like myself, the Nevs, Butty, Scholes and Becks stay behind and practise, things like free-kicks and shooting," said Giggs in an interview the year after Cantona left United. "We've always done it because that was what Eric always used to do. We just learned from his actions, the way he played and trained."

As Ferguson wrote in his autobiography:

> Many people have justifiably acclaimed Cantona as a catalyst who had a crucial impact on our successes… but nothing he did in matches meant more than the way he opened my eyes to the indispensability of practice.

It said much about the English game in the early 1990s that one player should stand out so prominently simply by doing more than was required in training. But then he also made a huge impact on the pitch, at domestic level at least. Specifically, what stood out was his imagination, his control, his passing, his long-range shots, his clinical touch close up and his ability to squeeze the best from a small amount of space in no time at all. Not to mention his utter commitment to winning. The back-heeled passes, the chips, the lobs and the volleys on turn were the icing on the cake.

Ask Manchester United fans to name special or important goals between 1993 and 1997 and several of Cantona's 80 will

almost certainly feature. A breathtaking volley against Wimbledon in the FA Cup run of 1994, perhaps. Or his two penalties in the final against Chelsea the same year. Or the two goals in the first Manchester derby of that season, that helped turn a 2–0 half-time deficit to a 3–2 full-time win. Or both goals in the reverse fixture, which ended 2–0 to United.

There was a delicate chip that defied the wind of Bramall Lane against Sheffield United the following year. Cantona stood, a trademark statue, as the home fans watched in disbelief. And then there was the purple patch of 1995–96. On his return from his eight-month ban, facing Liverpool, he made the first goal for Nicky Butt and then scored the equaliser from a penalty in a 2–2 draw. Five months later he embarked on a six-match run of scoring in every League game, including, crucially, in a 1–0 win at title rivals Newcastle. Two months after that he scored the only goal in the FA Cup final against Liverpool.

The downside was Cantona's disciplinary record and occasional lapses into reckless, even callous, challenges. Bookings were frequent and he was the only United player, up to 1997 (the year of his departure), to be dismissed in consecutive matches. That pair of red cards came against Swindon, when he inexplicably stamped on John Moncur, and then against Arsenal, for two bookable offences. He had also seen red in Europe, at Galatasaray, after calling into question the referee's honesty. His most notorious transgression, however, arguably the most notorious in English football had ever seen, involved neither a player nor an official.

Shades of Eric No3: The kick

Four minutes into the second half of Manchester United's League game at Crystal Palace on 25 January 1995, Cantona kicked an opponent, Richard Shaw, and was sent off. Walking towards the dressing rooms, he suddenly jumped into the crowd. He leapt feet first in kung fu style, kicking an abusive Palace supporter, Matthew Simmons, a 21-year double-glazing fitter, in the chest. As soon as he was back on his feet Cantona started raining punches on the supporter, until dragged away. The event and its repercussions became headline news around the world for weeks.

The following day, Simmons made an official complaint against Cantona to the police. The Football Association released a statement saying it was appalled by the incident, which it said

brought shame on those involved and on the game. Cantona was given 14 days to answer charges of bringing the game into disrepute.

Former players, pundits, commentators and even people who knew nothing of football began calling for the Frenchman to be banned from the English game for life.

"Pressure was no excuse," said Sir Stanley Matthews, who was never booked during his career. "I would take any amount of personal abuse for £10,000 a week."

"He's nothing more than a brat," said Jimmy Hill.

"He's a genius but there is this other side to him," said Chris Waddle, who'd played alongside Cantona at Marseille. "Maybe he needs someone to examine him, a psychiatrist or something."

"What I don't understand is how a Frenchman can be playing for Manchester United," said Lord Denning. "He's not even from England. They employ him to play football for them, not to go round hitting people."

The reaction in France varied from philosophical to disgusted. An editorial in *Le Monde* said:

> In leaping the barrier, boots first, Eric Cantona attacked English football in its most sensitive spot. The British have succeeded in eliminating football violence to the point where the hideous metal fences supposed to protect the players have disappeared from their grounds. Now they have to acknowledge that the hooligans are on the pitch, threatening the public.

Another newspaper, *Le Provençal*, stated:

> We're no longer interested in his escapades, his pseudo philosophical bragging, his crudeness and the state of his soul. He lives his life and we live ours and we don't miss him.

Manchester United maintained their silence until 27 January, when they announced that they had suspended Cantona for four months, until the end of the season, and had fined him the

maximum allowed, two weeks' wages, or £20,000. The same day, the French FA announced Cantona had been stripped of his captaincy of the national side. Simmons meanwhile, who had been revealed as having a conviction for assault and close ties to far-right groups, was banned from Crystal Palace for the season.

Cantona took his family on holiday to the Caribbean but remained front-page news. In one incident he allegedly attacked a reporter from ITN News, sent to track him down in Guadeloupe. The reporter, Terry Lloyd, a veteran war correspondent who died in a 'friendly fire' incident in the 2003 war on Iraq, said after his run-in with Cantona that he had "never been so frightened". He said he was put into a headlock and was then on the receiving end of a kick similar to that meted out to Simmons. After the Guadeloupe episode, Cantona's lawyers said they were considering suing ITN for invasion of privacy.

Those weeks in early 1995 were a tawdry time for the English game and its relationship with foreign players. Arsenal sacked their manager, George Graham, for "failing to act in the interests of the club", having accepted undeclared payments from the Norwegian agent, Rune Hauge, after buying foreign players. These events would later be scrutinised in a 'bungs' inquiry that would shake football. Graham's sacking came on the day Cantona was charged with common assault for his attack on Simmons.

Not long afterwards, in a completely unrelated inquiry, three footballers – the Zimbabwean goalkeeper, Southampton's Bruce Grobbelaar, the Dutch goalkeeper, Wimbledon's Hans Segers, and John Fashanu, a team-mate of Segers – were arrested on claims of match-fixing masterminded by a Far Eastern betting syndicate. They were eventually cleared in 1997 after two trials that lasted 17 weeks and cost the British taxpayers £12m but in 1995 the game's reputation was mud.

Before that trio's arrest came Cantona's disciplinary hearing with the FA, on 24 February. Cantona had already written to the FA, giving his side of the story, saying that Simmons had insulted him racially, causing him to react impulsively. He had asked the FA to take into account his regret and his club's punishment.

Simmons, during his own later trial for using threatening language and behaviour at the Manchester United game, claimed:

"I was shouting 'Off, off, off!', and I was pointing towards the dressing room 'cos that's what you do at football games. At no time was I doing anything else than pointing. I did not use any language of this kind. At no stage did I swear and I am quite certain of that. As far as I am concerned I was doing nothing wrong to deserve these actions. I was teasing Cantona but there is a big difference between a criminal offence and what you would call banter at a football match."

Simmons was subsequently found guilty of two charges of using threatening words and behaviour during the Cantona incident. When he appeared for sentence he was jailed for seven days for contempt of court for attacking a lawyer during those proceedings. As police overpowered him, he tried to attack the prosecuting counsel, he shouted: "I am innocent. I swear on the Bible. You Press. You are scum!"

It was never officially established what Simmons had said to Cantona, although it was thought to be derogatory about his nationality, and rather 'industrial'. A friend of Simmons was quoted in *The Guardian* newspaper as saying:

"He [*Cantona*] should be deported. We were giving him verbals. It was just the usual stuff about him being French. That's why you pay your £20."

None of this had any bearing on Cantona's FA hearing. The FA Commission's task was simply to consider the evidence before them in February and decide how to proceed. Graham Kelly, the FA's chief executive and an admirer of Cantona's football, was acutely aware that the spotlight was on his organisation and how they handled the issue. He did not, however, want to see Cantona lost to the English game so contacted him privately before the hearing to give him some advice. He advised Cantona that he had to make it clear he was sorry. Although he did not say so to Cantona, there could be no repeat of the "Idiots" situation of years before in France.

The hearing Commission included a director of Oldham, Ian Stott, who caused mirth among the Manchester United contingent at one point by asking Cantona: "Isn't it a fact that you're a kung fu expert?"

Cantona was confused by the question but his representatives stepped in to say that no, he was not.

The proceedings had been going for more than three hours when Cantona was called to speak. Kelly recalled how Cantona said that he wanted to apologise to all concerned, including Manchester United, his team-mates, the United fans and the FA. And then, right at the end, in a gesture that showed he wasn't quite ready to bow and scrape completely, he added: "And I want to apologise to the prostitute who shared my bed last evening."

The Commission doubled the ban that United had handed out to eight months. They also fined Cantona £10,000. A month later, after his court case for assault, he was sentenced to two weeks in jail. He was bailed pending appeal, which he subsequently won. His sentence was commuted to 120 hours' community service on 31 March. On hearing the news he hosted a press conference. He sat down, said one sentence about seagulls, a trawler and prawns, sipping water for dramatic effect after the first three words. He added "Thank you" and left.

A surreal afternoon – during which this French anti-hero had talked nonsense having had a jail sentence rescinded after kicking a loutish football supporter – was completed when a 13-year-old boy, a fan from Kent called Sebastian Pennells, handed Cantona a greeting card on his way out. Inside it was the message: 'Eric is an idol, Eric is a star, If my mother had her way, He would also be my Pa.' While David Beckham can claim a strange existence in 2003, Cantona had his share of bizarre moments.

After some doubts over whether he would stay in England, he signed a new three-year contract with United on 28 April 1995, a couple of weeks before United ceded the League title to Blackburn Rovers on the final day of the season by a single point. Blackburn actually lost their last match against Liverpool but United, without Cantona, could only draw at West Ham and failed to overtake them. A Cantona-less United also lost in the FA Cup final that year, 1–0 to Everton.

> "Nobody in the history of football has been punished as hard as Eric but he has never said a word about it or complained. He is so mild mannered when the volcano is not erupting inside him."
>
> Alex Ferguson, during Cantona's ban

"Wasn't it good to see Eric Cantona back in action? Let's hope this time he remembers that kicking people in the teeth is the Tory Government's job."

Tony Blair, as leader of the opposition, addressing the Labour Party conference of 1995, shortly after Cantona's ban ended

"I'd hesitate to say that what happened was a mistake, or that it was foolish or silly. It was far too complicated to be characterised in such a way."

Cantona, 1996, reflecting on 'The kick'

Shades of Eric No4: Renaissance

Between 22 January and 5 May 1996, Manchester United played 15 Premiership games, winning 13, drawing one and losing one. Cantona played in every one, scoring in nine of them. At one stage he scored vital goals in six consecutive League games. He also played in all seven of United's FA Cup games between 6 January and 11 May, scoring in five of them, including the only goal of the final against Liverpool.

In May 1996, Cantona was voted the Footballer of the Year by the Football Writers' Association, becoming the fourth foreign player – and the first Frenchman – to win the award. He followed in the footsteps of Bert Trautmann (1956), Frans Thijssen (1981) and Jurgen Klinsmann (1994).

A purple patch for the King – 20 games in 1996

Date	Comp	Scoreline				Cantona goals
22 January	PL	West Ham	0	Man Utd	1	1
27 January	FAC (4r)	Reading	0	Man Utd	3	1
3 February	PL	Wimbledon	2	Man Utd	4	2
10 February	PL	Man Utd	1	Blackburn	0	–
18 February	FAC (5r)	Man Utd	2	Man City	1	1
21 February	PL	Man Utd	2	Everton	0	–
25 February	PL	Bolton	0	Man Utd	6	–
4 March	PL	Newcastle	0	Man Utd	1	1
11 March	FAC (6r)	Man Utd	2	Southampton	0	1
16 March	PL	QPR	1	Man Utd	1	1
20 March	PL	Man Utd	1	Arsenal	0	1
24 March	PL	Man Utd	1	Tottenham	0	1
31 March	FAC (sf)	Chelsea	1	Man Utd	2	–
6 April	PL	Man City	2	Man Utd	3	1
8 April	PL	Man Utd	1	Coventry	0	1
13 April	PL	Southampton	3	Man Utd	1	–
17 April	PL	Man Utd	1	Leeds	0	–
28 April	PL	Man Utd	5	Nottm Forest	0	1
5 May	PL	Middlesbrough	0	Man Utd	3	–
11 May	FAC (final)	Liverpool	0	Man Utd	1	1

PL= Premier League match; FAC= FA Cup match

Shades of Eric No5: Statistics, success and the sticky issue of Europe

Throughout Eric Cantona's time at Old Trafford, Manchester United played 250 games combined in the Premiership, the Coca-Cola Cup, the FA Cup and in Europe. Cantona played in 182 of them, scoring 80 goals, or 0.44 goals per game. In his peak season in the Premier League, in 1994–95 before his ban, he scored 0.57 goals per game. He eclipsed that figure in the FA Cup, scoring 0.59 goals per game over four years in 17 matches, only one of which United lost. His worst season in the Premier League was his last, when he scored 0.31 goals per game, the same strike rate he achieved in European competition.

Statistically, Cantona was a positive influence over the length of his United career. During that time, the club won 5.8 per cent more games when he played, drew 3.6 per cent more and lost 9.4 per cent less. They scored 0.26 goals per game more when he played and conceded 0.06 goals per game fewer.

The effect of his ban can be broadly seen by United's statistics 'pre-kick' and 'post-kick'. Between signing for the club and that fateful day at Selhurst Park, United won 12.6 per cent more games when Cantona was in the team, drew 9.2 per cent more and lost 21.8 per cent less. They scored almost half a goal per game more and conceded almost a quarter of a goal per game less. After his return, the 'Cantona effect' was actually slightly detrimental overall. There are, of course, lies, damned lies and statistics, because the 'post-kick' era also contained the purple patch of 1996. But the following details should give some indication of quite how valuable Cantona was to United.

Manchester United's Record During The Cantona Era

The summary

Premier League winners: 1993, 1994, 1996, 1997

Premier League runners-up: 1995 (Cantona suspended from Jan 1995 to end of season)

FA Cup winners: 1994, 1996

FA Cup runners-up: 1995 (while Cantona was suspended)

Other FA Cup runs: 1992–93, United were knocked out in fifth round by Sheffield United, Cantona was not playing. 1996–1997, United were knocked out by Wimbledon in a fourth-round replay. Cantona played. It was the only FA Cup match he lost from 17 contested

Coca-Cola Cup runners-up: 1994 (Cantona played five of the six Coca-Cola Cup games of his career during that season. The defeat in the final to Aston Villa was his only Coca-Cola Cup defeat)

European Cup/Champions' League

1993–94: Second-round exit to Galatasaray (Cantona was sent off at the end of the second leg)

1994–95: Eliminated after group stage (Cantona was serving a European suspension for four of six games)

1996–97: Semi-final exit to Borussia Dortmund (Cantona played 10 games during the campaign)

UEFA Cup

1995–96: First-round exit to Rotor Volgograd (Cantona was not playing, still suspended after 'The kick')

The statistics

OVERALL: Premier League, FA Cup, Coca-Cola Cup & European Cup

	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	250	154	58	38	469	225	
without Cantona	68	39	14	15	115	64	
with Cantona	182	115	44	23	354	161	(80 Cantona goals)

	% Won	% Drawn	% Lost	Goals per game	
without Cantona	57.4	20.6	22	F: 1.69	A: 0.94
with Cantona	63.2	24.2	12.6	F: 1.95	A: 0.88
The Cantona effect	+5.8	+3.6	-9.4	+0.26	-0.06

PREMIER LEAGUE

1992–93	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	25	17	6	2	49	19	9 Cantona goals =
with Cantona	22	15	6	1	44	16	0.41 goals per game

1993–94	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	42	27	11	4	80	38	18 Cantona goals =
with Cantona	34	23	10	1	72	31	0.53 goals per game

1994–95	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	42	26	10	6	77	28	12 Cantona goals =
with Cantona	21	13	5	3	40	17	0.57 goals per game

1995–96	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	38	25	7	6	73	35	14 Cantona goals =
with Cantona	30	19	6	5	58	27	0.47 goals per game

1996–97	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	38	21	12	5	76	44	11 Cantona goals =
with Cantona	36	20	11	5	73	42	0.31 goals per game

The statistics (continued)

FA CUP: Five seasons, 1992–93 to 1996–97 inclusive

	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	27	20	4	3	55	18	10 Cantona goals =
with Cantona	17	14	2	1	34	8	0.59 goals per game

COCA-COLA CUP: Cantona played during two seasons, 1993–94 and 1995–96

	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	16	10	1	5	28	19	1 Cantona goal =
with Cantona	6	4	1	1	10	6	0.17 goals per game

EUROPEAN CUP: Three seasons; 1993–94, 1994–95 & 1996–97

	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	22	8	7	7	31	24	5 Cantona goals =
with Cantona	16	7	3	6	23	14	0.31 goals per game

Before and after 'The kick'

Before 'The kick'	**P**	**W**	**D**	**L**	**F**	**A**	
Man Utd	126	81	29	16	242	112	47 Cantona goals =
without Cantona	31	17	5	9	49	33	
with Cantona	95	64	24	7	193	79	0.49 goals per game
	% Won		**% Drawn**		**% Lost**		**Goals per game**
without Cantona	54.8		16.1		29.1		F: 1.58 A: 1.06
with Cantona	67.4		25.3		7.3		F: 2.03 A: 0.83
The Cantona effect	+12.6		+9.2		-21.8		+0.45 -0.23

After 'The kick'	**P**	**W**	**D**	**L**	**F**	**A**	
Man Utd	124	73	29	22	227	113	33 Cantona goals =
without Cantona	37	22	9	6	66	31	
with Cantona	87	51	20	16	161	82	0.38 goals per game
	% Won		**% Drawn**		**% Lost**		**Goals per game**
without Cantona	59.5		24.3		16.2		F: 1.78 A: 0.84
with Cantona	58.6		23		18.4		F: 1.85 A: 0.94
The Cantona effect	-0.9		-1.3		+1.8		+0.07 +0.1

The sticky issue of Europe

	P	W	D	L	F	A	
Man Utd	22	8	7	7	31	24	5 Cantona goals
with Cantona	16	7	3	6	23	14	0.31 goals per game
without Cantona	6	1	4	1	8	10	
	% Won		**% Drawn**		**% Lost**		**Goals per game**
without Cantona	16.7		66.6		16.7		F: 1.33 A: 1.67
with Cantona	43.7		18.7		37.6		F: 1.44 A: 0.88
The Cantona effect	+27		-47.9		+20.9		+0.11 -0.79

Cantona played in 16 European matches for Manchester United over three European Cup campaigns, in 1993–94, 1994–95 and 1996–97. There is no doubt he failed to make his mark, as his goal contribution, let alone his performances, showed. The first of those campaigns saw an aggregate preliminary-round win over Kispest Honved (in which Cantona scored), and then a defeat, on away goals, to Galatasaray. The second leg of that tie saw a lacklustre Cantona display and ended with him being sent off after the final whistle. A four-game ban from Europe followed.

By the time he returned to the European stage, United had already played four games from six in the Champions' League group stage of the 1994–95 competition. They had won one, drawn two and lost one, making the next match, against Gothenburg, crucial. Cantona was ineffective, meaning that even though the last game ended in a 4–0 win, United were eliminated on goal difference.

Cantona did not play in Europe the following season as United were knocked out of the UEFA Cup by Rotor Volgograd. He was still serving his ban for 'The kick'. Which left only one other European campaign in his United career, the 1996–97 European Cup, when his side reached the semi-final.

In the group stage, he scored twice, once at home to Rapid Vienna and once away in Fenerbahce. The latter goal was scored in what was probably his best European performance. At least United played as expected against moderate opponents and Cantona played his part. But in four other games in that year's competition, he played below par. Two of them were in group-stage losses to Juventus. The other two, crucially, were in the semi-final against Borussia Dortmund. He featured as a marginal figure in the 1–0 away leg and was hustled off the ball for the Germans' goal. In the home leg, which United also lost 1–0, he was sluggish and missed chances he would normally have been expected to convert.

In short, in the key games, against Galatasary, against Gothenburg and especially against Dortmund, he failed to make an impact. It was to his great credit that he rarely, if ever, failed to make an impact domestically and to United's regret that he failed to make that impact on Europe's biggest stage. His exclusion from his national side, which coincided with his worst displays in Europe, probably had something to do with his inability to cope in international club football.

Alex Ferguson admitted that there was "perhaps some kind of mental block" that stopped him from playing at his best at the highest level.

> There was an element in his nature that seemed to prevent him from realising the full potential of his incredible gifts.

Shades of Eric No6: Departure

The morning after Manchester United's European Cup semi-final defeat to Dortmund, Cantona told Alex Ferguson he wanted to retire from football. As the season drew to a close, Ferguson leaned towards agreement with the decision. As he wrote in his autobiography:

> Seeing the dullness in his eyes, and the changing outline of his physique, I had to acknowledge that perhaps he was right to terminate his career before blatant decline became an insult to the fierce pride that burned in him.

Cantona made his decision final a few days after United won their fourth title in five years. The club announced the decision on Sunday 18 May 1997. Cantona had gone before the news broke, leaving only a note. It said:

"I have played professional football for 13 years, which is a long time. I now wish to do other things."

Ferguson faced the press, telling them:

"It's a sad day for United that he has decided to retire. He has been a fantastic player."

The Cantona era was over.

"The danger with games is that you can get tired of them. That's why I swapped soccer for cinema in the way a child takes up playing Cluedo when he is sick of Monopoly. But I'm still interested in football. It is like when you leave a woman and you don't cry when she goes off with someone else."

Eric Cantona, 1998

"He's a footballer, a thug and he's French."
Gavin Stamp, art critic, on why there would be no portrait of Cantona in the National Portrait Gallery, 1997

Shades of Eric No7: Legacy

In 2002, in a BBC documentary about Sir Alex Ferguson, Cantona accused Manchester United of treating him "like a shit". Ferguson had said in his autobiography that Cantona had given two reasons for his departure. One was a perceived lack of ambition by the club's board in the purchase of players. The second was that he felt he had become a pawn of United's marketing department.

These explanations needed to be digested with care. Firstly, Ferguson's autobiography was published in 1999, a time when the manager was flexing his muscles in his own struggles with the board. Any suggestion that a club hero such as Cantona had said the club was not ambitious enough would only serve to back his argument in wrangles over transfer cash. Secondly, Cantona apparently did not acknowledge to Ferguson when he quit that he felt his influence on the pitch was waning. He was under no obligation to do so, of course, but to suggest that marketing quarrels were more influential than a slipping of his own high standards seemed strange. And anyway, later in 1997, in an interview with *GQ magazine*, Cantona said:

"I stopped playing football because I'd done as much as I could."

This was backed up in April 2003, on the day he was named the Overseas Player of the Decade at a ceremony to mark the first 10 seasons of the Premier League.

"I loved the game," he said of his retirement, "but I no longer had the passion to go to bed early, not to go out with my friends, not to drink, and not to do a lot of other things – the things you like in life."

The exploitation of his image while at the club had clearly rankled, however. In the BBC documentary in 2002 he said that he had agreed a deal whereby he would share the profits for the use of his image.

"[*But*] I signed a contract and they did not respect anything," he said. "At that time they thought that merchandising was more important than the team and players. When the business is more

important than the football I just give up, rather than be treated like a pair of socks, a shirt or a shit. I am not a shit at all."

The current generation of players, who looked up to Cantona and learned from him, would testify to that. As would the supporters. They can still be seen wearing Cantona shirts and plastic face masks, waving French flags, even carrying toy parrots that say: 'Ooh Aah Cantona'. Many still travel around the world to watch their hero, now pursuing a film career, play on the international beach football tour.

"Without exception, he always has the time to talk and thank those travelling," said Oli Swinton, a United supporter. "Everything about him was different."

"1966 was a great year for English football.
Eric was born."

Advert for Nike

"Cantona is a great player, but only in the context of English football."

Robert Louis-Dreyfus, president of Marseille, 1997

"For my next film role I would love to play a psychopath or an unpleasant person."

Cantona, 2000

CHAPTER EIGHT

Northern Rock

Peter Schmeichel's honours with Manchester United

1991–1992
League Cup winner
(played six games of eight, including the final)

1992–1993
Premier League winner (42 games of 42)

1993–1994
(The Double)
Premier League winner (40 games of 42)
FA Cup winner (seven games of seven)

1995–1996
(The Double)
Premier League winner (36 games of 38)
FA Cup winner (six games of seven, including the final)

1996–1997
Premier League winner (36 games of 38)

1998–1999
(The Treble)
Premier League winner (34 games of 38)
FA Cup winner (eight games of eight)
European Cup winner (13 games of 13)

WHEN THE day of reckoning dawned on Peter Schmeichel's playing career, the Danish goalkeeper could lay his medals on the table. It was a sizeable table, naturally, befitting a man lauded as one of the greatest custodians football has ever seen.

In a 19-year, six-club odyssey that started in 1984 with Hvidovre in his native Denmark and ended with Manchester City, he won 15 major trophies with his clubs as well as a European Championship with his country and an assortment of personal awards. He retired because his 39-year-old body had taken enough – and given enough.

"His success was a magnificent achievement," said a 79-year-old Bert Trautmann shortly before Schmeichel's last game for City on 11 May 2003. It was the last ever match played at Maine Road, the venue where Trautmann had spent the majority of his own goalkeeping days.

"When you consider the amount of games you play, over 15 years in my case, that's about 30,000 falls on your hips, your knees, your shoulders," said Trautmann. "Throw in training and that could be 60,000. It took something special for Schmeichel to remain a world-class goalkeeper for so long. And to have spent eight years with Manchester United in the era he did, it says everything."

Amid a barrage of eye-catching statistics from Schmeichel's days of blocking, bawling and diving, one stands testament to his influence. During the most successful decade in Manchester United's history they won 10 major trophies. Schmeichel had a pair of big hands in them all.

When he announced his retirement he acknowledged two other men as being the instigators of United's success in that period. The first was Alex Ferguson, the manager who had signed him and who had later hailed that deal as "one of the bargains of the century". The second was Eric Cantona. Schmeichel said:

"He had a massive influence on our performances. He is the one who has to take the credit."

But if Cantona was a catalyst for success, and Ireland's Roy Keane later the thundering heartbeat who sustained it, Schmeichel proved to be the bedrock. His contribution to the cause was massive in all senses. At 6ft 4in, his physical presence between the posts was enhanced by his foghorn exhortations to his team-mates. His shot-stopping ability was second to none.

He was unrivalled in the one-on-one, capable, as all great goalkeepers are, of 'making himself big' in the eyes of an oncoming striker. His particular method of body expansion was a star-shaped jump which involved hurling each limb as far from his core as possible, thereby covering as much of the target area as possible. This he did on countless occasions having already charged out to narrow the angle.

Schmeichel was also possessed by an attacking instinct that manifested itself in his own penalty area and the opposition's. Like Trautmann at Maine Road in the 1950s, he understood the value of the long, accurate throw as a crucial starting point for assaults on goal. "He can throw the ball further than I go on holiday," the perma-tanned Ron Atkinson once said.

The Dane also liked to go forward for corners, sometimes to spectacular effect. This was never truer than in his last game for Manchester United, when his madcap run into Bayern Munich's area in the dying seconds of the 1999 European Cup final helped spread the confusion that led to United's crucial equaliser.

The ingredient that underpinned Schmeichel's career was commitment.

"It has to be everything or nothing," he said, just before telling Kevin Keegan, his manager at Manchester City, that he would be hanging up his gloves. "Everybody has days when they don't want to go to work. As a footballer you cannot think like that, you cannot cut corners."

The 'half-way' option, of continuing to play but not in every game, was dismissed.

"There are no short cuts, you have to perform up to a certain level. Having the option of saying that you don't feel up to it [*so*] the manager can put someone else in is not for me. I could not work like that."

At Manchester United that attitude helped win five Premier League titles, three FA Cups, a League Cup and a European Cup. Only one other foreign player has ever won more medals in England. That was another goalkeeper, Bruce Grobbelaar, who won 13 major honours with Liverpool. But Schmeichel also won three league titles and an FA Cup in Denmark before arriving in England, as well as a Portuguese title with Sporting Lisbon in 2000. He also played a crucial part in Denmark's European Championship win in 1992.

Safety (and in numbers)

Some 300 footballers from the so-called 'Northern Countries' of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland have played in England's professional leagues since the first, Nils Middleboe, in 1913. A Danish Olympian and strategist, Middleboe showed the League that Scandinavia had something to offer and that the region's footballers could acclimatise. In the late 1940s and 1950s he was followed by Sweden's Dan Ekner and Hans Jeppson, Iceland's Albert Gudmundsson and Finland's Mauno Rintanen. They each offered glimpses of flair and thought during cameo stints that might have been longer but for the rules that dictated they could play only as amateurs.

Viggo Jensen was resident long enough to overcome that hurdle and set a new benchmark for reliable Danes, playing at Hull through most of the 1950s. Ben Arentoft, a midfielder, maintained that tradition at Newcastle and Blackburn in the late 1960s and early 1970s. In the 1980s came another Danish pair, Allan Simonsen and Jan Molby, whose contrasting stays in England are detailed later in this chapter.

Other notable Danes included Jesper Olsen, bought by Manchester United in 1984. He'd made his name at Ajax and had scored for his country against England. He played in United's FA Cup-winning side of 1985. Although his impact declined as the tempo of English game took its toll, he stayed at Old Trafford until moving to France in 1988. He later became an agent.

At United, Olsen played for a short while alongside a compatriot, Johnny Sivebaek, who lasted only 29 League games. Sivebaek later played for Denmark alongside Schmeichel in the European Championships of 1992, a tournament that featured numerous Scandinavians who had played in England or would later do so. Denmark's Kent Nielsen, John Jensen and Torben Piechnik fell into that category, as did Sweden's Roland Nilsson, Patrik Andersson, Tomas Brolin, Anders Limpar, Stefan Schwarz and Martin Dahlin.

They had diverse experiences. Nilsson, a cultured right-back, won promotion with Sheffield Wednesday in the same year, 1991, that his club won the League Cup. He was also part of the side who lost both domestic cup finals to Arsenal in 1993 and later played for, and briefly managed, Coventry.

Brolin moved to Leeds United in 1995 for £4.5m from Parma. He was dogged by injury, his weight fluctuated and he became a figure of fun at Elland Road and later at Crystal Palace. When news came through in 1999, after his retirement, that he'd been involved in a non-serious road collision with an elk, it only cemented the image. He said, without irony: "I am very lucky not to have been injured."

Given the huge number of Scandinavians who've worked in the English game, it is not surprising there have been flops. But they have been consistently outnumbered by cheap, jobbing professionals who rarely had problems with the language, the climate or the style of play. In the post-Bosman years, the migration across the North Sea only intensified.

The sheer numbers and specific successes tell their own stories. Denmark's Allan Nielsen moved to England in 1996 and scored the injury-time winner in the 1999 League Cup final. Thomas Sorensen, who succeeded Schmeichel as Denmark's goalkeeper, kept a record 30 clean sheets as Sunderland won the First Division the same year. Thomas Gravesen played a key role in Everton's renaissance after joining in 2000, the same year Jesper Gronkjaer arrived at Chelsea.

Prominent Swedes were also prevalent in the 1990s, following in the footsteps of Glenn Hysen, who played in Liverpool's defence in the title-winning side of 1989–90. They included Coventry's international goalkeeper, Magnus Hedman, and the striker Andreas Andersson, who played for Newcastle in the 1998 FA Cup final defeat against Arsenal. A few months after that match, Arsenal signed Freddie Ljungberg, who would be a Double winner in 2002, while Manchester United signed the former Swedish Player of the Year, Jesper Blomqvist, who would be involved in the Treble of 1999.

Iceland provided English football with the likes of the prolific striker Eidur Gudjohnsen and the stalwart defender Hermann Hreidarsson. That country also provided Stoke City – owned by an Icelandic consortium – with a squad list featuring the likes of Gudjonsson, Gunnlaugsson, Gunnarsson, Danielsson, Dadason, Gislason, Kristinsson, Thordarson and Marteinsson. Almost every team shirt had a 'son' on its back, if not a son of the City inside it.

Similar Northern Country influence – from Norway – saw a comparably Nordic feel to team sheets at Wimbledon and Hartlepool around the same time.

From the end of the 1990s, Finland started exporting players to England in numbers, notably No1s. Three Finnish goalkeepers – Jussi Jaaskelainen, Peter Enckelman and Antti Niemi – played in the Premier League in 2002–03, for Bolton, Aston Villa and Southampton. Niemi arrived in England via Scotland, the workplace of numerous Scandinavians from the Second World War onwards. Finland also provided Liverpool with Sami Hyypia and, briefly, Jari Litmanen. Other Finnish internationals found work further down the English leagues, from Aki Riihilati at Crystal Palace to Petri Helin and Jarkko Wiss at Stockport County.

Norwegians have made a big impact, on and off the pitch. The dealings of the agent Rune Hauge (detailed later) became notorious, while the service provided by some of his compatriot clients, including Henning Berg, Rònny Johnsen and Ole Gunnar Solskjaer has been more glorious. That trio are among the most prolific medal-winning foreign players ever to play in England, each having been involved in multiple title successes as well as domestic and European Cup wins.

But no single Scandinavian in England has yet eclipsed the value for money, the durability, the professionalism or the single-minded will to win of Peter Schmeichel, Manchester United's northern rock.

Bargain of the century

Schmeichel was approaching his 28th birthday when Alex Ferguson signed him for £505,000 in the summer of 1991. The canny Scot had first spotted him training in Spain, where United used the same warm-weather training facilities as those used by Schmeichel's club at the time, Brøndby. Ferguson's scouts soon confirmed what a special talent he was.

The people of Denmark already knew. After starting at an amateur team with his hometown club, Gladsaxe, Schmeichel made his debut for Hvidovre in 1984. He stayed three years, scoring six goals in the process to prove he was no ordinary keeper. In 1987 he signed for Brøndby, where he won three league titles, the Danish cup and the first of his 129 international caps. In 1990 he was voted Denmark's Footballer of the Year.

At the start of the 1991–92 season, Schmeichel went straight into United's team as a replacement for Jim Leighton. He played 40 games in the League that year as Leeds United took the final title of the pre-Premier League era. He also played in six of United's eight matches in the League Cup, then sponsored by Rumbelows, a chain of electrical stores. The spark still existed in the tournament and winning it was a cause for celebration, even for a club of United's pedigree.

The summer of 1992 brought another title for Schmeichel, when his nation won the European Championship. Denmark only played as 11th-hour replacements for Yugoslavia. Schmeichel was a key figure in the success. England and The Netherlands were among those thwarted en route to the final against Germany, which saw some vital saves in a combative match. The opening goal in Denmark's 2–0 win was scored by John Jensen, whose subsequent move to Arsenal that August would trigger the 'bungs' inquiry of the 1990s.

Back in England, in the first season of the Premier League, 1992–93, Leeds sold Eric Cantona to Manchester United, who won the title. Schmeichel played in every match. Schmeichel's team lost their first two games of the season – 2–1 at Sheffield United and 3–0 at home to Everton but it wasn't the start of a trend; Manchester United lost only four more games in the next forty, and never by more than a single goal. Schmeichel kept 18 clean sheets in the League.

The following season brought another title, with United losing only four League games, one at home. Schmeichel kept 15 League clean sheets. United reached two domestic cup finals. Without Schmeichel – who had been suspended – United lost the League Cup 1–0. They won the FA Cup 4–0 against Chelsea. A remarkable match at Liverpool the same season became the focus of intense debate on the day and well beyond.

United quickly established a 3–0 lead only to capitulate and draw 3–3. When Bruce Grobbelaar, Liverpool's goalkeeper that day, was later accused of match-fixing, that fixture, and the three goals he conceded, became the focal point of the jury's attention. The three goals Schmeichel conceded became the focal point of his manager's anger immediately after the game.

"He wasn't just livid, he was absolutely hysterical," Schmeichel said later of Alex Ferguson's reaction. "He didn't just criticise my kicking, he more or less heaped derision on just

about everything I had done in the entire game." Schmeichel hit back with a tirade of his own. "It reached such a personal level that neither of us was interested in, or capable of, backing down. I said the most awful things. I questioned his capabilities as a manager. I accused him of having a suspect personality. Ferguson did not keep anything back either and at one point he threatened to throw a cup of tea in my face."

Ferguson decided the only appropriate course of action was to sack his goalkeeper for impudence. Such steely resolve was a feature of his management style, as later players, such as Jaap Stam, found out. Despite being a formidable presence in the heart of defence in the Treble-winning side of 1999, the Dutchman was quickly sold by Ferguson soon after publishing an autobiography, which included an anecdote about his manager's temper.

Schmeichel survived because he apologised to his team-mates for his outburst, an act of contrition that Ferguson overheard. There is no doubt that the goalkeeper's value to the club was also taken into consideration.

That value was apparent when Schmeichel was absent due to injury for an eight-game stretch in the League in the middle of the 1994–95 season. Those eight games included a 2–1 home defeat to Nottingham Forest, a 1–1 home draw with Leicester and a 2–2 draw at Southampton. Something was missing. A single extra point from any of those matches would have handed the title to United, who eventually lost out by one point to Blackburn, who had an inferior goal difference.

The evidence suggests that with Schmeichel present the extra point necessary would have come from either the home game against Forest or the one against Leicester. United conceded goals in both of these; something they were not in the habit of doing at home when Schmeichel was between the posts. He did not concede a single League goal at Old Trafford between 23 April 1994 and 7 May 1995. In fact, United only conceded four at home in the whole of the 1994–95 season, and three of those hit the back of their net when Schmeichel wasn't in front of it. Even the fourth, on 10 May against Southampton, which brought the Dane's astounding run of home invincibility to an end, came in a 2–1 win for United.

Ferguson's problems continued almost as soon as Schmeichel returned from injury – Cantona kung fu kicked his way to an

eight-month ban shortly afterwards. United certainly missed the Frenchman's influence, both in the title run-in and the FA Cup final, which they lost to Everton, but Schmeichel's temporary loss had also taken its toll.

Boxing clever, saving the day

The defining moments in a goalkeeper's career tend to be the crucial saves in the biggest matches. Schmeichel was no different, but his involvement in the opposition box also proved memorable. His first and only goal for Manchester United came on 26 September 1995 in a UEFA Cup match at Old Trafford. He headed the late equaliser against Rotor Volgograd of Russia that preserved United's record of never having lost a European tie at home. His only other goal in England came for Aston Villa at Everton in October 2001 in a 3–2 defeat. On that occasion, Schmeichel belted it with his foot, earning a standing ovation from the Goodison Park crowd.

The most significant – and final – upfield foray of Schmeichel's career also ended in a goal, the injury-time equaliser in the 1999 European Cup final. Though he did not score it, his presence in the penalty area helped create confusion in the Bayern Munich defence. David Beckham's corner flew into the box and fell to a rattled Thorsten Fink, who could only scramble a clearance to Ryan Giggs. The Welshman's shot was steered in by Teddy Sheringham.

In the absence of Roy Keane, Schmeichel was the United captain that day, in his last match for United. After the equaliser he barely had time to settle back on his own line before United had scored again to complete the most astonishing last-gasp comeback the European Cup has ever seen.

"Not even Hans Christian Andersen could have written a fairytale like that," Schmeichel said. "Of course you believe you have a chance until the final whistle goes and I never stopped believing we had a chance – although I admit, not much of one. But the late goals exemplified our team spirit. One thing I have learnt throughout my time at United is that we never give up and we proved that."

Supersub Solskjaer

Norway's Ole Gunnar Solskjaer scored the winner that day after coming on as an 80th-minute substitute. Waiting on the bench

for most of the game, only to come on and deliver this kind of crucial input, has been Solskjaer's trademark. Earlier that season, in February, he had come on as a substitute 18 minutes from the end of a League game at Nottingham Forest. He scored his first goal of the game on 80 minutes and added another three before the final whistle, claiming the record for the fastest ever hat-trick (let alone four-goal haul) by a substitute.

"Good job they didn't put him on earlier," said Ron Atkinson, then Forest's manager, who'd just watched his side lose 8–1.

If the European Cup final and the Forest game exemplified the essence of Solskjaer, then Schmeichel's United career was encapsulated by 45 minutes at St James' Park on the evening of Monday 4 March 1996.

The occasion pitted the League leaders Newcastle, under the irrepressible guidance of Kevin Keegan, against second-placed Manchester United, a team in transition. Key figures from a year before, including Paul Ince, Mark Hughes and Andrei Kanchelskis had gone from United's set-up. The likes of David Beckham, Paul Scholes, the Neville brothers and Nicky Butt were in their first full season as regular starters. Schmeichel needed to be a big presence. He was.

The match was pivotal in the title race. Keegan's side had let slip a seemingly unassailable 12-point lead at the top of the table but were still six ahead of United before kick-off. A win would have re-opened the gap to nine. A defeat would have left the visitors with only three to catch up and a game in hand.

Keegan's starting XI was typically brimming with attacking options, with Les Ferdinand and Faustino Asprilla a potent Anglo-Colombian blend up front, supplemented by the scampering of Peter Beardsley and the flair of David Ginola in his pomp. Newcastle had not lost at home for almost a year and they showed why by laying siege to their visitors' goal with mesmerising waves of attack. They were thwarted by one man.

Specific saves included marvellous reaction stops to shots by Ferdinand, Ginola and Robert Lee. Time after time the Dane narrowed the angle, made himself big, refused to countenance that he could be beaten. A Newcastle goal seemed inevitable. It never came. Eric Cantona scored, making it 1–0 to him and Schmeichel, whose sheer belief gave his team-mates the confidence to hold out.

Another notable performance – specifically one save – also came in 1996, in the away leg of a Champions' League match against Rapid Vienna in December. Somehow, after a seemingly unstoppable shot from Rene Wagner, Schmeichel reached the ball after diving to his right. He spooned it over the bar. It was reminiscent of Gordon Banks's save from Pele in 1970.

Yet another memorable stop came in the FA Cup semi-final of the Treble-winning season against Arsenal in the best semi-final in the Cup's history. The football was bewitching: drama, tension, a sending off, and a last-gasp extra-time decider by Ryan Giggs that was one of finest goals in the tournament's history. He only had a platform for his 70-yard, 13-touch wondergoal, however, because Schmeichel had saved a penalty during stoppage time at the end of the regulation 90 minutes. Having already denied Dennis Bergkamp with a full-stretch save in open play, he produced a world-class save from the Dutchman's spot kick.

And the winner is...

The 1998–99 Treble brought Schmeichel's trophy tally at United to ten. His time at Old Trafford was punctuated by other landmarks. In September 1997, he became the first goalkeeper to keep 100 clean sheets in the Premier League. The 100th came 11 months after Schmeichel's most testing spell, during which he was beaten 11 times in two games. Those five goals against Newcastle and six against Southampton had critics asking if his career was over. United responded by winning the title again.

In 1998 Schmeichel played in all five of Denmark's games at the World Cup finals, winning his 100th cap in the process. In the same year, he was voted the best goalkeeper in Europe by the 24 coaches of the quarter-finalists in the three major European competitions. He was also rated the best in Europe in four of his Manchester United years – 1992, 1993, 1997 and 1999 – by dint of being the highest-ranked goalkeeper in *France Football*'s 'Ballon D'Or' rankings.

Even while he was in Portugal (1999–2001), winning a title with Sporting Lisbon, their first for 17 years, he picked up another gong in England, an honorary MBE in January 2001.

A Wright debacle

No-one ever accused Schmeichel of being quiet or retiring on a football pitch. His team-mates' eardrums would regularly take a battering. But to be accused of racially abusing an opponent, as Schmeichel was in the 1996–97 season, was something that appalled him.

The accusation came from the Arsenal striker, Ian Wright, initially after a League match at Old Trafford in November 1996 which Arsenal lost 1–0. It did not take the form of an official complaint. "We've had absolutely no complaint from Ian, and he's certainly not someone afraid to voice his opinion," said an FA spokesman at the time.

Instead, after the match, on the basis of a lip reader's interpretation of a video of the game, it was suggested in the press that Schmeichel had called Wright a "black bastard". Without ever explicitly saying that Schmeichel had called him that, Wright then used his column in *The Sun* newspaper to say:

> I've seen a video of the incident and to put it politely it isn't nice [*he added*]. I'm not in the habit of getting my fellow professionals into trouble. I've said things myself in the heat of the moment that have got me into trouble, and I'm sure that's the case with Peter Schmeichel. But what he's done is there for everyone to see... I don't want to get involved any more. Other people must deal with it.

Racism in football was – and still is – something that the game's authorities want to eliminate; the Wright–Schmeichel incident had an import beyond a spat between two players. Consequently, Wright's evasion in not making his accusation clear was taken in some quarters as unsatisfactory.

Even *The Voice*, a newspaper aimed at Britain's black community, said, in December 1996:

> Wright has a duty, if he believes the remark was made, to say so clearly and unambiguously so that the

> authorities can investigate the matter properly. But he also has a duty if the remark wasn't made, and that's a duty to Peter Schmeichel. The goalkeeper categorically denies making a racist slur and if Wright knows that's true he must stand up and clear Schmeichel's name. The odium that the tag 'racist' attracts must be reserved for those whose actions deserve it. Wright will show himself to be a bigger man if he comes out clearly and gives his version of events. The current fudge helps no-one.

The 'current fudge' was further complicated by the fact that an Arsenal supporter at the match had made an official complaint about Schmeichel's alleged abuse. This prompted an investigation by the Crown Prosecution Service. Even if Schmeichel had felt like conceding that he'd used abusive language – and he never did – to do so would have been to invite a prosecution.

The matter remained unresolved. Wright made no unequivocal complaint, and no complaint at all to the authorities. Schmeichel maintained he had nothing to apologise for. It was against this backdrop that the reverse fixture between United and Arsenal took place in February 1997. United won 2–1 in a game in which Wright made a crude double-footed lunge at Schmeichel. The pair had a verbal spat after the game and scuffled in the tunnel, prompting Wright to say, via a newspaper, he had been racially abused again. No formal complaint was made.

Alex Ferguson denied Schmeichel had racially abused Wright and said the claim was a slur on Manchester United.

"We can categorically deny any racist remark whatsoever from Peter Schmeichel, I can assure you of that," Ferguson said. "Two years ago we were coaching in the townships of South Africa and Peter was part of that. We have supporters everywhere in the world. We place great store in our reputation, so it's a big slur on us."

The FA summoned representatives of Arsenal and Manchester United to a meeting to sort out the issue, which filled acres of newsprint and hours of airtime on radio and television. Ruud Gullit, then Chelsea's manager, said: "If someone calls me a black so-and-so, I don't take it as a racist thing because I am black." Arsenal's manager, Arsène Wenger, indicated that whatever had been said between the two was worthy of nothing more than a handshake and acceptance that football matches sometimes become heated. "I think it will be good to bring this to an end because I think so much has been created from such a small thing," he said.

Mediation by the FA brought no definitive apologies from either side. Graham Kelly, the FA's chief executive wrote letters to the players asking for a public reconciliation.

In his letter to Schmeichel, he wrote:

> I have to decide what is best for English football. I have to be aware that both you and Ian Wright are public figures, idolised by millions of football fans at home and abroad. Your example is vitally important. That is why I ask you, in the interests of the game as a whole, to make a public statement of reconciliation with Ian Wright as soon as possible. In doing so, you can be a power for bringing the game together, not dividing it. In current circumstances, a drawn-out disciplinary procedure with uncertain results would not be helpful. I want to avoid it unless you and Ian Wright leave me no alternative.

The letter was sent on the same day the Crown Prosecution Service announced that no charges would be made against Schmeichel relating to the incident in November. Wright revealed that he had been approached three times by the CPS to make a complaint or statement based on video evidence. He said he had not done so "for the benefit of football and everybody concerned with our national game".

Eventually, the FA was able to release a statement – albeit without apologies – saying that the pair had confirmed there was no feud between them. Schmeichel, who would later play alongside Wright's son, Shaun, at Manchester City, steadfastly maintained that he was not a racist. On that he stood firm. He always stood firm.

Wheeling and dealing: Rune Hauge

Rune Hauge had a role in the majority of the deals involving Scandinavian player-moves to England in the early 1990s. He represented some of the key figures of the era, Schmeichel included. There is no suggestion that Schmeichel's move from Brøndby to Manchester United, or indeed many others involving Hauge were 'dodgy' in any way. But several transfers *did* involve irregular payments, leading to the 'bungs' inquiry that cast a shadow over the game in the mid-1990s and beyond. In essence, Hauge paid money to various people to smooth some of the transfers involving 'his' players. The buying clubs were the losers because money they believed was going to the selling club was actually being paid as 'palm-greasers' to other parties.

Hauge, an accountant by training, first became involved in the business of football in the 1970s in Germany. He established a company, Proman, which sold pitch-side advertising space. He worked closely with FC Nuremburg, the club in the town where he studied in the 1970s. By the early 1980s, he was back in his native Norway, working as an advertising executive at a small club, Bryne FK, but retained his links with Germany. He began to buy up the registrations of low-profile Norwegian players and then sell them on at a profit to overseas clubs, mostly in Germany.

His earliest big-money deal with an English club involved brokering the move in the late 1980s of a Norwegian goalkeeper, Erik Thorstvedt. Hauge initially offered the player to Arsenal, who thought the £60,000 fee was good value. The London side could not obtain a work permit, however, because Thorstvedt was not an international. The player moved instead to Sweden with IFK Gothenburg, and then, in December 1988 – after a year and an international call-up – to Tottenham, then managed by Terry Venables, for around £600,000.

In 1989 Hauge enlisted the services of Steve Burtenshaw, who would later become the chief scout at Arsenal, to introduce

him to English managers, coaches and scouts. Burtenshaw signed a deal with Proman that would pay him 25 per cent of the profits from any business he put Hauge's way, net of any 'paybacks' (undeclared payments, or bungs) that would be necessary to facilitate those deals. Through Burtenshaw, Hauge forged links with more than 20 managers, coaches and scouts in England. To most of them, Hauge was just another agent, albeit one with a good eye for a valuable player, and they dealt with him accordingly.

From late 1989, Hauge was involved in a string of player-moves to England. The Norwegian defender, Erland Johnsen, moved to Chelsea in December 1989. In the same month, a 'dodgy' deal brought Toddi Orlygsson, an Icelandic midfielder, from Akureyri in his native country to Nottingham Forest, then managed by Brian Clough. It was later revealed during the bungs inquiry that Ronnie Fenton, Clough's assistant, had received a £45,000 backhander as part of the Orlygsson move. Fenton collected the money in Hull, where it arrived on a trawler stashed in a fish box.

In 1990, Hauge was involved as Anders Limpar moved to Arsenal. In 1991, he oversaw Schmeichel's move to Manchester United, and before that, helped in the negotiations that led the winger, Andrei Kanchelskis, to move from Shakhtar Donetsk in Ukraine to Old Trafford, initially for £650,000. United paid Hauge a £35,000 fee for 'professional services', one of which was helping with the Schmeichel and Kanchelskis transfers. This breached the rules on payments to agents but an FA inquiry established no bungs had been paid.

The Kanchelskis move would evolve into a saga – not involving Hauge – that was so murky that it even made Hauge's transgressions look tame. When Kanchelskis signed in 1991, United's deal with Shakhtar included a clause which said United would pay additional sums, amounting to an extra £550,000, depending on the player's appearances and whether he renewed his contract. United later paid this money in good faith into a Swiss bank account but it did not reach Shakhtar. The club's president, Aleksandr Bragin, was suspected of diverting the money. He and five bodyguards were killed by a remote-controlled bomb triggered by persons unknown in October 1995.

Whether the events detailed below contributed to that assassination will never be known but suspicions about Bragin

had built up during the previous year. Kanchelskis had signed a new contract at United in 1994, brokered by an agent, Grigori Yesaulenko. That contract had a clause stating that Kanchelskis would receive a third of any sell-on fee if he left United. Shortly after it was signed, Yesaulenko handed £40,000 in cash in a wrapped box to United's manager, Alex Ferguson, in a hotel car park. Ferguson, shocked upon opening the box, reported the matter to his club. The money remained in United's safe for almost a year until Yesaulenko next visited Old Trafford.

As Ferguson wrote in his autobiography:

> If I had been able to foresee the dramas that were still to be enacted in the Kanchelskis saga, I might have wondered if the cash was meant to be not so much a thank-you for past assistance as an encouragement towards co-operation in the future.

That 'co-operation' was probably expected by Kanchelskis's connections in 1995 when he announced he wanted to leave Old Trafford. This presented United with two problems. The player's 1994 contract said he was entitled to a third of the sell-on fee. Additionally, a clause in United's original 1991 contract with Shakhtar had stipulated the Ukrainian club was also entitled to a third of any sell-on fee.

United clearly did not want to sell Kanchelskis and then give away two-thirds of the proceeds (a third to the player and a third to his former club). After United's chairman, Martin Edwards, had said as much, he received death threats. Edwards then explained to Yesaulenko that he just could not sanction a sale if United had to pay Shakhtar a third. A fax on Shakhtar notepaper, dated 13 July 1995, waiving this payment, arrived soon afterwards. Kanchelskis was then sold to Everton for £6m.

The matter was still not closed. In September 1995, United received a letter from Bragin and his deputy saying that the author of the July fax, a director called Kolotsei, had not known what he was doing. They wrote:

> Mr Kolotsei signed... text in the English language prepared by Mr Yesaulenko... only because

> Mr Yesaulenko requested and explained that this fax was necessary exclusively for helping Andrei Kanchelskis to solve private problems…

It was only when other senior figures associated with Shakhtar started looking into the Kanchelskis deal that they realised the club had been due £550,000 in performance payments under the 1991 contract and that the money had never arrived. Bragin was killed shortly afterwards for reasons unconfirmed.

Shakhtar remained in dispute with United over monies due to them until March 1996, when United made a £770,000 settlement payment. Both parties signed a confidentiality agreement relating to the deal.

After the Kanchelskis and Schmeichel deals, Hauge's next major sale to an English club was that of Pal Lydersen, a Denmark-born Norwegian defender, to Arsenal in November 1991. After the deal went through Hauge gave Arsenal's manager, George Graham, £140,000 in used £50 notes.

In August 1992 came the deal that would prove to be Graham's undoing. Hauge arranged the transfer of the Danish international John Jensen to Arsenal for £1.57m from Brøndby. The bungs inquiry report would later conclude:

> From a transfer fee of £1,570,000 paid by Arsenal, Brøndby paid approximately £392,500 to HSV Hamburg [*Jensen's former club*], approximately £739,433 to InterClub Ltd [*Hauge's company*] and retained approximately £438,067. From the amount InterClub received, we know it paid £285,000 into a bank account opened for Mr Graham's benefit.

The scam was initially uncovered by a Danish reporter, Henrik Madsen, although an Inland Revenue inquiry following a tip-off actually led to Graham being fingered.

Graham always maintained that the two payments – totalling £425,000 – that he received from Hauge were unsolicited gifts. Hauge backed him up. The authorities did not agree and in 1995 Graham was banned from football for a year and fined £50,000.

He repaid Arsenal the total amount of his 'unsolicited gifts' from Hauge, plus interest. Hauge was banned by FIFA for life from being an agent, a punishment that was commuted to a two-year ban on appeal.

Hauge brokered a raft of other deals, before and after his ban. The most prominent and longest-serving Scandinavians involved included Stig Inge Bjornebye, Henning Berg, Lars Bohinen, Alf-Inge Haaland, Gunnar Halle, Ole Solskjaer, Ronny Johnsen and Tore Andre Flo. With the exception of Haaland's move to Nottingham Forest in 1994, after which Ronnie Fenton received another £45,000, there was no evidence that any of the other deals were anything but legitimate, above-board moves. Indeed George Graham even had the confidence to use Hauge's services to provide players for him at Leeds after their respective bans elapsed.

Seventeen games of wonder (then a decade of despair)

Football and money have never mixed well but few deals have led to such a catastrophic outcome for one club than that which took Allan Simonsen to Charlton in 1982. The bare facts hardly convey the enormity of the move. Simonsen, a Danish forward, had been the European Footballer of the Year in 1977. By 1982, he was playing at Barcelona when he swapped the Nou Camp for Charlton, then mid-table in the English Second Division. An equivalent move in 2003 might have seen Zinedine Zidane, European Footballer of the Year five years before, swap Real Madrid for Burnley (mid-table in the division below the Premier League). Unthinkable.

Charlton's chairman, Mark Hulyer, was able to persuade Simonsen to move by offering a lucrative two-year contract worth £82,000 a year, an enormous sum at the time. Hulyer believed that Simonsen would not only increase attendances dramatically but help lift Charlton to the top division. Hulyer also agreed to pay Simonsen a share of sponsorship deals he was sure would materialise through the Dane's presence. The attraction for Simonsen – 29 at the time and not past his peak – was that he was struggling to hold his place in the Barcelona side. Crucially, Charlton also had a former Denmark international coach, Ernst Netuka, working for their manager Lennie Lawrence. Two other Danish players, Viggo Jacobsen and Johnny Ostergaard, had recently had spells at the club.

On-off negotiations between Charlton and Barcelona dragged on through the late summer and early autumn of 1982. Simonsen eventually moved in November for a fee of £324,000, not that Charlton were able to pay it all up front. With hindsight, it was obvious they could never afford the deal in the first place.

Steven Bridge, a 'long suffering' Charlton fan even before 1982, was among the crowd when Simonsen made his first appearance in a Charlton shirt. It came on 10 November 1982, in a reserve match against Swansea City.

"It was such an event that I took my wife," recalled Bridge. "Simo had scored for Borussia Monchengladbach against the winners Liverpool in the 1977 European Cup Final and he'd won the European Cup-Winners' Cup with Barcelona only six months before signing for Charlton.

"The average attendance for a Charlton reserve game was 419 at the time. Me and my wife were two among the 2,578 who went to see if it really was true. Then in typical Charlton let-you-down style, Simo wasn't in the team. Nor was he on the bench. He wasn't there. An announcement was made that he was stuck in traffic. He made it for a second-half appearance. The wait until his first-team debut was unbearable. Three days. I was like one of the disciples of Jesus waiting for the resurrection. The restoration of Charlton's fortunes, that's what it was going to be."

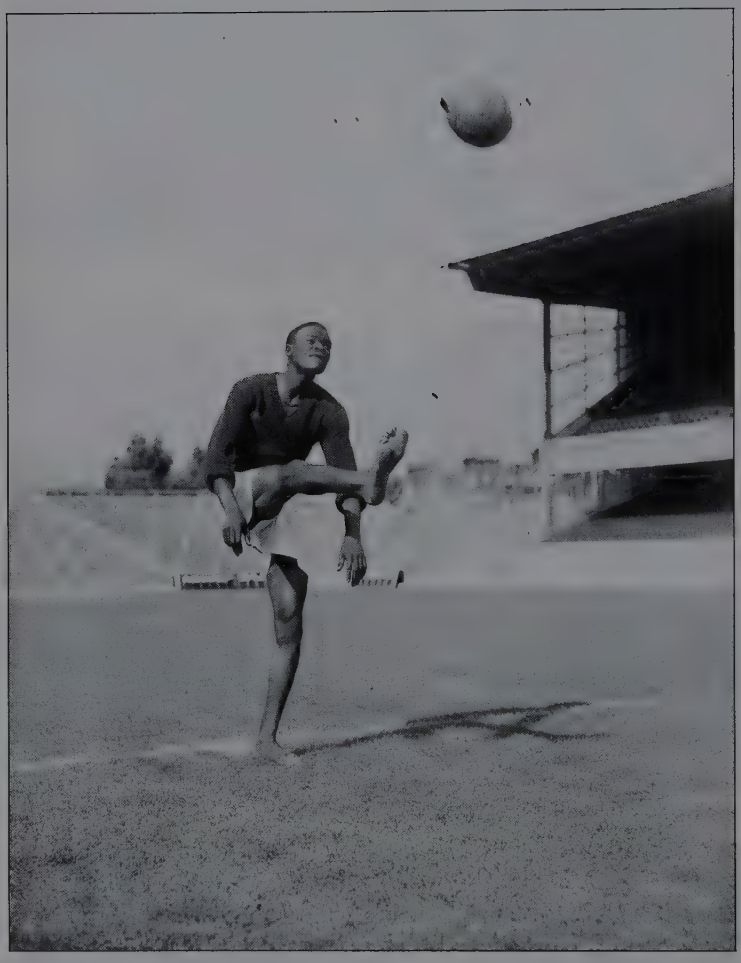
The first-team debut came on 13 November 1982 at The Valley against Middlesbrough. Simonsen scored once in a 3–2 defeat in front of 10,807 people, which was about double the usual attendance.

His next game was on 4 December against Newcastle, who also had a former European Footballer of the Year on their books, Kevin Keegan, who did not play that day. Charlton won 2–0 and Simsonsen scored again. He went on to play another 14 League games and one FA Cup match, scoring nine times altogether. But despite Mark Hulyer's best intentions, crowds settled to average around 5,000 (half the level anticipated), there were no major sponsorship deals to share and, crucially, no vast improvement in Charlton's on-pitch fortunes.

Nick Riley, a Charlton fan since 1965, recalled:

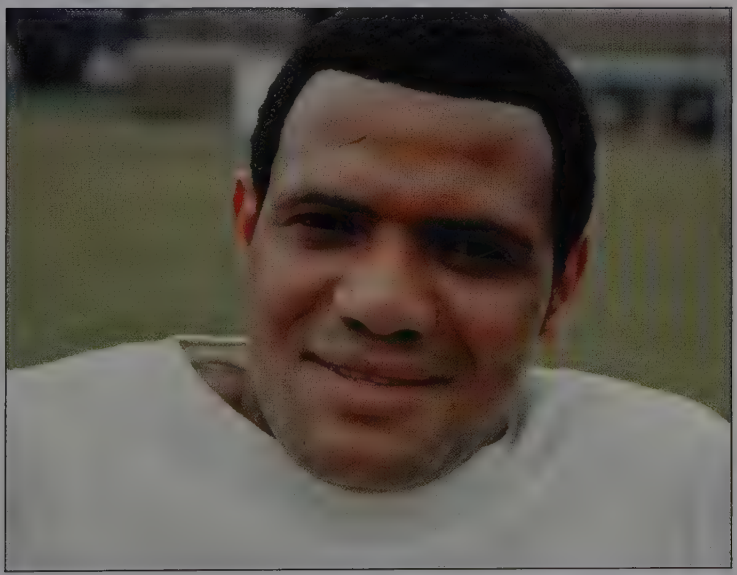
"Simonsen was so good it was frightening, but the players around him were very poor, it didn't do us any good. Simonsen

Alec Eisentrager (centre, top, playing for Bristol City against Ipswich) was a teenaged conscript in the German army when he became a POW in the Second World War. He remained in England after hostilities ceased and went on to have a 10-year career as a forward at Ashton Gate. His wedding to a local girl, Olwyn (above) drew hundreds of fans who'd been charmed by his on-field showmanship and off-field demeanour. In a magazine feature printed in Germany in the 1950s, his willingness to do the dishes (right) was seen as a positive effect of life in his adopted homeland.



Teslim Balogun was the first Nigerian to play in the League when he signed for QPR in 1956. He had first travelled to England in 1949 (above) as part of a Nigerian touring side who inspired awe with their flair and bare feet. Balogun, whose nickname was 'Thunder' in honour of his powerful shot, also played for Peterborough before their ascension to the Football League.

Steve Mokone (above) was the first black South African to play professional football outside South Africa when he joined Coventry City in the Third Division (South), in the 1956–57 season. He also had brief stints at Cardiff and Barnsley but enjoyed the greatest success of a nomadic career in the Netherlands. Mokone's compatriot **Albert Johanneson** (below) was the first black player to appear in an FA Cup final, for Leeds in 1965. He was at Elland Road for nine years and later played for York but met a tragic end after a decline into alcoholism.



Ces Podd from St Kitts (above, right, on a training run with Bryan Edwards, his manager at Bradford City, in 1971) moved to England as a nine-year-old in the early 1960s, as did **Brendon Batson** (below, right), who was born in Grenada. Podd played more than 500 times in defence for Bradford. Batson, an apprentice at Arsenal, hit the big time with West Bromwich Albion in the late 1970s and later went on to become the most senior black official in English football as the deputy chief executive of the PFA. **Clyde Best**, a Bermudan striker (below, left), travelled to England as a 17-year-old in 1968 and became a hero at West Ham and a trailblazer for non-white players in the English game.

Ossie Ardiles (above, outside White Hart Lane) joined Tottenham in the summer of 1978 shortly after helping Argentina win the World Cup on home soil. He arrived as one half of a sensational double signing brokered by the Spurs manager, Keith Burkinshaw (below, centre), that brought Ardiles (below, right) and his fellow Argentina midfielder, **Ricky Villa** (below, left) to north London at the start of a landmark season for the English game.

Southampton's **Ivan Golac** (above, right), the first Yugoslavian to play in the League, attempts to win the ball from Manchester City's Trevor Francis in a match in 1981. Golac moved to England at the start of the 1978–79 season, the year that Francis became Britain's first £1m footballer when he moved from Birmingham to Nottingham Forest.

Kazimierz Deyna, Poland's most capped international, moved to Manchester City from Legia Warsaw in 1978 as a result of the BBC TV commentator Barry Davies making an on-screen, off-the-cuff remark about him wanting to play in western Europe. In the same season that Deyna moved to Manchester, the Ipswich manager, Bobby Robson, signed the Dutch midfield pair **Frans Thijssen** (below, left) and **Arnold Muhren** (below, right).

The most trophy-laden decade in Liverpool's history, the 1980s, involved key contributions from several foreign players, not least the South African-born Zimbabwean goalkeeper **Bruce Grobbelaar** (above, letting off steam in training in 1991), the South Africa-born Australian striker **Craig Johnston** (below, left with Ian Rush) and the Danish international midfielder, **Jan 'Scouser' Molby** (below, right). The trio remain among the most bemedalled foreign footballers to have played in England. Grobbelaar won 13 major honours while at Anfield, the clear record for any foreigner in England, although his reputation was later tarnished by allegations of match-fixing.

France's **Eric Cantona** (above) was widely acknowledged as the catalyst for Manchester United's domination of English football in the mid-1990s. His No7 shirt (left) was later taken by David Beckham (below, left), one of a crop of United youngsters who grew up learning all about the art of thorough preparation from the Frenchman.

could spot things the other players just didn't read. Exquisite defence-splitting passes went nowhere. Magical runs into space went unnoticed by his colleagues. He was some player but completely wasted at Charlton at that time."

Another supporter, Dave Rodden, recalled:

"Supporting Charlton for 40 years has produced many a surreal moment, but watching one of Europe's all-time greats line up alongside the likes of Les Berry took the proverbial hob-nob. The defining moment of this bizarre episode came in a match at The Valley against Leicester. With the exception of the incredibly talented Simmo, we had a remarkably average team, and perhaps the most average of the ingredients was a certain Don McAllister. Twenty minutes in, with Simonsen yet to see a ball played to him within viewing distance, let alone along the ground, the ball was lobbed towards McAllister in the right-back position, tight on the touchline and with Simonsen ten yards in front of him. Don, with that sturdy right boot of his, smashed the ball on the volley, at 150 mph, straight at the diminutive Dane's thyroid. An average player would have been killed. A really good player would have got out of the way. Simonsen, astonishingly, caught the ball on his chest so that it dropped to his feet, took a quick look up, and rolled it back along the ground to McAllister. He swung that trusty right boot again, and sliced the ball viciously into the main stand. You knew at that moment that this was never going to work out."

The transfer quickly took its toll on the club's balance sheet. Simonsen's wages were becoming a burden and Charlton failed to pay him on time. On 26 February 1983, the Dane refused to board the team bus before a game at Burnley. After persuasion he relented but Charlton lost the game 7–1. The next day Charlton announced that signing Simonsen had been a "costly error" and that he would be sold. Barcelona were also pressing for £180,000 still owed on the transfer. Simonsen was put up for sale at that price. His last game was on 19 March and then he headed back to Denmark, joining Vejle BK for an undisclosed but probably small sum.

Charlton's financial tailspin eventually ended in bankruptcy. In 1985, they lost their ground, playing in exile for seven years at Crystal Palace's Selhurst Park and West Ham's Upton Park. Extinction was a real threat and it was only after years of faith and dogged campaigning by fans that the club returned to The

Valley in 1992. Rightly, no-one ever blamed Simonsen, it was not his fault. But his time at Charlton tipped the club over the edge.

Despite the years of turmoil, few if any Charlton fans have anything but positive memories of Simonsen himself or of the kudos that his astonishing cameo briefly brought.

"Worth every penny," said Steven Bridge.

And Simonsen's time at Charlton did attract new followers. One of them, Andy Bishop, recalled:

"I was 13 years old and I'd never really supported a team properly apart from liking who my friends liked, i.e. Liverpool. So when I saw Charlton had signed Allan Simonsen I went along to The Valley for the first time. I remember going up to the turnstiles and seeing the admission fee of £3.20. I didn't have enough money so I pretended to be 12 and got in for £1.80. Charlton lost 3–2 but Simonsen scored with a deflected free-kick. That afternoon I fell in love with The Valley and that was it. I became a Charlton supporter. Twenty years on I'm still a loyal fan."

Simonsen returned to London six months after he left, but only to represent Denmark against England in a European Championship qualifier at Wembley. He scored the only goal of the game.

When his playing days were over, he moved into management. He spent eight years as the national coach of the Faroe Islands before moving to the equivalent post in Luxembourg in late 2001.

Liverpool legend: A Danish Scouser

In contrast to Simonsen's four months at Charlton was the 14-year League playing career of his compatriot Jan Molby, who moved to Liverpool from Ajax in 1984. In his prime, he was, as his former Liverpool team-mate and manager Kenny Dalglish said, "one of the finest midfield players of his generation".

His first successes with Liverpool, and arguably his greatest, came with the Double in 1985–86. The FA Cup final that year, the first all-Merseyside final, became a showcase for his major strengths, which were his vision and his passing. Everton took a 1–0 lead through Gary Lineker but Molby exerted his influence to turn the game on its head. He created the equaliser, setting up Ian Rush. He provided the cross for Craig Johnston to make it

2–1. He also started the attack that led to Rush getting his second of the game for 3–1. Dalglish, in his first season in management, had done the Double.

Anfield's record-breaking foreigners

The Liverpool team that day included three overseas players who are still, to date, among the most successful foreigners, by medal count, ever to have played in England. Johnston, a South African-born Australian striker, won nine major honours. When his playing career ended he embarked on a successful business career that included the invention and development of the Predator football boot.

Bruce Grobbelaar, who produced a world-class save in the 1986 FA Cup final, won 13 major honours with Liverpool between 1982 and 1992. His haul comprised League titles in 1982, 1983, 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990, FA Cup wins in 1986, 1989 and 1992, a hat-trick of League Cups between 1982 and 1984 and the European Cup in 1984. Only Peter Schmeichel has yet come even within three major trophies of matching Grobbelaar's 13 although the latter ended his time in England with a tarnished reputation.

Born in South Africa in 1957, Grobbelaar was actually a Zimbabwean citizen and represented Zimbabwe internationally. He started his professional career in Canada with the Vancouver Whitecaps before a first spell in England in 1979–80 with Crewe. He went back to Canada before Bob Paisley bought him for Liverpool for £250,000 in March 1981 as an understudy to the England goalkeeper Ray Clemence.

When Clemence left for Tottenham that summer, Grobbelaar became Anfield's No1. "He was a phenomenal athlete," recalled Jan Molby. "He was quick off his line, he provided good cover for crosses, he was always very fit. As a person he was a character 24 hours a day. He had fun. He enjoyed himself. He made some high-profile mistakes, as all goalkeepers do, but he made some fantastic saves as well."

Although Grobbelaar's clowning became a trademark, his record speaks for itself. He made more than 600 appearances in 13 years with Liverpool and then went on to play for Stoke, Southampton, Plymouth, Oldham, Bury, Lincoln and in the non-League game, finally hanging up his boots in his early 40s.

Arguably his most successful piece of theatrics came in the 1984 European Cup final against Roma, which ended with a penalty shoot-out. Steve Nicol hit Liverpool's first kick over the bar. 0–0. Roma scored. 1–0. Phil Neal scored. 1–1. Roma missed. 1–1. Graeme Souness scored. 1–2. Roma scored. 2–2. Ian Rush scored. 2–3. Then as Roma's Francesco Graziani stepped up to the spot, Grobbelaar stood on his line wobbling his legs like manic spaghetti. Graziani missed, meaning if Ray Kennedy scored the game was beyond the Italians. He did.

But if Grobbelaar's on-field antics were controversial for their eccentricity, they were nothing compared to the match-fixing accusations levelled against him by *The Sun* in November 1994. The newspaper had secretly filmed Grobbelaar in a meeting with a former business partner, Chris Vincent. It was alleged that Grobbelaar had conspired to fix specific matches dating back to 1992. Malaysian betting syndicates were said to be behind the scam. These matches included games when Grobbelaar was playing for Liverpool and Southampton, not least the 3–3 draw in 1994 between Liverpool and Manchester United that had earned Peter Schmeichel his massive rollicking from Alex Ferguson.

The Sun's claims led to two trials in 1997, when Grobbelaar, plus fellow players Hans Segers and John Fashanu, and a businessman, Richard Lim, were acquitted. Grobbelaar sued *The Sun* for libel and won £85,000 in damages in 1999.

"It was not the money I was after, I was just trying to clear my name in football," he said.

In January 2001, Appeal Court judges sensationally overturned the 1999 verdict, saying the jury's verdict had been "a miscarriage of justice". Grobbelaar then asked the House of Lords for permission to appeal.

In October 2002, he won that appeal but his original damages were cut from £85,000 to £1. Lord Bingham, who presided over the Law Lords said:

> It would be an affront to justice if a court of law were to award substantial damages to a man shown to have acted in such flagrant breach of his legal and moral obligations.

It was judged that Grobbelaar had accepted bribes but that *The Sun* had failed to show that he actually let in goals to fix the matches under scrutiny.

Undoubtedly Grobbelaar accepted money from Vincent. By doing so his legacy in England was soiled. But there were – and remain – plenty of people within football who never thought that Grobbelaar had actually thrown games. As Jan Molby said: "Not in a million years."

England, his England

After Molby won the 1986 Double, he added another League title in 1990, having played a bit-part role in the title of 1988 in between. He also won another FA Cup winners' medal in 1992 and played in the successful Cup run of 1988–89, although not in the final. His clinical penalties – he had a success rate of 40 from 42 – also earned him a place in the record books in November 1986 with a spot-kick hat-trick against Coventry in a League Cup game. Molby's other major acquisition was his remarkable Scouse accent, which did much to endear him to fans in Liverpool and beyond.

When he left Anfield, he embarked on a managerial career, firstly with Swansea from 1996, and then with Kidderminster, whom he steered to promotion from the non-League Conference to the Football League in 2000. For that he won the Conference Manager of the Year award and a new four-year contract. He resigned from Kidderminster in 2002 and took up a short-lived post at Hull City soon after. In a pressured environment where immediate promotion from the Third Division was expected, he was sacked after 16 games. In the spring of 2003, he was living back in his 'native' Liverpool, doing media work and waiting for an opportunity to get back into the game.

"Settling in England was never a problem for me," he recalled. "Liverpool was a very relaxing place, a great club to go to. The difficult part was the football, at least to start with. It was different to what I'd been used to, more physical. There were a lot of old-fashioned sides around whose aim was just to get the ball forward however they could. That wasn't true of Liverpool but we still had to cope against teams who did it. Having played in Holland for two years that took some getting used to, as did the pace. There was pace in Dutch football but only in the final third."

Molby described the 1986 Double as unexpected, not least because Everton were a "super side" that year. "And really we should have done the Double again, in 1988 and 1989." Instead Wimbledon beat Liverpool's 1988 League title winners in the FA Cup final that year and Arsenal pipped Liverpool's FA Cup-winning side of 1989 in the final dramatic game of that League campaign.

Such sporting setbacks were put firmly in perspective for Molby by other events in his time at Anfield. He fought a constant battle with injuries and then, as a result of a series of subsequent lay-offs, with his weight. Grahame Lloyd, who collaborated with Molby on his 1999 autobiography, *Jan The Man*, noted: "It's often said that Jan Molby peaked too soon and achieved too little." It was something that many, including Molby, agreed with.

Molby's wife, Mandy, described as "heart-breaking" watching her husband cope with injuries, put on weight, lose it, hope the next season would mean a fresh start and then be thwarted again. Molby himself admitted: "I wasn't as careful with food and drink as somebody of my size should have been when not playing. I thought I could lose weight as easily as I'd put it on and I now regret not taking much more care of my body."

Ironically, one of the times his Liverpool team-mates saw him at his slimmest and fittest was after he had failed to take care elsewhere. He was arrested in 1988 for reckless driving and spent six weeks in prison as a result. He felt he was victimised because he was a high-profile footballer with a flashy car. The press vilified him and there were calls for him to be sacked and even banished from England. Some of his fellow prisoners were given cameras and offered large sums of money to snatch photographs of him for the newspapers. It was, he said, "the worst time in my life, not just my career". He served his time and got back to his football.

Hillsborough

Within a few months, in April 1989, came a tragedy on a scale that English football had never seen before. Ninety-six people lost their lives at Hillsborough. Molby was there, as he had been at Heysel in 1985 when 39 people were crushed to death by a falling wall at the European Cup final.

"Immediately after Hillsborough happened on the Saturday, we players were a bit distant from it, we got on the coach back to Liverpool, went home," Molby said. "Then the magnitude of what happened began to dawn. People came to see you, relatives, a father or a daughter of someone who'd died, just to talk about it. There was no hiding place, and no-one wanted to hide."

Liverpool made sure that at least one player, past or present, attended the funeral of every victim. Molby went to eight.

"All of those players at the time feel a particularly strong bond to the city," he said. "Not many cities would have responded in the way that Liverpool did. There was unity from everyone, Liverpool, Everton. It brought home that there's nothing more important than your football club. I thought people who'd lost relatives might've said 'That's it, I'm never going back'. But they turned to their football club for support and inspiration. People came in their hundreds of thousands just to walk around the pitch and lay flowers. The players and Kenny Dalglish, we just did whatever we could. We had to, and wanted to. It was the least we could do."

Despite everything – because of everything? – Molby remains a resident of Liverpool to this day.

"Without actually being English," he said, "you couldn't be any more English than me."

CHAPTER NINE

Samba On Tees

"It would be strange to play in England
but not play for Middlesbrough."
Juninho, February 2003

SHORTLY AFTER 11am on Monday 16 October 1995, a private jet en route from London to Teesside dipped beneath the clouds and made its final approach to the runway. Its exotic cargo, small but priceless, leaned into the window and took a look at his new home town below. And so Juninho, Brazil's No10, came to earth, sending local expectations into orbit.

No transfer to the Premier League had ever resonated with such possibilities. Pele's heir, aged 22 and with his best years ahead of him, had swapped South America not for Madrid or Milan but Middlesbrough. Had he joined Arsenal or Manchester United, the move would still have been huge news. But he hadn't. In the eyes of some, he'd shunned footballing affluence for industrial effluence. And if Boro – unfashionable, unsuccessful, unloved Boro – could lure so lavish a talent to the banks of the Tees, then what limits were there for the rest of the English game?

True, Juninho was not the first big-name foreign signing to the cash-rich League. In the summer of 1995 Arsenal had paid £7.5m to Internazionale of Italy to make the Dutchman Dennis Bergkamp their record signing. And Jurgen Klinsmann had already come and gone at Tottenham, taking the Footballer of the Year award with him. But Arsenal were a rich club with a

history to match and Spurs had used all their glory, glory heritage as well as a huge salary to attract a player aged 30 on arrival. Both those clubs had also used the playground of London as enticement.

Juninho's move to Middlesbrough – who had never won a major trophy – was widely instructive for several reasons, not least why he migrated there, how he settled and how he forged such a bond that even when he was forced away – twice – he kept coming back for more. The details of the transfer, and how it almost collapsed, also throw light on the complexities of the international market and the pitfalls for a club on the rise.

The move said that Premier League football, for its own sake, could persuade a golden boy from Brazil, the most glamorous and successful nation in the world game, to England. It said the League was going places and that talent would go to unlikely places to be part of it.

It said that money needn't be the be-all and end-all. Yes, Juninho was handsomely rewarded for decamping to north-east England. But he could have pocketed much more elsewhere. And the affinity he would develop with Teesside would show that a player's horizons don't always shift with the weight of cash stacked upon them.

The move also showed that there wasn't necessarily an unbridgeable gulf between contrasting footballing cultures. In 1995, much was made of the juxtaposition between the Copacabana and Teesside: how the sun-kissed magician could only fail to cope in cold, grey England. Portraying the move in black and white was an easy device to employ at that time. Never mind that Juninho actually came from Sao Paulo, a city every bit as industrialised as Middlesbrough, and much poorer. But even the salient point in the argument, that a Brazilian would struggle with the physical, sometimes crude, approach in England, ended up scotched. Juninho showed that the samba style need not be snuffed out, even though he was as slight as Puck.

On the other hand, the move *did* emphasise other less palatable facts. Juninho shone because he was brilliant but the sheen was brighter because most of those around him in the League weren't from the same school, let alone in his class.

And in the end – or rather at the end of Juninho's first tenure (of three) – Middlesbrough found that one diamond was not enough. It was a close-run thing, but success proved elusive.

Worse, it was replaced by failure, via relegation from the Premier League and defeats in two Wembley cup finals. And worse still, instead of being universally applauded for their coup, the club and its town felt a nasty backlash of 'told you so'. Middlesbrough was painted by some not as a place trying to make good, but a town acting above its station. Even as the League sought to attract an international cast, the parochial bickering remained.

Juninho's story, and that of Middlesbrough from the mid-1990s onwards, says much about the impact that one foreign player could make.

Precedents

Only three Brazilian-born footballers had played in England before Juninho. Two of them, Edward Laxton and Marques Isaias, weren't even Brazilian. The birthplace of Laxton, who played for Norwich from 1919, was down to his father's work as an engineer. Isaias, who joined Coventry in the summer of 1995, was raised in Portugal and was a Portuguese national.

The only previous bona fide Brazilian had been Mirandinha, who'd spent two seasons with Newcastle from August 1987. On arrival, he was heralded as a prolific striker. Though popular with fans, the evidence was sporadic. He scored 20 goals in 47 League starts before falling out with his manager, Jim Smith. He departed when Newcastle were relegated.

A couple of Brazilians had been employed in the Scottish league but neither had made an impression. The first, who joined St Mirren in 1965, was Fernando Jose de Azvedo Parreiras Horta, also known – to the great relief of the stadium announcer – as Nando. He played a couple of matches and livened up a few half-time breaks with some ball juggling before finding the climate too harsh and going home. In 1994–95, Dundee United signed a forward, Sergio, who played 15 first-team games that season. He was prevented from returning for the 1995–96 season by a passport problem, spotted in Portugal after a pre-season training trip. He never made it back to Scotland.

This backdrop of experiences made the capture of Juninho all the more remarkable.

Pre-Juninho Middlesbrough

In May 1992, Middlesbrough won promotion from the old Second Division to become north-east England's only representatives in the inaugural season of the Premier League. Their home was Ayresome Park, a shabby old ground, and their team was mediocre at best. They lasted a season before being relegated.

The pattern of non-achievement irked Steve Gibson, a local businessman and lifelong fan, and he yearned to do something about it. "I felt that the club had always had this history of mediocrity and we needed to make a statement to the town and the football world that we had ambition and we meant business," he recalled. Backed by the millions he'd accrued from his haulage business, he took over as chairman, aged 36, in September 1993. Boro were attracting crowds of less than 7,000 as they languished in mid-table in the First Division.

Gibson's revolution involved a new manager, Bryan Robson, the former captain of Manchester United and England, who was hired in May 1994. Robson led Boro to promotion in his first season. The next step was a new £20m stadium, the Riverside, built during the promotion year. With perfect timing, it was ready for life back in the Premier League in 1995–96, which only left a squad to grace it. Enter Juninho.

"To bring in Juninho, the rising star of world football, was symbolic for us," Gibson said. "It was only afterwards that we realised the wider significance of him coming to England rather than an Italian or Spanish club. The English could finally compete. No Italian or Spanish player of consequence had ever played in England and suddenly we had Juninho, Brazil's Player of the Year, at Middlesbrough. In retrospect it was probably the start of the reassessment of English football."

Signing Boy Wonder

Oswaldo Giroldo Jnr, aka Juninho, was born in Sao Paulo in February 1973. He started his career at a junior club, Ituano, where Tele Santana spotted his potential. Santana was the manager of Sao Paulo FC, the big boys of Brazil in more ways than one. Juninho, when he signed in 1993, was 5ft 1in and skinny. On Santana's advice, he expanded his diet to six meals a day. He grew four inches, filled out – to eight and a half stone –

and waltzed to his first batch of honours. In 1993, he helped Sao Paulo win the Recopa, the Super Copa and the World Club Championship, with Milan being vanquished in the latter.

The next year Sao Paulo won the Recopa again and then the Conmebol Cup, with Juninho, as bedazzling as he was committed, taking the Golden Boot. As his mother Lucia later recalled, there had only ever been one game for her son.

"We'd give him toys, model cars, you name it, but he never touched them. All he ever played with was a ball," she said. "I'm so proud of him, that God gave me a son like this. He's a simple boy and humble."

In 1995 Juninho was voted Brazil's best player and made his first visit to England. The occasion was the Umbro Cup, a four-nation tournament featuring the host country plus Japan, Sweden and Brazil. Juninho dazzled as his side beat Sweden 1–0 and Japan 3–0 but it was against England that he really caught the eye.

At the time, Bryan Robson, as well as being Middlesbrough's manager, was acting as an assistant to the England coach, Terry Venables. He watched from the bench as Juninho scored a sensational free-kick in Brazil's 3–1 win over England.

"Bryan was absolutely mesmerised by him," said Gibson. "He just thought 'What a player!' and we followed it up by finding out as much as we could about him. We went and watched him play for his club in Brazil and decided to make a move for him."

Robson and Boro's chief executive, Keith Lamb, flew to Sao Paulo in July 1995.

"I had no idea of the wheeling and dealing of the clubs out there," Gibson said. "Oswaldo Snr appointed an Italian guy as Juninho's agent. It was long-winded. First we had to deal with Sao Paulo, but they didn't own all of his registration, so there was the previous club to consider as well. Then there was the father, the agent and the player. We had to deal with this cauldron of ties. But we entered negotiations and bit by bit by bit it started to stack up."

It wasn't until September 1995 that Juninho finally decided he wasn't going to renew his contract at Sao Paulo. Robson and Lamb flew to Brazil again at the start of October. Neither had yet had a one-to-one meeting with the player. They spent days around the negotiating table with a multitude of interested

parties. Matters became more complicated when Arsenal and Internazionale both faxed confirmations of firm interest. But by the evening of Friday 6 October, Sao Paulo had agreed to sell Juninho to Middlesbrough. Robson met Juninho for the first time a few hours later.

"It was surprising for me that after only two years with Sao Paulo I was able to move to Europe," Juninho recalled. "No-one in Brazil really knew about English football because we didn't watch it much on television. People said to me 'Don't go, it's too hard, it's hard football. They play mostly long balls over there and that will make it difficult for you'.

"I was also being told by people at home 'Wait, wait until tomorrow, wait until the next day, because agents are talking to other clubs that could be better for you'. I said to them: 'The most important thing for me is the manager, not the president, not the directors.' And after talking with Bryan, I just said to them 'I'm going. I'd like to play in England'.

"I'd only seen videos of Bryan before but I knew that he was a big name in English football, he'd been the captain of the national team and of Manchester. He took trouble to come to Brazil to see me and show me how he wanted me to play. That was very good, very important. That's why I made my decision.

"I didn't ask him about the place because the most important thing for me was the football. If you are happy with the way the team's playing, never mind the place, you can adapt to the place."

Juninho's only prior knowledge of Boro was that they were based somewhere in rainy northern England and that the team played in red, his lucky colour.

"I didn't know much about Middlesbrough but Bryan told me how we were going to play. He showed me the ambition of the club and I moved because I trusted Bryan.

"I was young and when you're young you're just thinking about playing and that's all. Once I'd decided to move to England I never thought I wasn't going to adapt. People said it would be cold, very different weather from Brazil. But I think it's better to play in the cold than the heat. It's easier to warm up than cool down."

Steve Gibson believes that a combination of factors helped secure Juninho's signature. Robson's relationship with the player was crucial.

"When they sat down there was an instant recognition and respect and they genuinely liked each other."

He felt Juninho was lured by the 'great adventure' of England, a 'mythical place' in the history of the game.

Juninho's family situation was an important factor. Middlesbrough would care for them en masse: mum and dad, sister, granny, and a variety of visiting friends.

"And then there was the security that we were offering," Gibson said. "When you look at the average income, we were making Juninho and his family secure for life."

Contract details at Middlesbrough, as at all English clubs, are private matters. Gibson has never breached that privacy to reveal details. But it is thought Juninho was earning £13,000 a week in 1995, an era when the £10,000-a-week pay packet was still a rare thing, even in the Premier League. Juninho also received 15 per cent of the transfer fee, a lump sum of around £660,000. The transfer fee was around £4.4m. The deal overall was an eye-opener for Gibson.

"The way that things work in South America is so complex that you can never work them out," he said. At one stage there was a suggestion that an unlicensed agent might have been involved in Brazil. A Football Association investigation established that Boro had acted entirely by the book. The whole process showed South America could be a complex place to do business.

"They had grooming schools there where players are taken at an early age and a guy owns 10 per cent [*of a player*]," Gibson said. "One club owns something, another owns something, [*the player*] owns something. So where it [*the fee paid for Juninho*] all ended up, I can't be certain... We paid it all into the Brazilian FA and then it was distributed wherever by the Brazilian FA. But that was none of our business really."

On the brink

One startling aspect of Juninho's transfer was never made public. The whole deal was almost scuppered at the 11th hour by a winding-up petition served on Middlesbrough. Such petitions are legal tools used by creditors to exert pressure on debtors. The tacit aim of using one is to force a suspension of trading. They necessarily disrupt business. They lead to bank

accounts being frozen and can force companies to the wall. A winding-up petition was hanging over Boro when they signed Juninho, although the club's fans and the media were oblivious at the time.

The man who issued the petition against Middlesbrough was Albert Dicken, a local businessman. Dicken, by his own admission, had never been a huge football fan. He'd been involved with a small-scale sponsorship deal at Boro in 1986–87 but had no special affinity with the club. His attentions were primarily focused on his business interests, which included a chain of DIY stores and some retail outlets in the north-east. He became involved with Middlesbrough again in the mid-1990s because he saw it as a good way to boost the profile of the Dicken's DIY chain.

Boro did a deal by which Dicken would sponsor the club in the 1994–95 and 1995–96 seasons. The deal was agreed while Boro were in the First Division and before the Riverside stadium – which was central to Steve Gibson's grand plan for the club – was built. After Bryan Robson made such a successful start to his tenure and as the stadium became reality, Boro's ambition grew. Steve Gibson was pouring millions into a venture that was boosting local morale. He wanted to continue building the dream, of which Juninho would become a crucial part.

"The deal in financing the stadium was that we brought in a top-quality sponsor, not a local parochial guy who could pay us tens of thousands but a club sponsor who would sponsor the shirts and the stadium and would pay the club millions," Gibson said. "And we pulled off this deal with BT Cellnet which was a fantastic deal."

British Telecom agreed to pay £3m for 'naming rights' to the Riverside so that its Cellnet brand would become synonymous with the venue. The company agreed to pay another £1m a year for five years to sponsor Middlesbrough's shirts. The only problem for Boro was that the deals needed to start with the 1995–96 season and Dicken already had a deal for that year.

Boro approached Dicken in May 1995 to ask him to waive his right to sponsor the club in 1995–96. The club asked him to do this 'in the interests of the community' and said they were prepared to pay him substantial compensation, far in excess of his original investment of around £35,000 a year.

Dicken, interviewed in April 2003, said he had disagreed with the notion that Boro's expansion was being pursued for the good of the community. "It was business," he said. He added he was "very concerned and upset" about being asked to step aside. "You should always honour your contracts, regardless." He entered a process of tough negotiation to secure as big a pay-off as possible. Gibson said Boro's opening offer was £250,000. Dicken declined, in 2003, to say precisely how much he eventually settled for but said it was "compensation we were happy with".

In September 1995, he was evidently still not happy with Middlesbrough. After negotiating his sponsorship pay-off he claimed the club had reneged on a deal to rent space in some of his retail outlets. On 25 September 1995, his lawyers issued a winding-up petition against Middlesbrough. Dicken said that the petition sought a "substantial" six-figure sum from Boro.

The timing was terrible for Boro. After buying Nick Barmby from Tottenham for £5.5m that summer, the team had won their first League game at the new Cellnet Riverside, beating Chelsea 2–0. They'd then won two and drawn two of their first four games in September and were seventh in the table. On top of this, amid a lot of rumour on Teesside, they were progressing towards the conclusion of the Juninho coup.

Steve Gibson believed that Dicken was trying to make as much money from Boro as possible and that the imminent Juninho transfer was being used as a lever.

"What we wanted was a surprise announcement [*about Juninho*] but these things never stay private. It began to leak," Gibson recalled. "Because of the press speculation Mr Dicken decided to put as much pressure as possible on Middlesbrough Football Club."

In April 2003, Dicken said he had been unaware at that time that his legal action would jeopardise the signing of Juninho. He also said he had been unaware of the precise measures his lawyers had taken against Boro.

The winding-up petition was issued against Middlesbrough on 25 September 1995 in a court in Newcastle.

"Immediately that that happens you have to appear in court," Gibson said. "But that court thing can take 14 days and in that 14 days the banks have no option other than to freeze your

accounts. Mr Dicken could see we were about to make a major coup by signing Juninho. The whole town was up for it, all the community supported it. We'd delivered Bryan Robson, we'd delivered promotion to the Premiership, we'd delivered on the new stadium. We'd brought in Nick Barmby for five and half million and strengthened the team and we were riding high, seventh in the Premier League. To bring in Juninho would just keep that momentum going. And this guy comes along and sticks a winding-up petition on the club."

On 6 October 1995, the football world thought that Juninho's transfer had been sealed. It was actually far from complete. Boro's accounts had been frozen and the transfer fee had not been paid. Only after Boro took swift legal action to free their finances could the deal be rushed through before Juninho's unveiling. The petition had almost thwarted the biggest signing in Boro's history. "It nearly did," said Gibson. "It nearly stopped us signing Juninho."

The petition was subsequently 'struck out' by a court in Newcastle on 2 November 1995, effectively underlining that it had been an invalid claim. Dicken and Boro remained at legal loggerheads until 1999, when they resolved their differences. Dicken said Boro made a donation to a local hospice as part of the settlement.

The episode underlined some of the hazards of the football business. Dicken had almost ruined a transfer that, as Gibson rightly asserted, had led to many people reassessing English football. Amid all the excited gossip about Juninho's arrival, very few people had been aware of the price Gibson was paying. Boro, thinking big, had been stymied by a bloke who owned the local DIY store.

A one-man band

Juninho eventually flew into Teesside on 16 October 1995. The following day Boro threw a welcoming party in his honour. The samba band was fake but the pint-sized messiah was the real deal. As a 50-piece ensemble from the local Stockton and Billingham College knocked out tunes on upturned bins, some 4,000 fans turned the Riverside into a sea of adoring yellow. Brazilian flags and shirts were as numerous as wide-eyed kids playing hookey. Some schools had closed until lunchtime and those that hadn't weren't surprised by their absentees. They

knew their pupils would be learning an important lesson at The Riverside. Middlesbrough had something to shout about.

The local papers had been shouting for weeks. The signing had 'brought the town to life' said the *Evening Gazette*. Juninho was front-page news day after day before he'd even put pen to paper. There were huge queues for season tickets, prompting Boro's spokesman, Dave Allan, to announce:

> Juninho-mania is underway. I would recommend that any supporters who want to watch the team regularly should buy a season ticket because if they don't they risk disappointment. Credit is available and fans can pay monthly if they wish.

The club increased its season-ticket quota to 26,500, equivalent to almost 90 per cent of capacity. They sold out. Local shirt suppliers ran out of Brazil shirts. The *Gazette* ran beginners' guides to Portuguese, telling its readers how to communicate with Juninho with such phrases as 'I like football', 'Is this your first time in England?', 'Would you like to come to dinner?' and 'I have three sisters'. Juninho had demonstrated the extent of his English in an interview with *The Independent* newspaper before he left Brazil. He'd mastered just one phrase – "You is beautiful. I love you, sweet honey".

In 2003, during his third spell at Boro, Juninho had become fluent enough to recall the welcome he'd been given almost eight years before.

"It was incredible. I didn't know that people would know me. I had a great reception, even before I'd played. Each country has a different presentation of players and what happened in Middlesbrough was a surprise to me. In Brazil they just introduce you to the press and that's it, you don't get introduced to the supporters. In Spain it's different again, there's a game to introduce you to your team-mates and the fans. England was great for me because I'd never had an opportunity of being welcomed like that. I'll never forget it."

Steve Gibson will never forget his first meeting with Juninho on the day the player arrived on Teesside.

"I couldn't believe it when I met the guy, he was so small," he said. "We even had to get special boots that were small enough,

something like size five or six. I said to Bryan Robson 'Are you sure about this? He looks so small he'll get kicked to death in the Premiership'. But Juninho proved he could cope. I remember watching him with the ball. The tricks, the confidence. He was quite charismatic in a very quiet way. He could never be described as extrovert but he was a presence."

That presence had done enough to stir jibes from elsewhere, not least London and the *Evening Standard* newspaper, which had a dig at Teesside after Arsenal had failed to win Juninho's signature. The gist of what was said can be gleaned easily enough from the response in Middlesbrough.

'Don't believe a word of it' an *Evening Gazette* front-page headline told Juninho. The story said:

> Proud Teessiders today rounded on a London newspaper after an astonishing attack on our area. The *Evening Standard* article commenting on Boro's coup in signing Brazilian soccer superstar Juninho MOCKS the way we speak, IMPLIES our women are unattractive, DAMNS the area as polluted and ugly.

Though the *Standard*'s attack was probably tongue-in-cheek, it touched a nerve and had repercussions.

"Something that was so positive – getting a Brazilian international to come to Middlesbrough – actually worked the other way for us," said Gibson. "It was great PR within the town but outside the town people concentrated on the things that were wrong. Comments along the lines of cloth caps, whippets, coal miners, ugly women. It was horrid. It became a negative factor for the club for quite some time. But the fact is Juninho had come to Middlesbrough and people adored him."

The affection became mutual.

Country life

Middlesbrough offered Juninho a choice of four houses in which to live. He opted for a property in Ingleby Barwick, a village within easy reach of the club. He shared it, at various times, with his mother and father, his sister Gislene, his grandmother Rosa, and an assortment of friends and relatives

who travelled from South America for a taste of the English countryside.

"In Brazil I lived in a big city, 20 million people, so of course it was different but I ended up getting on very well with the local people," Juninho recalled. "Whenever I went out they were very welcoming to me. I never thought I wasn't going to adapt. And anyway it's impossible not to adapt to a place where the people are so polite.

"My family decided to come with me because we're close and because it was good for me. I didn't go out that much but we got on well with the neighbours. Everyone was nice to me."

Steve Gibson added: "Possibly because of the bad press the whole town was more motivated to make the whole family feel welcome."

One of the main concerns for the family, not least Juninho's mother and grandmother, was food; and specifically a supply of decent coffee and the right pulses to make an authentic feijoada (pork and bean casserole), Juninho's favourite dish. A small community of ex-pat Brazilians who worked for a local Brazilian-owned engineering firm was on hand to offer advice. Supply lines were soon established.

Middlesbrough's priority was to keep the family happy. Doing so would keep Juninho happy. Gibson enrolled them all at the language-learning unit at the local headquarters of ICI, then a major shareholder in Boro. They received one-to-one tuition and help with any day-to-day problems.

"It's relatively easy for foreign players to settle because they're busy," Gibson said. "It's more difficult for the families because the wives and children don't speak English and they're trying to settle into a new culture. How do they get a plumber if they need one? What if they need help with a bank account? You need to take care of all that."

At ICI the Giroldo clan struck up a particularly close relationship with one tutor, Zelia Knight, a Brazilian who was married to a local man. Gibson's response was to make her a full-time employee at Middlesbrough. "She joined us with the sole aim of looking after the family."

A routine was quickly established. Juninho went to work, his week filled not only with training and playing but a whole range of engagements befitting the most popular man in town.

The number of requests to Middlesbrough for Juninho to make public appearances outstripped the total for the rest of the squad combined. He visited schools, hospitals, coaching clinics. He was the guest of honour at numerous functions and would rarely if ever say no to a shirt-signing session. "There were a lot of invitations and I did my best to talk to everyone," he said.

"Off the pitch, he never said no," said Gibson. "It got to the stage where we had to protect him, ask him not to do so much because nearly all the requests were for him. Left to himself he'd have done them all."

Zelia, meanwhile, took Juninho's family out shopping or sightseeing and arranged trips to different parts of Britain, when they were in England.

"They'd go back and forwards to Brazil, disappear for a while, come back for a month, but there was always someone here with Juninho," Gibson said.

In 2003, Zelia was still with the club, performing the same role for other players and their families.

Getting stuck in

Juninho played 21 League games during the 1995–96 season, scoring only twice as he got to grips with England and its rough-and-tumble game. But if that bedding-in period was pocked with inconsistency, so was Middlesbrough's form. At one stage they lost eight consecutive games in a 13-match winless run that ruined any hopes of qualification for Europe the next year. There was still no doubting the Brazilian's work-rate nor his repertoire of speed, trickery and skill.

"He worked his socks off in training," Gibson said. "And he had a willingness to learn and a desire to learn. And this in someone who had skills that you can't coach. They were God-given, natural talent."

Juninho himself had no doubts that he would be able to cope, despite his size, once he'd spent time acclimatising. He said: "You have to be strong. Never mind your size. Your legs have to be strong. My legs have always been strong so I don't need to be tall to play. If it was basketball or volleyball, sure you need to be tall. But not with football. You have to know how to play. You have to be quick and then you don't have to try to make contact with the other players.

"I knew that for one-on-one challenges for the ball I was going to lose out on size alone. But I try to get there first, make my feet do the work beforehand. It was incredible at first because, when you're watching English football on television, you think there is no space to play. But when you compete you can find space when you're on the pitch. To me there's a very big difference between watching and playing."

Triumphs and tears

No Middlesbrough supporter is ever likely to forget the 1996–97 season. It was the year in which their club was relegated despite having won enough points to stay up. It was the year their team reached two Wembley finals and lost both. It was the year that a posse of foreign players arrived but one made his mark above everyone. For better or worse, it was Juninho's year.

"My enduring memory of that year was whereas one or two of the other foreign players looked to blame everyone else for the club's plight, Juninho just gave it everything he had," said Steve Gibson. "And that's what the fans loved about him as well. He gave everything he could for the football club."

The season had started with a bang when Boro's new £7m Italian striker Fabrizio Ravanelli scored a hat-trick on his debut on the opening day against Liverpool. The only downside was that Liverpool also scored three times to take a point. Boro's next match ended in defeat, 1–0 to Chelsea. This was followed by a 1–1 draw at Nottingham Forest, Juninho getting the goal.

Ten more goals followed in three games as Boro beat West Ham 4–1, Coventry 4–0 and Everton 2–1 at Goodison Park. Juninho, starting to sparkle, scored twice against Coventry and the winner at Everton. He was establishing himself as a danger in the area and the creative hub of the side. His portfolio of jinking runs, twists and turns, bursts of speed and slide-rule passes were the key to Boro's best performances.

Though Juninho was standing out, the team then faltered, securing only four points from four draws, in their next dozen League games. Juninho was absent, injured, for three of them, including the season's biggest defeat, 5–1 at Liverpool. On his return to the side on Boxing Day 1996, he scored twice in a 4–2 win over Everton.

A few days earlier Bryan Robson had made a decision that would, unbeknownst to him or anyone else, prove fatal to Boro's

season. Due to an injury and illness crisis that had sidelined 23 of the club's players – Juninho included – Boro had unilaterally cancelled their game at Blackburn on 22 December. The following month, after a Premier League inquiry, Middlesbrough would be docked three points and fined £50,000 for this 'illegal' act. At the end of the season, the three-point deduction meant they were relegated, in 19th place on 39 points. Without the deduction, they would have had 42 points, enough for a 16th-place finish and safety.

That did not become apparent until later, of course. Juninho, in the interim, illuminated the season in the three domestic competitions. Aside from his intrinsic entertainment value, he provided 38 goal assists, mostly for Ravanelli, as well as scoring 15 times himself. He scored a dazzling 90th-minute goal against Sheffield Wednesday after a lightning dribble from the touchline. He was instrumental in four successive League wins in March as Boro beat Derby 6–1, Leicester 3–1, Blackburn 2–1 and Chelsea 1–0. He scored in the last three of those games, including Boro's Goal of the Season against Chelsea, a move he orchestrated from midfield and then finished with a diving header.

Two cup runs led to two Wembley finals. In the Coca-Cola Cup, Hereford were despatched 10–0 on aggregate, before Boro beat Huddersfield, Newcastle, Liverpool and Stockport en route to the final against Leicester, which went to a replay and ended in defeat.

In the FA Cup Boro beat Chester 6–0, then non-League Hednesford, Manchester City (Juninho scored the only goal), Derby (Juninho scored) and Chesterfield, after a replayed semi-final. The end-of-season showpiece final, against Chelsea on 17 May, ended in another defeat.

Six days earlier had come the most poignant of the season's reverses when Middlesbrough were relegated following a 1–1 draw at Leeds. The home side had taken a 77th-minute lead through Brian Deane. Juninho equalised two minutes later. A win – and another two points – would have been enough for safety. It was not to be. At the final whistle, Juninho sank to his knees and wept.

The season had been a personal triumph and was recognised as such when Juninho was voted the Premier League Player of the Year by the tournament's sponsors and runner-up in the

Footballer of the Year award handed out by the Football Writers' Association. He was also the Middlesbrough fans' Player of the Year, with 98 per cent voting for him. (A search party is still looking for the other two per cent.)

But as Juninho knelt on the Elland Road turf, he knew his time at The Riverside was over.

"He didn't want to leave but he was pressured into leaving by the Brazilian national team coach [*Mario Zagalo*], following relegation," said Keith Lamb. "Zagalo knew how desperate Juninho was to go to the World Cup in 1998 and said, 'If you're not playing in the Premier League it will put severe pressure on my ability to pick you for the Brazilian squad'. And so he was almost forced away from the club. I'm sure he would have been the first to stand up to get us back into the Premier League from the First Division. It wasn't as if he hadn't given his all."

Juninho's tears had been genuine, a fact evident even six years later, in 2003, when he recalled how upset he'd been.

"I was, I was. I'd learned to love the club. They'd been very good to me. I was very involved with the club so I didn't want to leave. I was happy. Maybe if we'd won one of the cups it would have been different...

"It was an incredible season because we went twice to Wembley and that meant a lot to the supporters. But at the same time we went down. The fans still say it was the best season ever but it should've been better. We had a lot of opportunities to stay up and we didn't do it. That was the little punch."

Agony in exile

Once the decision had been made that Juninho was leaving, Boro needed to secure the best move for themselves and the player. That meant finding a top-flight club somewhere in Europe. Tottenham's chairman, Alan Sugar, wanted it to be Spurs and he made an offer.

"Spurs fans were quite cynical about Alan Sugar's approach but I know it was a genuine approach," Gibson said. "Alan Sugar rang me and made me a significant offer and the offer was actually better than the one we eventually received from Atletico Madrid."

Juninho went to Madrid and not Spurs for two reasons. After a season of such raw emotion, he could not envisage playing in

England for a team other than Boro. And Boro preferred that he went abroad. That would make it easier to negotiate a first option on a buy-back later. It would also reduce the chances that Juninho would ever have to play *against* Boro.

"We had a preference not to have him staying in England," Gibson said. "Alan Sugar acted with integrity and made an offer acceptable to Middlesbrough Football Club [*but*] there would have been quite a lot of pressure on us, locally, if we'd allowed him to go to another English club. When Atletico made a derisory offer, I told them we had another offer. In the end they matched it. Actually it fell short, but only just short, and Juninho went."

Atletico paid around £12m and agreed to give Boro first refusal if they decided to sell Juninho later.

Within five months of leaving England, Juninho was back, briefly, playing for Atletico in the UEFA Cup against Leicester. The Brazilian gained a small measure of revenge for his Coca-Cola Cup final defeat five months earlier by scoring as the Spaniards ended Leicester's European adventure.

It was a rare positive moment in a wretched time in Madrid. Juninho had re-arranged his life to suit Zagalo but then suffered a broken leg in Spain that kept him out of the 1998 World Cup anyway. The injury, the result of a tackle by Celta Vigo's Michel Salgado, also effectively ended Juninho's career at Atletico Madrid. By the time he was recovering, the manager who'd signed him, Raddy Antic, was gone. Juninho was overlooked by Antic's successor, Arrigo Sacchi, and then also by Sacchi's replacement, Claudio Ranieri.

Trouble and strife from across the Atlantic

Although Juninho had an unhappy time in Madrid, Spain has always had a good record of assimilating Brazilians and other South Americans. The same has not been true of England. The appendices of this book tell their own story of hit-and-miss flings with players from a variety of nations. It is especially evident that players from South and Central America have struggled to settle (or been tough to accommodate).

Middlesbrough found out as much with three other Brazilians in the late 1990s. Branco, a vastly experienced international defender, played only two League games. He failed to settle or to impress and left eight months before his contract was due to

expire. Emerson, a huge – and hugely talented – midfielder, played for the best part of two seasons, including all of 1996–97. At one stage he went awol in Brazil after his girlfriend had described Middlesbrough as a "strange, terrible place". He was reluctantly sold.

Then there was Fabio, who was Emerson's girlfriend's brother-in-law. He was ostensibly brought in, along with his wife, as company for Emerson and his partner. He was also given a trial. He'd played a bit of local football in Brazil and had a Spanish passport, which made signing him easy, and he actually ended up getting a chance in the first team. He was outstanding in his one and only match, a First Division game against Huddersfield in October 1997. He never hit such heights, or indeed played, again.

A variety of other players from South America arrived in the north-east around the same time. Among them were Bolivia's Jaime Moreno and Colombia's Hamilton Ricard at Middlesbrough and a range of players from Chile, Paraguay and Argentina at Newcastle. By 2003, St James' Park's most durable South American was Nolberto Solano of Peru, who'd joined the Tynesiders in 1998, giving consistently good service thereafter.

Newcastle fans had previously delighted in the two-year stay of Faustino Asprilla between February 1996 and January 1998. The flamboyant Colombian striker possessed all the attacking verve associated with Kevin Keegan, the manager who signed him. He was part of the side who finished as Premier League runners-up in 1997 and his personal high point came with a European hat-trick against Barcelona. But his ultimate return of nine goals in 48 League matches was a moderate tally and he left for Parma.

The football-crazy north-east witnessed a farcical postscript to the Asprilla story in the 2002–2003 season when Darlington of the Third Division said they were going to stun the football world by signing the Colombian. Darlington's owner, George Reynolds, appeared live on television to announce the great news. Asprilla even appeared with him, smiling and laughing. Within hours he'd boarded a plane and fled, leaving Reynolds understandably fuming. The episode did nothing to dispel the notion that players from the region were a bit of gamble.

It was a theory that had been bolstered by numerous signings across England. Sunderland signed the Honduran Milton

Nunez for £1.6m in March 2000 in the belief he was coming from a top-flight Uruguayan club. He'd actually played for a small Third Division team. He made one substitute appearance at Sunderland before being released for nothing.

Derby paid around £1.9m for an Argentinian, Esteban Fuertes, in 1999 after protracted negotiations. He scored once in eight League games. Passport irregularities were then discovered at Heathrow Airport as he returned from a mid-season break in Portugal. Fuertes was deported, his English sojourn over.

In 2001, Aston Villa paid a club-record fee of £9m to buy the Colombian international striker Juan Pablo Angel. It proved another poor investment when he failed to live up to his transfer fee. Agustin Delgado, a striker from Ecuador, was even more of a disappointment at Southampton. He made one League appearance in his first season after joining in November 2001. By the end of the 2002–2003 season, dogged by injuries and under a cloud after a series of spats and walk-outs, he was no closer to being a regular starter.

Another popular boy from Brazil

There have been some heroes from the region, but local heroes, cult figures at their clubs and not much beyond. Into that category came the Brazilian striker, Edinho, who joined Bradford City of the First Division in 1997. Though his goals were important – he was the joint-top scorer in 1997–98 – his relationship with the supporters cemented his place in local lore. He was known to drive through town, honking his car horn and waving when he saw someone in a Bradford replica shirt. Tales of his generosity abounded, such as the occasion when some fans spotted him dining alone in a local restaurant. He invited them over, paid their bill and engaged in lengthy discourse, despite having mastery only of the words 'yes' and 'thank you'. He lost his place in the team in late 1998 and was loaned to Dunfermline in Scotland before moving to Portugal.

Costa Rica's Paulo Wanchope was briefly adored at Derby County after joining in March 1997. He scored on a memorable League debut as his side inflicted a rare defeat on Manchester United at Old Trafford. His gangling, almost random, runs endeared him to fans although he fared less well after moving to West Ham and later Manchester City.

Of the South Americans who arrived at the Premier League's leading clubs from the late 1990s, Uruguay's Gustavo Poyet was among the most productive. He joined Ruud Gullit's Chelsea legionnaires in the summer of 1997. He excelled as a probing, attack-minded midfielder who maintained consistency at a club renowned for doing the opposite.

Poyet's influence was often underrated but he was badly missed when absent. This was never more apparent than in the middle of the 1998–99 season, when Chelsea's first league title since 1955 seemed attainable. On Boxing Day 1998, with Chelsea at the top of the table, Poyet fell victim to a horrible, damaging tackle by Patrick Colleter, a French Southampton defender. The resultant injury kept him out for 10 games. When Poyet returned, Chelsea were third, having dropped vital points in various games, including those against Manchester United and Arsenal, teams who eventually finished first and second in the title race, five points and four points ahead of Chelsea.

Recovery for Poyet – and Chelsea – came too late on that occasion but the Uruguayan helped win silverware before and after. He was part of the European Cup-Winners' Cup-winning team in 1998 and the FA Cup-winning team of 2000.

Boxing Day 1999 and another significant match. Back at Southampton with Chelsea, a year to the day after the Colleter tackle, Poyet was part of the first all-foreign XI ever to start a League match in England.

By the end of the 2002–03 season, the jury was still out on some of the other major South American migrants to England. Brazil's Gilberto Silva, a World Cup winner in 2002, had been a qualified success during one campaign at Arsenal. Argentina's Juan Sebastian Veron, who'd become British football's record signing when he joined Manchester United for £28m in 2001, had yet to find a role that best utilised his undoubted abilities. The same was true of Uruguay's Diego Forlan, who became an Old Trafford striker in January 2002 but saw his chances to strike quite limited.

Juninho's second coming

Juninho endured his own period of frustration at Atletico Madrid while recovering from his broken leg. By the start of the 1999–2000 season, he was desperate to get back to fitness and felt he needed to be playing matches. Middlesbrough had kept in

touch and Steve Gibson, Keith Lamb and Bryan Robson flew out to Spain to meet Oswaldo Snr. He indicated his son wanted to move back to Boro and a short-term loan, from September 1999 to May 2000, was arranged with Atletico.

Back at the Riverside, some things had not changed. Juninho resumed occupation of the same house in Ingleby Barwick and took up where he left off in his rapport with the fans. But the Boro squad – and approach – had seen some significant alterations. Brian Deane, who'd scored for Leeds on Juninho's first Middlesbrough debut and then again on the fateful day in 1997 when they were relegated, was wearing the Brazilian's No10 shirt. Fabrizio Ravanelli was long gone, as was Emerson. The new-look squad – less cavalier, more intent on solidity – now featured the likes of Paul Ince and Gary Pallister, both former Manchester United men like Bryan Robson.

Steve Gibson's assessment was that Juninho had less freedom to show his flair in a side primarily concerned with re-establishing itself back in the Premiership. Certainly he did not thrive as in 1996–97. Robson also felt the recovery from the broken leg was not as it should be. The skill was still there, but the pace and final touch were not back to their best. After nine months, 28 League games and four goals, Juninho's second spell at Boro came to an end.

"We had an option to buy him back," said Gibson. "Despite all the heart strings saying we should keep him, we had to be quite ruthless and we had to let him go. We felt that the injury was showing in his performances."

Renaissance, Ronaldinho and glory

Juninho returned to Atletico in May 2000. Still out of favour, he went home on loan to Brazil's Vasco da Gama. It was the perfect move, leading to success in the Mercosur Cup and more importantly, a recall to the Brazilian squad. By the 2002 World Cup, he was firmly re-established as an international regular.

Before that tournament, many pundits thought the winning nation of 1958, 1962, 1970 and 1994 might struggle to become champions for a record-extending fifth time. France were expected to do well and build on their World Cup win of 1998 and their European Championship success of 2000. Argentina were joint-favourites for the title. Italy, as ever, were fancied to be resilient. Spain, as ever, were touted as having a team who

could finally achieve something on the biggest stage. Brazil, while not being written off, arrived unburdened by great expectations. The mood inside the camp was upbeat.

"There was an incredible atmosphere in our group," Juninho said. "We had a lot of difficulties in qualification and didn't play so well. But then we met together only one or two days before each match. When we had the chance to train for a month and a half, we got it together.

"When we arrived at the World Cup our mental [*attitude*] was very sharp. The press didn't know that so that's why they thought we wouldn't do so well. They were surprised when we played our first three games. And then they started to believe us that we could play very well. Because our mental was strong."

Brazil won all their group games, beating Turkey, China and Costa Rica; Juninho featured in each match. They beat Belgium in the second round, with Juninho playing for 57 minutes before being substituted with a non-serious knock.

The quarter-final pitted Brazil against England, whose coach, Sven Goran Eriksson, had Steve McClaren, by then the Middlesbrough manager, as a coaching assistant. Juninho, still recovering from the Belgium match, did not play, although he was involved in the build-up and watched from the bench.

On a sweltering June afternoon in Shizuoka, England took the lead in the 23rd minute through Michael Owen. On the cusp of half-time Brazil equalised. David Beckham, England's captain, who was still recovering from a broken bone in his foot, had jumped out of the way of a challenge near the half-way line. Before he had the chance to say 'holy metatarsal!', a swift counter attack was concluding with Rivaldo scoring for 1–1.

Five minutes after the break, Brazil were ahead after a goal that would cause intense debate for months afterwards. The South Americans won a free kick some 40 yards from the England goal on the right-hand side of the pitch. Ronaldinho, an attacker-midfielder who played his club football in France, stepped up to the ball and lofted it high across the box. As David Seaman, England's goalkeeper, watched on incredulously, the ball floated over his head. He tried to move backwards, arm outstretched, to no avail. The ball dipped into the top left corner of the net. Game over.

Ronaldinho was later sent off but England, resorting to a long-ball game of little wit and no imagination, could not get back on terms. At the final whistle, as Seaman wept, the embodiment of a broken man, the arguments started over whether Ronaldinho had intended his 'freak' goal or not. A question mark would hang over Seaman's international future thereafter.

The winning goal was a major talking point within the Brazilian squad after the match. Ronaldinho and Juninho discussed it. Ronaldinho revealed it was a fluke.

"He said he tried to put the ball in the opposite angle to where it went, the other corner," Juninho recalled. "He could see Seaman. Seaman thought that Ronaldinho was going to cross the ball to the area and Ronaldino tried to surprise Seaman by putting it on the other angle. He mis-hit it. In the end it was lucky. In football you have to be lucky sometimes."

England's reaction after the Ronaldinho goal surprised the Brazilians. "England should've attacked Brazil more when we were down to 10 players," Juninho said. "England didn't go forward. Maybe they were afraid to get another goal. But they should have done that. They tried to use the long balls but our defenders were strong in the air."

Brazil beat Turkey in the World Cup semi-final, for which Juninho was rested, and then beat Germany in the final. Ronaldo, the former World Player of the Year, capped a tournament of personal salvation by scoring both goals in a 2–0 win. After a few unhappy years himself, Juninho – on the pitch as a late substitute for Ronaldinho – achieved his own personal redemption.

Before the World Cup had even started, Steve Gibson had decided he wanted Juninho back at Middlesbrough. The subject had been discussed with Steve McClaren, who agreed that if Juninho had recovered to be anywhere near the player he'd been in 1996–97, he was worth buying.

Gibson thus organised his hectic schedule to combine some business with a trip to the World Cup. He made contact with Juninho's father a couple of days before the quarter-final with England. The conversation started with small talk and catching up on family news. Then Gibson told Oswaldo Snr: "The reason I'm ringing you is because I'm interested in bringing Juninho home."

Juninho's father said his son could be interested. It was all Gibson needed to know so he could make an official approach to Atletico Madrid, to whom Juninho was still contracted. The deal was done and the player moved 'home' to Teesside for around £6m.

"When I was in Spain I always said I wanted to go back to English football," said Juninho, when he was interviewed for this book in February 2003. His third term at Boro had had an inauspicious start because he'd sustained serious knee ligament damage in a friendly before the 2002–03 season and had been sidelined for seven months. But as he talked, he was feeling fit and well and was within days of making his comeback. "It would be strange to play in England but not play for Middlesbrough. That's why I'm here for the third time. And this time I deserve to win something."

The comeback came in a reserve match against Bradford at The Riverside on 25 February 2003. The presence of Juninho drew a staggering 20,000-strong crowd, a record for a second-XI match. He scored once in a 9–0 win. Three days later he made his Premier League re-appearance, against Everton. It was his first competitive match since the World Cup final and his first League match for Middlesbrough since 14 May 2000. The opponents that day had been Everton and Juninho had bid farewell with a goal. He scored against them again to mark his return.

England evidently suited Juninho. Few other leading Brazilians had felt similarly. Spain and Italy were the European destinations of choice for the biggest names, although in February 2003 Juninho sensed that could change. Gilberto Silva, his World Cup-winning team-mate, had moved to Arsenal in 2002, after all. And transfer gossip had frequently linked the likes of Ronaldinho, Rivaldo and even Ronaldo with moves to England.

Of his international colleagues Juninho said: "They've changed their minds about English football. All the players in Europe know now it's exciting. If [*permit*] controls were more open then there are a lot of South Americans who want to come to England."

He added that the likes of Ronaldo and Rivaldo had been tempted by the Premier League, just not quite tempted enough. "They haven't found the right move. They want to go to a club

that's going to play in the Champions' League all the time, and a club fighting for a title. And maybe in England no-one appropriate showed an interest."

It's possible, sometime around the year 2020, that someone in England could be showing an interest in Juninho's son. Lucas Giroldo can already claim to have made the most important debut of his life in Middlesbrough. He was born at the town's James Cook University Hospital in October 2002, shortly after Juninho signed for Boro for a third time. Lucas's first family home was in Yarm, Teesside, where Juninho moved when he returned, bringing his wife, Juliana, and a daughter, Brunna, with him. Juninho had specifically wanted Lucas to be born in England. "That was Juliana's present for me," he said.

As for the future, Lucas will be qualified to play for England. "Yes," said Juninho, grinning. "If he's not good enough to play for Brazil."

CHAPTER TEN

Sublime And Ridiculous

DIAMOND TALENT glints in various shades, from the brilliant orange of Dennis Bergkamp and Ruud Van Nistelrooy to the rhapsody in blue of Gianfranco Zola.

The Dutchmen have played pivotal roles in title-winning teams at Arsenal and Manchester United respectively, pirouetting and galloping to glory and goals. Zola, as enduring as he is magical, has set new standards for his Chelsea team-mates, on and off the pitch. The impact, honours and legacy of these three players are examined later.

But such stars have been hugely outnumbered by other, less stellar, legionnaires. Some have been farcical, others fictional. Many have been ordinary, others simply mercenary. Some have been good enough to shine in major international tournaments but not deemed good enough to rise to England's top division. Others have evidently not been good enough to play there but have managed to do so anyway.

So what? There have been good and bad home-grown players at all levels of the game as long as football has existed. Why should it matter now where players come from? Why should it matter that foreign players are no longer primarily big names at big clubs but routine acquisitions at every club from Carlisle to Wigan, Burnley to Scunthorpe, Millwall to Bournemouth to Plymouth?

On one level, the PFA would argue, it matters because the quest for cheaper, more exotic, crowd-pulling labour has changed the make-up of the player pool too radically. In 1990, of the country's 3,000 professionals, a few dozen came from overseas. By 2003, some 1,200 more had followed. To the displaced natives and their union, that's simply too many. They say mediocre imports have taken the jobs of home-grown players. They say this will damage the long-term development of the domestic game at club and international level. That whole argument can be saved for later.

On another level, the influx matters because of the effects of its rapidity and scale. The clubs have contributed to this, wittingly and otherwise. They have paid enormous salaries to lure leading players from overseas. This has been necessary in many cases to compete with the richest continental clubs. And there is nothing wrong with paying the going rate if you can afford it and you think you're getting value for money.

But many clubs have paid high, unsustainable wages to very ordinary players, justifying that expenditure with claims that in the post-Bosman era, savings have been made on transfer fees. These claims have been made throughout the divisions. In reality, these savings have often been cancelled out by the costs of higher salaries. Worse, by paying high wages – either to lure players or because no transfer fee was paid – clubs have helped create crippling wage inflation.

This wage inflation has only increased the attraction of England as a place of work, not just for players but for middle men and agents. If their clients are earning more, they are earning more. And if their clients are moving around, so much the better. Fees to agents for a few days' work arranging a move can run to hundreds of thousands of pounds.

So the range and the number of newcomers have continued to grow, leading to fundamental changes in the recruitment process. These are intrinsically linked to the process of dealing with foreign markets. Clubs rely, more heavily than ever before, on third-party brokers. Basic information on background and ability is often left to people with vested interests to verify on trust. Sometimes such details are never verified at all. Haphazard hiring, sometimes solely on video evidence, is far from unknown.

In essence, the process that has brought some wonderful, innovative footballers has also brought some absolute duds.

It has brought hoaxers, whose antics can be seen as amusing, and shadowy opportunists whose mendacity, scamming – and occasional threats of violence – cannot.

In 1999 Gordon Taylor, the chief executive of the PFA, revealed that up to a fifth of foreign players seeking working permits in England had had their requests refused in the previous five years because of suspicions that deals were being brokered by unscrupulous agents.

"I'm talking about players from places such as Eastern Europe, Africa and South America," he said. "With those deals, I'd estimate that in 10 to 20 per cent of cases there have been too many grounds for caution to allow the deals to go through." Taylor said the PFA had been concerned that buying clubs had been asked to pay fees to third parties rather than to the selling clubs. "If we're not careful, the game will be run by agents. Without proper controls, you can't be sure who's getting paid for what."

Anecdotal evidence within the game suggests such problems have not gone away. The difficulty for investigators, not least the football authorities, is that the evidence has remained mostly that – anecdotal. Administrators and senior club figures, interviewed anonymously for this book, talked about offers of bungs and corrupt middle men, including one agent who showed up with heavies and threatened extreme violence unless his client was allowed to move.

A chairman and a manager at one club had both been offered bungs, which they said were declined. One senior executive talked about going overseas to negotiate a deal. An agent mistook him for another middle man instead of the major shareholder he was. "This guy said he'd open a Swiss bank account for my slice of the action. I told him he was suggesting I nick my own money. Then I told him to f-off."

So did all these incidents get reported? No. The reason? Lack of evidence. As one executive said: "If you're in the clear yourself and you don't get involved in that, how can you prove something that *didn't* happen? And if you did report it, there's the possibility that it gets out that you're helping with an investigation. And then everyone thinks you're 'at it' anyway."

But back to the players. Into the blend of the sublime and the ridiculous, you can also throw plenty of decent jobbing professionals, of myriad nationalities, who have simply tried to

make their way. They have arrived in England, settled happily in towns and cities up and down the country, become firm local favourites and played, productively, for years. The whole ensemble has helped to change the English football landscape.

What can never be known for certain is whether a newcomer will settle, whether he will succeed, whether he will have that X factor that wins games and hearts. This is as true of those who have already been successful and famous elsewhere as it is of those who are unknown. Players who have cost millions have flopped. Others who have cost nothing have excelled. But every new arrival, on debut day at least, speaks of hope: for the clubs, for the fans, and for the players themselves.

Before considering some of the more extreme cases of transfer madness and recruitment mayhem, here are a few snapshots from a cosmopolitan age. The winners and losers are not always easy to distinguish.

1995

Jesus, Bob and Izzy, Wigan Athletic's 'Three Amigos', all made their League debuts in a Third Division game at Gillingham on 12 August 1995. The trio had been imported from Spain for free. The following weekend three Dutchmen – Dennis Bergkamp, Marc Boogers, and Ruud Gullit – made debuts respectively for Arsenal, West Ham and Chelsea in the Premier League.

The Spaniards, aka Jesus Seba, Roberto Martinez and Isidro Diaz, went on to become the darlings of Wigan, although Seba made fewer than 10 starts and Diaz's wages eventually priced him away, to Wolves. He failed to impress, returned to Wigan and failed to resettle. Martinez had staying power, and was Wigan's longest serving player and a local hero when the club released him, against his will, in 2001.

By that time Gullit, a former World Footballer of the Year, had been gone from English football for almost two years having been a player and manager at Chelsea and then manager at Newcastle. Boogers, who only ever made four substitute appearances, was a distant and laughable memory. (He was one of 19 foreign players signed by West Ham between 1995 and 1997, eleven of whom made fewer than 10 starts for the club.) Bergkamp had won one Double, was on his way to another and had been the 1998 Footballer of the Year.

1996

Stephane Pounewatchy, an amiable, saxophone-playing French defender, made his League debut for Carlisle United in a Third Division game at Doncaster on 17 August 1996. He had cost nothing, having previously played in France for Gueugnon, with whom he'd been relegated. The next day Gianluca Vialli, who'd won the European Cup with Juventus that year and then joined Chelsea for nothing, made his Premier League debut in a 0–0 draw at Southampton. In November 1996, Vialli was joined at Stamford Bridge by compatriot Gianfranco Zola, who cost £4.5m from Parma. The weekend after Zola's first game, another Premier League debutant, Ali Dia, was making his bow for Southampton.

Pounewatchy went on to help Carlisle win promotion in his first season and was part of the side who were relegated the next. He moved to Dundee in Scotland on an insecure monthly contract and lasted three games before playing twice on the same terms for Port Vale. He next had a short spell at Colchester. (Colchester incidentally, had employed seven overseas-born goalkeepers alone by that point in their history. Very few clubs have never had at least one foreign keeper, while the likes of Chelsea, Crewe, Fulham, Liverpool and Manchester United have all matched or bettered Colchester's seven.)

Pounewatchy's last club in England was Scunthorpe. He never made a League appearance for them but was part of the set-up when they were relegated in 2000. By that point Vialli was entering his last few months of management at Chelsea, where he'd won the FA Cup as a player (1997) and manager (2000), and the League Cup and European Cup-winners' Cup (both 1998) while the player-manager. He was sacked. Dia, who only ever made that one appearance for Southampton, as a substitute who was substituted, was another distant and laughable memory. Zola had won two FA Cups, a League Cup, a European Cup-Winners' Cup and had been the 1997 Footballer of the Year.

1998

On 15 September 1998, millions of people in China sat glued to their television sets, waiting for a man called Graham to blow a whistle in Bury and signify a defining moment in their nation's sporting history. Graham Laws, a Football League referee, duly signalled the start of a Worthington Cup second-round, first-leg

game between Bury and Crystal Palace. There were no live pictures of the match in China but news bulletins provided a massive audience with in-depth updates. The reason? Palace's Fan Zhiyi and Sun Jihai had just become the first Chinese players to make first-team debuts in English football. Palace lost 3–0.

Four days later, Fan Zhiyi became the first of the Chinese to make a League debut, in a 4–0 defeat at Barnsley. The Palace team that day also included an Argentinian debutant, Walter Del Rio. In Palace's next match, a mid-table First Division encounter with Sheffield United on 27 September, Fan Zhiyi and Del Rio both featured. Unlikely though it sounds, it was one of the most eagerly anticipated matches in the world that weekend. It was screened live in China, attracting an audience of millions on subscriber and pay-per-view channels.

Fan Zhiyi, China's international captain, went on to play for Palace for three years before moving to Dundee in 2001, where the manager at the time was Ivano Bonetti, an Italian. Bonetti had been one of 18 foreign arrivals – including Fan Zhiyi and Sun Jihai – at Crystal Palace between August 1997 and November 1998.

Fan Zhiyi's time in Dundee was cut short when the football authorities in China ordered he move back home to Shanghai in March 2002 to prepare for the forthcoming World Cup. He did so, and both he and Sun Jihai, who'd left Palace to go back to China in 1999, played for their country in that tournament. In early 2003, Fan Zhiyi was playing for Second Division Cardiff City and Sun Jihai was at Manchester City. At Crystal Palace, Walter Del Rio was a distant and not-so-funny memory. His time at the club had been restricted to the two games mentioned above. He'd been released against his will when the club was in financial meltdown in 1999. He joined Bonetti's Dundee a year later and then dropped out of the British game at the end of the 2001–02 season.

2000

Eddie Lewis, an American international winger, joined First Division Fulham from San Jose Earthquakes for £1.3m and made his League debut in March 2000. It seemed to be the start of a great adventure. A few weeks later, Ruud Van Nistelrooy, then a prolific striker with PSV Eindhoven, announced he was

signing for Manchester United. Within a few days United announced that the Dutch international would not, in fact, be joining them, because his medical had shown a problem with his medial ligaments. The deal was called off and Van Nistelrooy, within days, had broken down in training with a serious knee injury. His dream move was in doubt, if not over.

By the end of the 2001–02 season, Lewis had made a total of 16 League games for Fulham in 26 months with the London club. He had made only one appearance in the previous year. In the summer of 2002 he played for the United States as they reached the quarter-finals of the World Cup, an event Van Nistelrooy missed because The Netherlands had failed to qualify. Lewis spent the 2002–03 season with Preston as the First Division side tried to reach mid-table. Van Nistelrooy, who'd eventually joined Manchester United in 2001, spent the season scoring goals for fun as his side won their eighth Premier League title in 11 years.

Movers and fakers

Southampton's Ali Dia was the antithesis of Ruud Van Nistelrooy. Calling him a one-hit wonder would be inaccurate. He didn't hit the target and the only thing wondrous about his Premier League 'career' was how he ever made it on the pitch in the first place.

His one game for the Saints came in 1996. He had apparently been recommended to the Saints manager, Graeme Souness, by Liberia's George Weah, a superstar at Milan and the World Footballer of the Year.

According to some of Southampton's players, including Francis Benali and Matt Le Tissier, Dia had seemed strangely reluctant to exert himself in training. No-one made a big issue of the fact. Weah wouldn't recommended duds, would he? And anyway, it was reasoned, Dia hadn't been at the club long and was probably still acclimatising. Souness put him on the bench for the Leeds game on 23 November.

The match was 32 minutes old when Le Tissier suffered a groin strain and limped off. Dia was sent on in his place. Within seconds he had a first opportunity for glory. Eyal Berkovic, Southampton's Israeli playmaker, surged forward from the halfway line. Dia ran ahead of him and peeled off to the right. Berkovic slipped a pass to his feet, all of 12 yards from goal.

With time and space to pick his spot, Dia kicked the ball straight at the goalkeeper, Nigel Martyn.

It was the high point in Dia's afternoon. In the second half it became obvious he was out of his depth. He struggled for position, wasted possession of the ball and tired quickly. This was a problem and became serious when Leeds' Gary Kelly scored the first goal of the game in the 82nd minute. If Southampton wanted to take anything from the contest they needed to score. Dia was clearly not going to do that. The substitute was substituted five minutes from the end. He had been on the pitch for 53 minutes. He was replaced up front by Ken Monkou, a defender. Leeds scored again, the game finished.

Little fuss was made the next day. A poor debut was an unremarkable event. According to newspaper reports, which concentrated on the simple details of who Dia was, the newcomer was a 30-year-old Senegalese international striker. (He was actually 31.) It was reported that Dia had been available on a free transfer after leaving Bologna in Italy, and that he'd been a former team-mate of Weah's at Paris St Germain. Souness was quoted as saying: "When someone the calibre of George Weah calls to recommend a player you tend to sit up and take notice."

It took a few weeks for Dia's true credentials to be revealed. Several lower division clubs, having seen him on TV against Leeds, announced they'd been approached before Southampton. Second Division Peterborough and Bournemouth had both considered him because he had a French passport and a move would've been free of red tape. Trials proved unconvincing.

First Division Port Vale admitted they'd been surprised to hear from Weah but weren't the kind of club to look a gift horse in the mouth. Vale had actually played Dia in a reserve match in September before deciding he wasn't going to fit in. Tony Pullis, the manager at Second Division Gillingham, was more forthright in his appraisal. He'd also taken a phone call from 'Weah' and then given Dia a trial. "The lad was rubbish," Pullis said.

Belated checks into Dia's past revealed he was not an international. George Weah, asked about the player, said he did not know anyone of that name and had certainly not made calls on his behalf. Bologna and PSG had never heard of him. The whole background was fabrication.

Dia, whose professional experience actually stretched no further than a few months with lowly Lubeck in Germany, said he was innocent. He said that an agent he'd employed in England had been claiming to be Weah without his knowledge. After a few setbacks, it had been relatively simple to get a game in the Premier League. Dia subsequently moved to non-League Gateshead, where he scored two goals in 10 games in a three-month stay. He later took a business degree at the University of Northumbria, graduating in 2001. Weah played briefly for Chelsea and Manchester City in 2000, making more impact than Dia had done at Southampton. But not that much more.

While Dia's appearance in the League was the result of a few lies and some institutional complacency, at least he had existed in the real world. The same wasn't true of Didier Baptiste, who seemed on course for a move to Liverpool in 1999. At least that's what the readers of *The Times* could have been forgiven for thinking.

In the daily round-up of Premier League news on 23 November 1999, the newspaper reported:

> Liverpool are interested in signing Didier Baptiste, the left-back, who is a France Under-21 international and plays for AS Monaco. He would cost £3.5m.

The story had been taken from a seemingly authoritative source, Liverpool's Clubcall service, an official premium-rate telephone hotline that promised the inside line from Anfield for 60p a minute. Unfortunately, the inside line had been anything but. Clubcall had taken the story from the previous day's *News of the World*.

On the 21 November 1999, the newspaper had told its readers:

> Liverpool boss Gérard Houllier wants Monaco's £3.5m rated French U-21 international Didier Baptiste after losing out to Manchester United in his bid to sign Mickael Silvestre earlier this season. But he faces stiff competition from Arsène Wenger who wants a long-term replacement for Nigel Winterburn at Arsenal.

On the same day, *The Observer* reported:

> Liverpool are close to signing French U21 star Didier Baptiste from Monaco.

The story had been taken in good faith from a news agency, Hayter's. The agency had acquired it, in good faith but without independent checks, after it had appeared on an unofficial website. Baptiste, it seemed, had confided that he might be moving to play "in England for a French manager".

Herein lay the problem. Baptiste was not real but a character on *Dream Team*, Sky TV's football soap opera. In the storyline he was moving from Monaco to fictional Harchester United. Tom Redhill, the actor who played Baptiste, had indeed uttered the line about playing in England for a French manager. But in the fantasy land of English football, a false whisper to a news agency had become hard news.

Two Sunday newspapers had picked it up and run with it. Liverpool's Clubcall service had no reason to doubt such voices of authority. *The Times* had no reason to doubt Liverpool. News outlets around the world had no reason to doubt any of them. That's why a paper as far removed as *The Waikato Times* in New Zealand found itself having to tell readers on 26 November 1999:

> Oops. Now here's a trap for New Zealand-based soccer fans who try to bring you the latest UK news.

The Baptiste affair, amusing and harmless though it was, was illustrative of the state of the game. In an industry where hundreds of stories each week linked unknown players to clubs, fiction could pass as fact. The cross-border trade had made verification not only tricky but evidently, in some cases, unnecessary.

Arguably the Baptiste blooper was only spotted – and gloated over by those not involved – because the error was prominent and could be traced. There was also irony in the fact that *The Times* and the *News of the World* were both owned by the same company that owned Sky TV, which made *Dream Team* and had exclusive rights to Premier League football. But if another fictional name had been inserted into a similar story about a less

high-profile club and nothing had come of it, it's easy to believe it would have passed largely unnoticed.

Believing what you're told is not abnormal. Southampton believed Ali Dia was a peer of George Weah's. Sunderland believed Milton Nunez was a top Honduran player. West Ham believed, on the basis of an edited video, that Marco Boogers was worth an investment in his transfer fee and wages. Crystal Palace believed the same of Walter Del Rio and others.

Third Division Bury believed, in 1993, that David Adekola was an experienced Nigerian international striker with 16 caps and a good track record in the French league. It seemed touching rather than bizarre when he said he wanted to join Bury rather than Marseille because his girlfriend lived nearby.

Unlike Ali Dia later, Adekola made a great start to his League career. Bury won six of the first seven League matches he played for them. He scored in his second game and got two more in his fourth. He scored again his fifth and nabbed a hat-trick in his sixth. This was ample reason for the fans to delight in the coup.

Adekola went on to play a total of 48 League games while attached to six different clubs over four years. Most of his appearances – 35 of them – came for Bury, where his early blaze of form petered out by his second season. Only later, after investigations by *The Observer*, did it emerge that Adekola's caps could not be traced and that clubs in France who he had supposedly been attached to had never heard of him. Did it matter to the Bury fans, who'd warmed to his character and relished his goals? Not really. Why should it?

Trouble at Palace

The story of Crystal Palace in the 1998–1999 season provided one of the most emphatic examples of what can go wrong when scrutiny is thrown out the window. The hiring of a posse of foreign players was a significant part of the problem. Indeed when the club went into administration in March 1999 with debts of £20m, contractual liabilities alone – not least to 'star' foreign names – stood at around £14m. Another £5.4m was owed to foreign clubs in unpaid transfer fees. And the owner of Palace, Mark Goldberg, who ended up bankrupt, was still pondering quite how he'd managed to sanction some rather bizarre signings.

Goldberg first showed an interest in owning Palace in 1997, when the then owner, Ron Noades, placed an advert in the *Financial Times* seeking interested buyers. Goldberg phoned Noades and told him he was a lifelong fan and had plans to transform the club. Noades had never heard of Goldberg but discovered he was a moderately wealthy businessman who owned a recruitment company, MSB, that mainly dealt with IT specialists.

Noades did a deal whereby Goldberg would buy 10 per cent of Palace for £3m in November 1997 with an option to buy the rest when he'd raised the money. He struggled to do so and sold more than £20m of shares in MSB to raise the funds. He paid Noades £22.8m for the club, but this did not include Palace's ground, Selhurst Park, to which Noades retained the freehold. As even Noades acknowledged: "It was a stupid deal for him to do."

Even before Goldberg had taken a controlling interest in Palace, he helped to broker a deal which took the Italian midfielder, Attilio Lombardo, from Juventus on a contract worth an astronomical £14,000 per week. Goldberg thought that by assembling a glittering array of international names he'd be able to steer Palace to the upper echelons of the Premier League and market the Palace brand worldwide.

By the time Goldberg had completed his takeover in the summer of 1998, Palace had been relegated, taking Lombardo (and his wage bill) into the First Division. Undaunted, Goldberg hired Terry Venables as his new manager. He offered the former England manager a package including a salary worth £750,000 a year after tax, an unsecured interest-free loan of £500,000, a house worth £650,000 and a Mercedes. It was little surprise that Venables accepted. Why wouldn't he if that's what Goldberg was prepared to pay?

Between July and November 1998, Palace signed nine foreign players. They included an Australian defender, Craig Moore, signed on a four-year contract on a starting wage of £10,705 per week; a Yugoslav defender, Gordan Petric, who signed on a four-year deal that paid £5,000 a week; an Israeli defender, David Amsalem, signed on video evidence, on a three-year contract worth £6,500 a week; a Swedish forward, Mathias Svensson, signed on a four-year contract worth £3,500 per week; and Craig Foster, an Australian midfielder, signed on a

weekly wage of £3,000, contracted to rise to £4,000, plus an annual loyalty bonus of £100,000.

To give some idea of how big these deals were, a survey of footballers' salaries in April 2000, compiled by *The Independent* in association with the PFA, showed the average wage in the First Division was less than £2,500 per week. Yet Palace had been paying, in some cases, up to four or five times as much 18 months earlier.

Three of Palace's other foreign signings in the period July–November 1998 caused ripples that went beyond the balance sheet. They were those of the Chinese pair, Fan Zhiyi and Sun Jihai (who had initial wages of £3,500 a week each) and the Argentinian Walter Del Rio (£2,500 a week).

Goldberg's grand plan behind signing Fan and Sun was to make Palace a force in the enormous market of China. This never happened. Some of Palace's games were screened there but the money from the rights deals wasn't huge and anyway went into a central Football League pot for distribution to all the 72 clubs below the Premier League. There was no Chinese stampede for Palace shirts and souvenirs, there were no lucrative spin-off deals and no Palace-mania. By the time Goldberg was on his way out of Selhurst Park, licking his wounds after blowing some £30m, all he'd amassed was nightmares.

The original deal to bring Fan and Sun to London had been troublesome. In August 1998 Palace agreed to pay £1.35m for the two players. In November 1998 it was revealed that the authorities in China were expecting only $1.5m, or £400,000 less than the figure Palace were paying. Somewhere in the deal, £400,000 seemed to be unaccounted for. Shijun Liu, the London-based Chinese representative in the deal, said he could not comment because of a confidentiality clause in the deal.

In mid-November, Palace released a statement saying:

> At today's board meeting, it was confirmed that the board had requested an FA-assisted inquiry into the destination of monies paid by the club to a Chinese FA bank account in London, authorised by its London representative Shijun Liu, for its two Chinese players.

No action was taken after an investigation and the two sides reportedly resolved their differences. No explanation of what happened to the missing money was ever made public.

Another transfer that Goldberg was unhappy with was David Amsalem's. Aside from the player's £6,500-per-week wages, Palace had agreed to pay a fee of £850,000 for him, or about £600,000 more than Goldberg thought he was worth. The gamble didn't pay off. After six League starts and four substitute appearances Amsalem was released. His original move had been problematic after the selling club, Maccabi Neve Alom, had complained they hadn't received all the money they thought was due. It was around this time that Goldberg said he would support any moves within the football industry "for improved regulatory procedures governing the transfer of foreign players".

If one single move summed up that era at Palace it was that of Del Rio. The transaction that saw him move from Argentina in the summer of 1998 was typically confused. His arrival was announced in the club programme along with that of two other young compatriots, Pablo Rodrigues and Cristian Ledesma. Rodrigues subsequently failed a medical and went home while Ledesma was unhappy with the deal he was offered and left without playing too.

Del Rio remained, alone, although how much he cost was uncertain, even to those within Palace's hierarchy. In 1999, a leaked letter from Palace's former chief executive, Jim McAvoy, who'd resigned in dismay at the club's situation earlier that year, said: "The Argentinian escapade cost £448,769 in agent fees and £187,000 in transfer fees." No transfer fee should have been payable for Del Rio because he was out of contract when Palace signed him. English football clubs are loath to disclose how much they pay for players or how much agents receive. It was subsequently revealed that a British agency, First Artist, had made £91,000 commission on the Del Rio deal. But as with the Chinese transfers, Palace never explained publicly the full facts surrounding the Argentinians.

Del Rio's personal plight showed the insecurity and pitfalls of being a young player abroad. From being a 22-year-old squad player with Boca Juniors in Buenos Aires, he'd gambled on his future and eight months later found himself with no job and no income, living in Croydon, south London. Instead of coaching sessions at home that had featured guest appearances by his

hero, Diego Maradona, he ended up excluded from Palace training and running around a field by himself to keep fit.

During an interview with Del Rio at the time, the player said he had only travelled to England after being told Venables had been impressed by watching a video of him in action: "I was very excited to have the chance to play for Crystal Palace," he said. He made his debut in a 4–0 defeat at Barnsley in September and was then used as a late substitute in the next game against Sheffield United. The club's coach, Terry Fenwick, went onto the pitch afterwards, put his arm around Del Rio, and said: "You did very well today. Well done." It was Del Rio's last appearance. "But no-one ever talked to me or told me why," he said.

In March 1999, with Palace in a parlous financial state, Del Rio received a two-sentence letter signed by the club secretary, Michael Hurst.

> This is to confirm that Crystal Palace Football Club have given you a free transfer. You have the club's authority to seek future employment with any other club.

Del Rio was not paid that month. A second letter, dated 13 April, said:

> I, as secretary, acting with the authority and on behalf of the Club, hereby give notice that the Club will cancel your contract on 30 June 1999.

It was also signed by Hurst. The club had every right to cancel the contract – it was only due to run a year – but Palace had also stopped paying him. He went to training every day so they could not claim that he'd failed to turn up. He ran around by himself.

"I'm very worried," he said at the time. "It's very difficult. I sent my last pay home and now I have no money." Del Rio's wages made a big difference to his widowed mother and two brothers. At the time he also had concerns over whether the bailiffs would arrive to evict him from his flat in Croydon, which the club paid the rent for, or whether his car would be repossessed. In the end he went home and returned to British football the following year with Dundee.

One of the most ironic aspects of that era was how much was actually done to meet the needs of the Palace players.

Among other personnel, Goldberg hired a broadcasting manager, an IT manager, a human resources manager, an Internet specialist, a variety of PR executives, a full-time doctor, a fitness expert and team of three personal trainers, a nutritionist, five physiotherapists, a masseur, extra office staff and a cook. But no-one specifically to meet players from the airport. Or see them off again.

Local heroes

The flipside to the unhappy, short-lived stays of the likes of Walter Del Rio can be found in the stories of men like Alex Calvo-Garcia from Spain.

"He's considered to be something of a local hero," said John Staff, an historian and lifelong fan of Scunthorpe United. "He was the first foreign player to join us who had no previous ties with England. He came over because he wanted to make it in the Football League. When he arrived he spoke limited English but with a lot of hard work, on the pitch and in the language classroom, he made it into the first team."

In 1996 Calvo-Garcia, a midfielder, was playing for a small club, Eibar, located in northern Spain between Bilbao and San Sebastian. He was 24 at the time and felt he wanted to try living abroad. His agent told him Scunthorpe were holding trials. He knew nothing about Scunthorpe, or indeed where it was, but he travelled anyway and was immediately offered a contract.

By the end of the 2002–03 season, he'd completed almost seven seasons with the club, having made more than 200 League starts and scored some vital goals. None was more important than the only goal of Scunthorpe's Third Division play-off final at Wembley Stadium in 1999. "There was even talk of naming a street after him after that," said Staff.

Although Calvo-Garcia broke his leg during the 1999–2000 season, spending a long and painful year on the sidelines, he fought back to fitness and returned to the side. Away from the club, he'd bought a house in the town with his Spanish wife, Leira, and taken up snooker as a hobby. It wasn't a game he'd ever played at home but a lot of his Scunthorpe team-mates played.

"He's extremely popular with the fans and can easily be spotted around town," said John Staff. "But then his car is the only one in Scunthorpe with a Spanish registration plate."

Despite standing out, Calvo-Garcia believes England to be a more peaceful place to make a living than Spain. The fans are more loyal, he said, and it is easier to go about daily life without being pestered all the time.

Another player who acclimatised well was Canada's Carlo Corazzin, a striker. By the end of the 2002–03 season he'd spent almost 10 years in England providing decent service at each of his four clubs, Cambridge, Plymouth, Northampton and Oldham. He'd made more than 300 League starts and scored more than 100 goals. Despite never making it into the Premier League, he'd enjoyed a triumphant career as part of the most successful national side in Canada's history.

In February 2000, while making a living at Third Division Northampton Town, he won the Golden Boot at the Gold Cup, an event that Canada won after beating the likes of Mexico and Colombia. He scored in the final against the latter and received his Golden Boot from Sir Bobby Charlton afterwards. "Winning it was an honour but it was almost as much of an honour to be presented it by him," he said.

After the Gold Cup Corazzin went back to Northampton and ended that season by helping them to win promotion to the Second Division. He hoped at the time that an offer might come in from a First Division club – or even one of the smaller Premier League sides – but nothing materialised and he moved to Oldham.

Corazzin's international colleague, Jason De Vos, a defender, spent the 2002–03 season not far away, at Wigan. He'd previously played at Dundee United. Before that he'd been at Darlington, where he gave locals something to celebrate by becoming the first player in the club's history to win international honours while attached to them. He achieved the feat when he played for Canada against Iran in August 1997. It probably wasn't the kind of fixture that many Darlo followers would have imagined would excite them a decade before, but it showed the positives of the foreign invasion.

Other full internationals who have played hundreds of times for English clubs without ever making it to the top division include Australia's Andy Bernal (Reading), Tim Cahill (Millwall) and Shaun Murphy (Notts County, West Brom, Sheffield United and Crystal Palace); Bermuda's Kyle Lightbourne (nine different clubs); and St Vincent's Rodney Jack (Torquay and Crewe).

Numerous others have started at lower clubs and worked up – including Australia's Lucas Neill and the United States' Kasey Keller – while many more will undoubtedly follow.

Others have gone in at the top with the sole intention of staying there, not least two brilliant Dutchmen and a pint-sized Italian.

Brilliant orange

The greatest strikers need to have a hunger that success doesn't sate. A hunger for the game for its own sake, a hunger for the ball, a hunger for goals and a hunger for improvement. Ruud Van Nistelrooy has the hunger of a horse.

At the end of the 2002–03 season he'd won a Premier League winners' medal, a Golden Boot and broken or equalled another set of records. By scoring against Everton on the last day of the season, he'd taken his Manchester United tally for the season to 44. Twelve of those had come in the Champions' League (a tournament record) and 25 in the Premier League (which won him the Golden Boot).

His goal at Goodison Park made him the first United player to score in 10 consecutive games – eight in the League and two in Europe – and equalled his own record of scoring in eight successive Premier League matches. His scintillating form had brought two goals for The Netherlands, meaning he'd racked up 17 goals (including two hat-tricks and one brace) in the final 12 matches of his football year.

These were remarkable feats even by his own standards. In the 2001–02 season, his first at United after recovering from a serious injury, he'd scored 'only' 35 goals, including 23 in the Premier League (enough for the Golden Boot) and 10 in Europe (the highest in the competition).

And yet in May 2003 he was already talking of new targets.

"What I really want is to get at least 150 goals or more," he said. "For a foreign player to score that many times for Manchester United would be a truly remarkable achievement. What happened to us last season [*not winning any competition*] was a total sickener for me. I'm not used to a season finishing without a trophy and it felt bad."

In December 2002, while United's form had been fluctuating, Van Nistelrooy had been reluctant to talk numbers but had shown a yearning for improvement.

"My goal for this year is to become the complete striker... I'm always looking to be a better player and that's why I try to do more in training and in games as well. That's what it's all about.

"I'm 26 and I didn't come to Manchester United to say 'That's it, I've made it now, I don't need to work hard, I can't improve any more'. You're going to be a worse player if you say that. So it's all about trying to improve and working hard in training on the things you want to do in a game. Having shown people what I could do last season I now have to work even harder this year. I'm very confident that things will work out for me."

Evidence of hunger can be found throughout Van Nistelrooy's career. Rewind to 23 April 2003. United were playing the second leg of their Champions' League quarter-final against Real Madrid at Old Trafford. It had been billed as a clash of the titans. In reality it was a contest between one of the best two teams in England and a side from another planet featuring Zinedine Zidane, Ronaldo, Luis Figo et al.

United started the game trailing 3–1 from the first leg in Spain, which had been a sumptuous exhibition of the art of football by Real Madrid, and a goal by Van Nistelrooy. Real Madrid went 1–0 up through Ronaldo in the second leg to make it 4–1 on aggregate. Then Van Nistelrooy scored just before half-time to make 1–1 on the night and 4–2 overall. Most of United's players, if not lethargic in their celebrations, acted as though the goal was a consolation not a comeback. But there was Van Nistelrooy, following the ball into the net to retrieve it and return it to the centre circle for the restart. He wanted to play ball.

In the end Real won 6–5 on aggregate after a superb Ronaldo hat-trick. But it wasn't through lack of effort by United's Dutchman.

Rewind again, to 16 April 2003. The race for the League title had reached the crunch. Manchester United were top of the table with five games left. Arsenal were three points behind with a game in hand, a better goal difference and a seemingly easier run-in. United were playing at Arsenal.

In the 24th minute Van Nistelrooy exchanged passes with Ryan Giggs, eased past Sol Campbell and Martin Keown like they were part-timers not England internationals and bore down on goal. He waited just long enough for the goalkeeper to start

going down then chipped in for 0–1. Thierry Henry scored twice, the second in the 62nd minute to make it 2–1 to Arsenal. Giggs equalised a minute later and ran off to celebrate. And there was Van Nistelrooy, following the ball into the net to retrieve it and return it to the centre circle for the restart. He wanted to play ball.

The game ended 2–2, which at the season's end proved good enough. Some effort from United's Dutchman.

Rewind again, to 21 April 2000. Ruud Van Nistelrooy was sitting at a table in The Netherlands in front of banks of television cameras and dozens of reporters. He'd called a unilateral press conference to announce he was leaving PSV Eindhoven to become a Manchester United player. This was real hunger, risky hunger.

"I'm glad I'm in a position to play for Manchester United," he said. "It is an honour for any player to play for them and I'm very happy. United made contact with me two weeks ago and on Thursday it was finished. It was very quick."

United were not as certain as the player that the move was a done deal. Van Nistelrooy was so happy he wanted to tell the world. In Manchester, United's assistant secretary, Ken Ramsden, said:

"The two clubs have agreed terms and we have agreed terms with the player and he will now come over next week for a medical. Hopefully that will go well and there will then be a press conference some time next week to announce the completion of the transfer."

The word 'hopefully' hung in the air like a dark cloud for four days.

On 25 April, United announced that Van Nistelrooy's move had been put on indefinite hold. The club's doctors had been unhappy with a recurring knee problem. They wanted to open it up and examine the ligaments but Van Nistelrooy preferred they didn't because he was hungry to play for his country on home turf in Euro 2000 that summer.

Three days later, Van Nistelrooy launched himself into a routine jump for a ball on a PSV training pitch. As he landed he snapped the cruciate ligament in his suspect knee. There was career-threatening damage and his move to Old Trafford was plunged further into doubt.

He banished negative thoughts and got on with his rehabilitation. He spent months undergoing physiotherapy, unable to train or even run properly. Instead he swam for hours on end and did weights to increase his upper-body strength. It was an area he had wanted to improve and it seemed a good time to do it. He eventually returned to action at the tail end of the 2000–01 season, scoring two goals in 10 games for PSV. His move to United was resurrected and the paperwork was completed in April 2001. After signing, he said, wide-eyed:

"Manchester United. It is no longer a dream. I just shook hands with Bobby Charlton – Sir Bobby Charlton."

The moment was so sweet because the opportunity – indeed his career – had almost been snatched away. Now he had finally made it to one of the biggest clubs in the world.

Van Nistelrooy had not always been so focused about what he wanted. Not before he was shown how to be hungry. Rewind to the summer of 1997, when he'd been a big name only on his birth certificate. Rutgerus Johannes Martinius Ruud Van Nistelrooy had just moved from his first professional club, FC Den Bosch of the Dutch Second Division, to Heerenveen of the First. At Den Bosch he'd hinted at his scoring abilities, netting 17 times in 69 games in four years, primarily from a midfield position. But at Heerenveen he would transform into a bona fide striker.

The man responsible for the metamorphosis was the astute Heerenveen technical director, Foppe de Haan, who would become the Dutch Coach of the Year in 1998. He knew Van Nistelrooy possessed enormous natural talent, great technical skills and finesse. "Ruud has the same feeling in his feet that other people have in their hands," he said at the time.

But De Haan also knew that if Van Nistelrooy wanted to be ranked alongside his hero, the great Marco Van Basten, he needed to study and he needed to be made aware how important the game was to him.

De Haan solved the latter problem by keeping Van Nistelrooy guessing about his place in the team. When he got the nod, after being told De Haan was having doubts about his role, he grabbed it with both feet and didn't look back.

As for the learning process, De Haan took Van Nistelrooy to watch Dennis Bergkamp, then enjoying a wonderful season at

Arsenal. Van Nistelrooy continued the studies on his own, watching how Bergkamp moved, how he timed his runs, how he used the ball, where he went when he wasn't in possession. "I wrote things down, I studied him in every detail," he said. The year at Heerenveen marked the turning point in Van Nistelrooy's career.

On his 22nd birthday he signed for PSV Eindhoven for £4.2m, a record for the club. Bobby Robson was his coach in his first season there, 1998–99. He scored 60 goals in 57 games in his first two seasons, winning his first international cap in November 1998 and the Dutch Player of the Year award in 1999.

Alex Ferguson had been interested in Van Nistelrooy for some time and had sent his brother Martin, United's European scout, to watch him play for PSV on numerous occasions. On one trip, while him was still with PSV, Martin Ferguson bumped into him at the airport on his way home. Robson told Martin Ferguson that United should buy the striker because of his 'immense' talent. Alex Ferguson had already made up his mind.

When United subsequently agreed to pay £18.5m for him in April 2000, the only reason that Robson, then the manager at Newcastle, did not bid was because he couldn't afford him. "I knew all about him and I knew his ability," he said. "I would've loved to have brought him to Newcastle, but we didn't have the money."

The player Manchester United eventually acquired in 2001 had all the attributes Alex Ferguson could have wished for. He had a hunger to play at Old Trafford and a hunger for the game that had only intensified after seeing his career hang in the balance. And he certainly had talent, supplementing a lethal touch in the area with commitment, work-rate and powerful, clever, running.

"I knew he was going to become a great player," Ferguson said after winning the 2003 title. "But I didn't know quite how good he was going to become, I must say that, because he has surprised me almost every week."

There was even talk, from Van Nistelrooy's team-mate Gary Neville, among others, that the Dutchman could become the greatest forward United had ever had. Among the pantheon he will need to displace to achieve that is Denis Law, who set

United's scoring record for a season in 1963–64 with 46 goals. If that tally is ever to be beaten, it would be fitting if Van Nistelrooy were the man to beat it. He did learn, after all, from watching Dennis Bergkamp, whose football-mad parents named him in honour of Law.

Before Van Nistelrooy's arrival Bergkamp's had undoubtedly made the biggest impact of any of the Dutchmen to have played in England – and there had been more than 100 in the League by the 2002–03 season.

Of the others, Ruud Gullit's premium days were behind him when he arrived at Chelsea, although he was still influential both as a player and manager. Bryan Roy and Pierre Van Hooijdonk made impressions at Nottingham Forest in the 1990s, although Roy's was not lasting and Van Hooijdonk's tenure ended in farce when he went on strike and walked out.

Marc Overmars was a key figure in Arsenal's 1998 Double but departed after 100 League games. Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink had a terrific strike rate at Leeds in the late 1990s but left on terrible terms. His return to England with Chelsea in the summer of 2000 showed he could still be influential. It also showed he could still be temperamental as several 'Will he stay?/Won't he stay?' episodes showed.

Jaap Stam at Manchester United was the best example among many hard-working, no-nonsense Dutch defenders, playing a key role in Manchester United's 1999 Treble. But he eventually departed after being erased from his manager's plans. The same fate befell the Dutch international goalkeeper Sander Westerveld at Liverpool. Westerveld won three major honours in 2001 only to find himself surplus to Gérard Houllier's requirements.

The non-flying Dutchman

Bergkamp has outlasted them all. It is a tribute to both his own efforts and to those of the elite educational establishment that nurtured him at Ajax. He was well aware of the standards required when he entered their youth system as a 12-year-old. This was the Ajax of legend, a club who'd been captained to a hat-trick of European Cups by Johan Cruyff in the early 1970s under the managerial guidance of Rinus 'Total Football' Michels. Cruyff was back as the manager by the time Bergkamp made his debut.

The young player knew that making the grade would be tough and that 100 youngsters would fall by the wayside for every one who made it to the first team. But he was utterly dedicated, realising from his teenage years onwards that going to bed early and staying away from off-field distractions would make him a better footballer.

"What's so great about smoking, drinking and partying?" he later wrote on his website at icons.com. (Even his utilisation of that forum shows attention to detail. In the internet age, when many players' websites are little more than bland, agent-driven shopfronts to sell merchandise, Bergkamp's has stood out for his personal input.)

As he matured into his teens, it was clear he had outstanding technical ability – a prerequisite at Ajax. He made his debut in European competition at 17 and won a European Cup-Winners' Cup medal in 1987 three days before his 18th birthday. He came on as a substitute in the final against Lòkomotiv Leipzig, a game won by a single goal from Marco Van Basten. Bergkamp later won another European trophy with Ajax, the 1992 UEFA Cup, with Liverpool among those eliminated en route.

After scoring 103 goals in 185 games in seven seasons with Ajax, he moved to Internazionale in Milan in the summer of 1993. In hindsight it was an error. Inter had promised they'd make other adventurous signings and change the way they played to accommodate him. But instead of becoming exponents of free-flowing football – which had never been likely in the land of defensive strategy – they stayed truer to *catenaccio* tradition, locking up at the back when ahead.

Bergkamp's 11 goals in two years in Italy's Serie A was some comedown. The move did not work out, even though Inter won the UEFA Cup in 1995 with Bergkamp their leading scorer in Europe. Critics said Bergkamp had failed. Away from the easy pickings of the Dutch League, they said, he couldn't make his mark. Bergkamp himself admitted that in such a stifling football culture – on the pitch where defending was an art form, and off it where footballers were public property – he found it tough.

His move to Arsenal in 1995 was his road back to freedom of expression. Arguments are always likely to rage about the essential characteristics of English football. One man's high-tempo, rough 'n' tumble pinball is another man's idea of merit-heavy, attack-based entertainment. But there is no doubt

it suited Bergkamp, who was soon finding plenty of space in which to make his runs and lots of chances to craft delicious, tricksy goals.

He has also got himself into trouble, by resorting, on occasion, to a tough physical approach, including crude tackling and a forceful use of his arms or elbows. This has landed him several red cards, an FA fine of £5,000 for improper conduct and a variety of tongue-lashings from various opponents, pundits and managers (although never, in public, from Arsenal's Arsène Wenger).

Depending on your point of view, his misdemeanours have either been a result of hot-headed petulance or the over-stretching of a necessary application of force to cope with the conditions. The truth probably lies somewhere in between. It's arguable that several of England's leading foreign imports have been able to 'mix it' when necessary, not least Arsenal's Patrick Vieira, one of the best and most influential midfielders in the world. Van Nistelrooy is no shrinking violet in the one-on-one challenge either.

One thing is certain. Bergkamp is clearly capable of feeling a burning sense of injustice when things don't work out the way he plans. He admitted as much when talking about his reaction to being the *victim* of a foul.

"I accept that I do quite often sit on the ground after a foul, with my hands in the air calling on the referee to make a decision my way," he said. "It must be frustrating for the fans when they see that because even though I've been fouled, they must wish I could just get on with it. But it's just so frustrating because you have the whole picture of the move in your head and then you get pushed or pulled and no-one sees it."

These are the words of someone who eats, sleeps and above all thinks about the game, right down to how he's going to finish a move once he's split a defence or found a gap in which to work.

Arsenal's Double-winning campaign of 1997–98 saw him at his peak. It was a year of glory for the club and personal highs for him. Although he missed the FA Cup final, injured, he ended the season as Arsenal's leading scorer in the League and in both domestic cups. Some of his goals were mesmerising and he achieved a unique treble when a hat-trick against Leicester secured him first, second and third places in the BBC's Goal of

the Month competition. He also achieved a personal 'double' by being voted the player of the year both by his peers and by the Football Writers' Association.

He then capped a decent World Cup at France 98 by scoring a breathtaking 89th-minute quarter-final winner for The Netherlands against Argentina. Not only was it a classy volley under pressure but it was Bergkamp's 36th international goal and broke The Netherlands' record tally of 35, reached by Fas Wilkes in 1961. Talk about a year of flying high.

Not that Bergkamp flew anywhere that year, literally speaking. He gave up travelling by plane in 1995 after making a decision that remains intriguing to many, if not the player himself. He has said that it bores him and annoys him when well-intentioned people offer advice about how his fear can be conquered. As far as he's concerned, he made a decision for his own reasons and that is the end of the matter. If it affects his chances of playing in faraway locations, so be it.

All he has ever said publicly on the subject is that he reached a point when the thought of flying was affecting him so much his game was suffering. He would worry for days before a flight to a game. On the pitch he would fret about the flight home. Around the time he moved to Arsenal, he decided never to fly again.

"I felt free again after I'd made that decision," he said. "I believe it's not a coincidence that I've played the best football of my career at Arsenal, since I made that decision."

So where *did* the fear originate? It is a question worth asking if only because Bergkamp is convinced that removing the fear – by eradicating the possibility of it – had such an effect on his game. Imagine the possibilities of removing fear and recreating results like that.

He has never said why he stopped flying. In fact he's said that there was no specific reason. Various theories have done the rounds, including one that he was shaken by an on-board bomb scare while in America at the 1994 World Cup. But privately he says this was not the reason.

There are few other clues, although one entry in his website biography does make interesting reading. It comes in a section where he writes about his favourite goals at Ajax and a particular goal against RKC on 4 October 1992.

It says:

> It was a very good goal for me even though it wasn't an important goal because we were already four or five goals ahead. The movement leading to it was excellent and the goal itself was a great chip. That's my speciality...

So far, so normal. He doesn't mention it in the biography but he actually scored a hat-trick that day in a 5–0 win. On the day of the game, an El Al Boeing 747 crashed into an Amsterdam apartment block shortly after take-off from Schipol Airport, killing 43 people, most of them on the ground. Bergkamp's diary entry above is completed:

> ...I have mixed memories of that day because straight after that match, we heard about the infamous 747 plane crash in Amsterdam. I tend to remember those two things together so I have a great memory from the goal but a bitter, sad memory of the plane crash.

Whether that incident had any effect on him whatsoever is open to speculation. It's quite possible it didn't, although his reminiscence does confirm a strong link between that game and that day's events. Did he somehow subconsciously equate on-field brilliance – ie the scoring of a wonderful goal, one of a hat-trick – with air disaster? That's one for the shrinks to argue over.

But Bergkamp did not score another hat-trick for almost six years, until after he'd given up using planes. Only then did he start flying on the pitch again.

Rhapsody in blue

Gianfranco Zola, Italy's Peter Pan, has been flying all his footballing life, from the day he made his debut aged 18 for Nuorese of the Italian Fourth Division to a thrilling 2002–03 season when he continued, aged 36, to defy the years and shine for Chelsea.

At 5ft 6in, he's been a giant in a diminutive frame with a heart the size of his native Sardinia. His passion for football, and the example he has set to others, have made him one of the most valuable foreign players England has ever seen.

His body of work, measured strictly by honours, is impressive enough. He won the Italian title and Super Cup with Napoli, where he became Diego Maradona's successor. He won the UEFA Cup with Parma, for whom he scored 49 goals in 102 matches in the tight confines of Serie A. Six months after joining Chelsea in the 1996–97 season he was voted England's Footballer of the Year. By 2003, after six and a half years at Stamford Bridge, he'd won the FA Cup twice, the European Cup-Winners' Cup and the League Cup.

Beyond that he'd also won admirers for his grace, his technique, his deceptive toughness and his sportsmanship.

"I've been watching Chelsea for 37 years and Zola, without doubt, is by far the greatest player ever to have graced the hallowed turf of Stamford Bridge," said Billy Black, a Chelsea fan. "He is everything you would or could want from a player. He's got skill, motivation, integrity. He's got a gentle nature but can tackle strongly. He is the model that all players should aspire to. It's difficult to pick out one match that he made a difference to, because 99 per cent of his performances contain some moment most other players can only dream of."

Evidently many Chelsea fans feel the same. In 2003, they voted him the greatest player, from any nation, ever to represent the club. Here's what Zola's team-mate, Frank Lampard said, shortly after that award was announced…

"You can talk about people like Dennis Bergkamp and Eric Cantona, and I think Cantona would be the one nearest to Franco for his influence on Manchester United as a club, but Franco is definitely the best.

"He's got individual skill, has helped Chelsea win trophies and the way that he holds himself makes people respect him. No-one ever has a bad word to say about him. Franco is a great ambassador for kids to look up to and he always has time to sign autographs and help younger players. That makes him not only a great player but also a great man."

What sets Zola apart is that he's also touched buttons far beyond the fringes of partisanship.

As Alex Ferguson confided towards the end of the 2002–03 season:

"I just love the wee man. Even some of the greatest players cheat, but he never does. Aye, I love him."

To paraphrase the famous Nike advert about Eric Cantona: '1966 was a great year for English football. Gianfranco Zola was born.'

He was certainly born to last. Despite being only six weeks younger than Cantona, by 2003 he'd played at the top level until he was six *years* past Cantona's retirement age. And unlike Cantona, with Zola there has been no dark side, no tortured exposition of the soul, no torn-apart heart on the sleeve. The Italian's heart has been in his work, and in his tireless desire to *play*, in the most literal sense, with a smile on his face.

"Whatever you do, you have to do it with passion," Zola told BBC Radio London in April 2003, as he pondered whether to extend his stay at Chelsea another year. "That has been the key to my success so far. I've done whatever I've done because I've just enjoyed it so much that I've never felt tired with what I was doing. That will be the same when I do something else."

The measure of any player's contribution is ultimately his legacy. As Lampard and numerous others have testified, Zola has led by example. There are striking parallels listening to him talk about the players who inspired *him*. He names three who he especially admired in Italy: Zico, often called the best Brazilian since Pele, who spent time at Udinese; Michel Platini of France, who played for Juventus; and Diego Maradona of Argentina, Zola's one-time team-mate at Napoli and also his ultimate hero.

"For me, I don't think there will be a player like him in the future," said Zola. "He was simply amazing, a great inspiration."

The common thread is that Zico, Platini and Maradona, like Zola in England, were players from another country, another world. They inspired first and foremost through their ability. But they also inspired – Maradona above all – because they were shrouded in otherworldliness but were simultaneously down to earth. Here's how Zola explains the effect Maradona had on him…

"When you think of great games of football, like Real Madrid against Manchester United [*in the 2003 Champions' League quarter-finals*], it was a game where you thought 'I just have to go and play football'. It was so good, it gave you a charge. Just watching

Maradona training had the same effect for me. I wanted to go and do that. That's the feeling I got from him. He was a lovely guy... the first time I met him I was shaking and speechless, I didn't know what to say. But he was so easy to talk to, he put me at my ease. I've always been impressed by that."

Replace the name 'Maradona' with 'Zola' and history has repeated itself for any number of young English players. Zola acknowledges the impact that he and other foreign players have had.

"Young players want to look up to them, pick up something from them. The foreign players have brought better preparation. The way they look after themselves off the pitch is just as important as what they do *on* the pitch. It's a matter of education, of professionalism, what you achieve. If I hadn't been so professional during my life then I wouldn't have been able to play for so long."

Of the changes in playing style in England since he arrived, Zola added:

"I'd say that [*in 1996*] about 80 per cent of teams played the long-ball game, passed it over the midfield. Now it's completely changed. More teams go for passing. It makes you a better player, it's a better way to play. I always look at the Brazilians, the best in the world, and that's the way they play. English football has improved so much. And the young English players have improved so much, they have good technical knowledge."

Zola said that England has been an education for him too, not least the discovery of the importance of the FA Cup. He rated Chelsea's success in 1997 as his proudest moment in England.

"It came as a surprise, honestly. It was a big achievement. The Cup-Winners' Cup [*of 1998*] was very prestigious, because we won in Europe, but that first FA Cup was special because it was something I didn't expect. I'll never forget the day after we won, going down the King's Road on a bus, completely surrounded by thousands of supporters; I felt great. The fans made me feel like I was someone very important.

"I was totally not prepared for what the FA Cup meant. I'd played in the Italian Cup and that's not very, very important and I thought the same would be true in England. But I learned about the history. It's so great that small teams can compete. Everyone plays in the FA Cup. That's what it's all about, players

from small towns being able to play against Theirry Henry and Ruud Van Nistelrooy. That is real football."

Expanding the theme of his admiration for England, he added: "The thing I enjoy most is the way the fans live for football. I really like the passion they have for their club, no matter. If the club is successful, good, if not, they still keep close to the club all the time."

Zola has won admirers for making an effort all the time, be it in a pre-season friendly, a vital international or major European game. His work-rate is not swayed by arenas, it seems, only by the task in hand. And whichever task that is, it is always the most important.

Three examples. He scored for Italy in 1997 as they inflicted England's first ever World Cup match defeat at Wembley. He scored twice for Chelsea against Reading in a pre-season friendly later the same year. He came off the bench to find the winner in the European Cup-Winners' Cup in 1998. It was hard to differentiate at any given moment in any of those games which meant more. The point was that they all meant everything.

"The moment which most sums the wee man up in my book came at the end of the 2001–02 season," said Dan Davies, a Chelsea fan. "We were playing West Ham at reserve level on a Monday evening. The crowd was sparse, it was a non-event. With two or three minutes to go, we were 2–0 up and I was making my way behind the goal that we were attacking on my way out of the ground. We got a throw-in level with the edge of the West Ham penalty area. Not only did Franco run across the box to receive the throw, he was jinking and turning, spinning in a desperate attempt to give him that half yard of space to receive the ball. Nothing came of the move, but to see the level of effort and application that he was putting in under such mundane circumstances said it all."

In a class of his own

Set against Zola's benchmark, no other Italian in England has come close in terms of class or legacy. Giorgio Chinaglia, born in Italy and raised in Wales, played for Swansea in the 1960s but was not a star until he played prolifically for Lazio and later the New York Cosmos. Fabrizio Ravanelli scored goals for Middlesbrough but was temperamental and did little for his team-mates.

Chelsea's aristocratic Gianluca Vialli did plenty, as a player and manager, although his transformation from one to the other caused rifts that led to his leaving. Roberto Di Matteo secured a place in history with the fastest ever goal in an FA Cup final, scoring in 43 seconds as Chelsea beat Middlesbrough 2–0. He scored the winner in the 2000 FA Cup final too but then his career was cut short when he sustained a broken leg in a European defeat to St Gallen of Switzerland.

Chelsea's other Italians have had mixed experiences. Pierluigi Casiraghi sustained a knee injury that curtailed his career shortly after his move from Lazio in 1998. Luca Percassi and Sam Dalla Bona were signed the same year but only the latter made the transition from youth hopeful to regular. Later, Christian Panucci did not even make it to the end of a loan spell. Goalkeeper Carlo Cudicini, the son of the former Italian national goalkeeper, Fabio, stayed long after his own loan, which was initially for one year from August 1999. By the end of the 2002–03 season he had established himself as one of the best custodians in the Premier League.

Away from Stamford Bridge, the Italian who consistently grabbed the most headlines during his time in the League was Paolo Di Canio, although often for the wrong reasons. A transient striker who pledged undying allegiance at various stages during a career at Lazio, Ternana, Juventus, Napoli, Milan, Sheffield Wednesday and West Ham, his ability – a delight at times – was beyond question.

He had a knack of scoring vital goals, as he did against Zola's Chelsea in the penultimate game of the 2002–03 season. That gave West Ham a glimmer of hope that they might not be relegated, as did an 89th-minute equaliser in their last game against Birmingham. Ultimately it was a hope unrealised. West Ham – and Di Canio – had failed to do enough earlier in the season to avoid the drop.

Di Canio was always a jumble of contradictions. Of Benito Mussolini, Di Canio wrote in his autobiography:

> What fascinates me, and this is probably where Mussolini and I are very different, is the way he was able to go against his morals to achieve his goals.

And yet despite frequent talk of playing his heart out for his team, he was capable of behaviour detrimental to it.

This was never truer than when he earned an 11-match ban in 1998, when he was playing for Sheffield Wednesday, for shoving the referee Paul Alcock to the ground. In mitigation he said: "I could push my eight-year-old daughter Ludovica that way and she wouldn't fall over... My first reaction was that somebody must have been crouching behind him, like in one of those old slapstick comedies. That is the only way it is humanly possible to fall over like that."

And then there was 'fair play' Di Canio, the persona who won a FIFA prize for an outstanding act of sportsmanship in a game between West Ham and Everton in 2001. With a clear opportunity to score but with the Everton goalkeeper Paul Gerrard in obvious need of treatment, he caught the ball and stopped play.

But there was also street-fighting Di Canio, the character who grew up supporting Lazio and used to be member of the club's notorious *Irriducibili* hooligan mob. (One recollection from his 'ultra' days was: "So I kicked the Padova fan while he was lying on the ground. Two or three times, I don't remember how many... I was high from the adrenalin rush.")

Di Canio's footballing abilities meant that he was not the kind of player teams liked to face. But then his inconsistencies often made it tough for his managers to guarantee him a place.

Zola, by great contrast, has always worked for the team, setting an example while not stooping to judge those who have not followed it. Even his less fruitful periods, such as the second season at Chelsea when injuries and squad rotation disrupted his flow, he remained patient and dignified. Again this set him apart. His raison d'être has always been to ask the most from himself and not be dissatisfied when others don't deliver.

"Zola is just fantastic," said Claudio Ranieri, his Chelsea manager, after yet another fine all-round display in 2003, a win over lowly Shrewsbury in the FA Cup. "He is always the same, he always wants to give his best. We treated this game as if it was in the Premiership, and that is the way Zola always plays. He is an example to everybody."

The 2002–03 season was all the more remarkable because Zola had seriously considered returning to Sardinia for good

before it started. Instead, he took a holiday, worked hard to keep fit, and then capitalised when Chelsea's first-choice strikers Jimmy Floyd Hasselbaink and Eidur Gudjohnsen succumbed to early injuries.

"I wasted no time and took advantage," Zola said in April 2003. "I scored goals and that gave me confidence. I put the manager [*Claudio Ranieri*] in a situation where he couldn't take me out. This season has probably been the most consistent of my career. When you work on something and it pays off it's a great feeling... Nothing comes by itself. You have to help yourself. I put in a lot of effort and it worked."

At some stage Zola will return and settle in Sardinia, of that he is certain. "If you're born on an island there's something stuck in your DNA. You feel that one day you'll go back there. Whether that's the food or the air, I don't know. One day I'm going to be there."

English football can be grateful that he dropped by, on that there is unanimous agreement. Here's Gordon Taylor, speaking at the end of the 2002–03 season...

"Pound for pound, foreign players hardly come much better than Gianfranco Zola. He has been absolutely brilliant, not just this season but ever since he arrived at Chelsea. He continues to be a joy to watch – a tremendous professional and a thoroughly nice gentleman to boot.

"Claudio Ranieri likes to use all sorts of words to describe Franco – little genius, magician, wizard – and they are all applicable. When he is in possession he comes alive and makes the ball talk. To still be playing at the top level at his age, and to be enjoying arguably his best-ever season in a Chelsea shirt, is a remarkable achievement and a testimony to his supreme professionalism and dedication. He has shown this season that he is as good as anyone else on display in the Premiership and you could not find a better role model."

So said the chief executive of the English PFA.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

French Connections

ARSENE WENGER, the master of minutiae, turned English football on its head by using his brain. And that, when you strip it to the bones, is what the so-called, French Revolution, has been all about: attention to detail, studious application, and *thought*.

The type of game played by Wenger's Arsenal, and indeed the French sides that lifted the World Cup in 1998 and the European Championship in 2000, has been characterised by the same guiding principles. On the pitch there's been a strong preference for progressive full-backs, an influential holding midfielder paired with a probing partner, pace on the flanks and creativity in attack. Whether the players line up 4–4–2 or 4–2–3–1 or anywhere in between is not as important as fluidity and ability to switch with the play.

Off the pitch, minute attention has been paid to all areas of preparation, from diet to training to individual mentoring. Technical improvements have been hastened through physiological conditioning. The appliance of science has been taken as read. *Vive la différence.*

As Wenger said a few minutes after Arsenal won the 2003 FA Cup final against Southampton: "When you win a cup or a championship, it's down to very small things."

He was talking about moments that can turn a game, for better or worse, be it using an extra half yard of pace, finding a few extra inches in a jump or possessing a split-second advantage in awareness. Such moments, as he'd said before, can be influenced by small things in preparation. And Arsène Wenger is a god of small things.

Not that grooming ends with the body. Wenger views football as a cerebral exercise. He wants his players to win, certainly, but he wants them to win by expressing themselves, by enjoying the pursuit of perfection. He wants them to feel that every game is important but none is more important than the next one. When a game is gone, its only worth is what it has taught. By extension, when a career is gone it is too late to change it. So take care of yourself *now*. Carpe diem.

Wenger's other Latin motto, in practice at least, is the one historically inscribed on Arsenal's official badge: *Victoria concordia crescit*. Although this was dropped from the badge in 2002 after 'corporate re-branding', the sentiment lives on: Victory through harmony.

One of the hallmarks of Wenger's career has been the promotion of a team ethic, an all-for-one and one-for-all mentality that starts at the top and works down. He never – ever – criticises his players in public, on the basis that what happens within a club stays within a club. Maybe this explains why he always claims not to have seen contentious incidents involving his players. The unity of the team is paramount. The development of his players – as men as well as athletes – is part and parcel of the same aim. In this respect he is not just a manager but a teacher.

Wenger's erudite approach was evident from the moment he started his debut press conference at Highbury in September 1996. He expounded a philosophy: "I like real, modern football," he said. "Football made of compact lines, of zones, of pressure. And football of quick, co-ordinated movements with a good technical basis."

He laid down an agenda in clear and simple terms: "I believe in discipline," he said: "But the best discipline is always when a player understands it's in his best interests. Success today relies on discipline on and off the field."

He tipped a nod to England's place in the history of football.

"The main reason for coming is that I love English football, the roots of the game are here."

Easy to say, but this detail was sincere and it mattered. It told his ultimate audience – the players and fans – that he came with respect for his new home.

And then he acknowledged that his move to north London was also inspired by self interest. "For my career, it can be another improvement, a further step for my personal development," he said. It was a shrewd statement, a deliberate message. It said: 'My fate is tied to Arsenal's. I want Arsenal to improve under me.'

He added: "There are two challenges. The first is for me to adapt to the team and the qualities of English players. The second is for them to adapt to my ideas. I want to improve the squad with my ideas."

Ideas. They didn't so much as tumble out as queue up and stride forth. He wanted to blend an English fighting mentality with a sophisticated technical style. He wanted to bring players in who would be young and have their best years ahead of them. He said he wanted to do "quality work" and after that "hope for the best". Some hope. Some realisation.

Wenger's 1996 debut press conference marked him out for several reasons. A traditional English debut press conference deals with the basics. A bit like traditional English football, in fact. Journalists, looking for a line, want an incoming manager to say 'This is the biggest challenge of my life' or 'This club has the potential to challenge for honours'. It is routine fare. It makes for easy headlines. If a manager will also throw in some information about his transfer kitty, the players he wants to buy and a prediction for where his team will be at the end of the season, so much the better. But you don't, as a matter of course, expect talk of compact lines, of zones, of discipline being in a player's interests, of the manager's personal development.

Of course it was different with Wenger because he was the first Frenchman ever to manage in England. Few people knew much about him and there was an element of starting from scratch. But Wenger also stood out because he was full of ideas and expressed them.

Revolutionary fruit

Measured by honours alone, the French have had an enormous impact in England. By the end of 2002–03, Wenger had won Doubles in 1998 and 2002, a third FA Cup in 2003 and had never finished lower than second in the Premier League. Gérard Houllier at Liverpool won a treble of the FA Cup, League Cup and UEFA Cup in 2001 and added a second League Cup in 2003.

Between 1996 and 2003, the Footballer of the Year award went to Frenchmen in four years from eight, with the recipients being Eric Cantona (1996), David Ginola (1999), Robert Pires (2002) and Thierry Henry (2003). Cantona alone won five Premier League titles and two FA Cups. More than 20 other French players have played some role in winning at least one major domestic or European trophy with an English club in the last six years.

In terms of numbers, France has now provided England with more players than any country outside of Britain and Ireland. By 2003, the figure stood at more than 150, with the vast majority arriving since 1997. A bandwagon effect on the back of France's international successes can account for journeymen Frenchmen at League clubs of all sizes – Barnet to Carlisle, Colchester, Darlington, Oldham, Orient, Swansea, Stockport and Tranmere to name a few. But there has also been a high number of internationals, past, present and in-the-making.

Eric Cantona raged and rampaged to brilliant effect, not so much opening the door for his compatriots as ripping it off its hinges. David Ginola's stylish skipping down the wing at Newcastle and Tottenham made it easier for fans to part with their ticket money. Because he was worth it.

They were followed by Patrick Vieira, who blossomed to become one of the world's best midfielders; Nicolas Anelka, who caused a stir, on and off the pitch; Emmanuel Petit, whose telepathic relationship with Vieira led to honours for club and country; and Marcel Desailly, one of the world's great defenders.

Others who have chosen England in their prime include Sylvain Wiltord, Pires and Henry at Arsenal, Mikael Silvestre at Manchester United and William Gallas, who played no small part in securing a 2003–04 Champions' League qualifying place for Chelsea. Among those who still felt they had something to offer late in their careers were the likes of Laurent Blanc, Didier Deschamps, Yourri Djorkaeff and Christophe Dugarry. The last two were influential in helping Bolton and Birmingham respectively to stay in the Premier League in 2003.

Without doubt the epicentre of England's French revolution has been at Arsenal under Wenger, whose annual battle with Manchester United's Alex Ferguson has developed into one of the most compelling rivalries in British sport. Without Wenger, would Arsenal have consistently pressured United to raise their

own standards to stay on top? Would the recent two-horse race for the title actually have been more like a walkover for the northern reds?

But even if Wenger had never come to England, he would still have played his part in reshaping the English game. It was under his managerial guidance at Monaco in the late 1980s that Glenn Hoddle first had thoughts of becoming a manager himself. Hoddle later signed Ruud Gullit for Chelsea. Gullit made them multi-national, hiring, among others, Gianluca Vialli, who continued the trend and ended up fielding the first all-foreign XI in English League history.

By the same token, Wenger might have to claim some responsibility for Southampton's signing of the hoaxer Ali Dia, who only got a game by trading on the name of George Weah. And where did Weah blossom from being a rookie Liberian teenager into a sublime talent who became the World Footballer of the Year? At Monaco, under Wenger.

"Arsène is the best coach I have ever played for," Weah said when Wenger joined Arsenal. "He brought the best out of me as a footballer."

Take your pick of any prominent French footballer of the last decade and many will echo the sentiment, not least Henry, Vieira and Pires. And if they don't cite Wenger, the chances are they'll mention Gérard Houllier, England's second French manager. It was under Houllier, at various points in time, that many of France's golden generation were nurtured, directly or indirectly.

As well as managing France's senior and junior teams, Houllier has long had close ties to the Clairefontaine national coaching centre, located south-west of Paris, which has been the physical and spiritual heart of that country's footballing renaissance. Wenger, Houllier and the ethos of Clairefontaine have all helped reshape English football. So has another Frenchman, one who wasn't even born in France.

Genesis of a revolution

The French Revolution started not in France but in Algeria. Or more precisely in Kouba, a suburb of Algiers. Because that was the birthplace, on 1 October 1923, of Fernand Sastre, who pioneered the Clairefontaine project and later organised France 98, where the graduates of Clairefontaine lifted the World Cup.

The story of how Sastre, the son of a *pied noir* farmer, masterminded those triumphs and others is instructive to English football. It speaks of inclusiveness, open-mindedness, long-term planning, attention to detail and thought. It tells how Sastre was influential not only at Clairefontaine but also, tacitly, in the careers of Houllier, Wenger and a generation of French players.

Without Sastre, it is possible that France would not have produced, in their contemporary forms, either Houllier or Wenger. Both men evolved as managers within a French footballing structure put in place largely under Sastre's administration. Both have benefited as managers from the players that that system has produced. And both, like Sastre, have been guided by principles that encourage freedom of expression, equality of opportunity regardless of background, and team spirit. (Or '*liberté, égalité, fraternité*', as the French might say.)

Sastre, Wenger and Houllier all grew up believing that football was no mere distraction but an integral part of life. In doing so they followed in the tradition of another French football addict, Albert Camus – philosopher, writer, goalkeeper.

He, like Sastre, was born into a working-class *pied noir* family in Algeria (in 1913) and was involved in local football. But whereas Sastre spent his twenties in coaching and development in Kouba, Camus concentrated on actually playing the game, for the Racing University club in Algiers (RUA) among others. Camus's days as a keeper were just ending as Sastre became involved with Kouba FC a few miles away.

One oft (mis)quoted phrase from Camus states: "All I know about morality and the obligations of man, I owe to football." It was not quite what he said. He did not specify football. His exact observation, made in an essay for *France Football* magazine in 1957 – the year, incidentally, that he won the Nobel Prize for Literature – was:

> What I most surely know in the long run about morality and the obligations of men, I owe to sport: I learned that at RUA.

Still, the message was the same: football, a moral and sporting conundrum.

Sastre, Houllier and Wenger all travelled widely to broaden their experience. Sastre, a tax inspector by trade, ascended to mainland France in 1962, the year Algeria gained independence. He later travelled extensively on government and football business. Houllier travelled to England in the late 1960s, to work as a teacher in Liverpool (where he watched football from the Kop) and then around the world as a coach. Wenger travelled to Cambridge, albeit briefly, to study English, and then around France as a coach before moving to Japan and then to Arsenal.

The salient point for English football is how their careers converged at various times, and how they all influenced the French game. Understanding *their* history helps explain how they have been able to influence England's football history.

Sastre's involvement in the administration of the French game, from his arrival in the country in 1962 onwards, was a natural progression. He had worked his way up the ladder in the Algerian game, becoming an influential figure in Algiers. His rise in France was nonetheless swift. In 1969, after seven years in France, he became the secretary general of the French Football Federation and then in 1973 he became the FFF president. He retained that post until 1984, when he became an honorary life president.

France experienced some pivotal moments during Sastre's 11 years in day-to-day charge. On 27 June 1984, the nation won its first international competition, the European Championship, with a 2–0 victory over Spain on home turf at the Parc des Princes. The winning team included Jean Tigana and the three-times European Football of the Year Michel Platini, who scored the first goal in the final to add to the eight others he'd scored in the tournament. Sastre, the chief organiser of the event, was among the first on the pitch afterwards to congratulate Platini, with whom he forged a long friendship based on mutual admiration.

Sastre delighted in Platini's brilliance as a footballing architect. Platini, a strategist in all areas of his life, appreciated Sastre's meticulous approach in mapping the future of the game, not least his proposal, put forward in 1976, that France needed a national training centre. Sastre also wanted a network of regional centres of excellence to work in coordination with it. This was long-term thinking, and took a long time to achieve, but 1976 was a significant year for beginnings.

The same year, Gérard Houllier, then 30, who'd been a youth coach at Arras, took up his first job as a head coach, at Third Division Noeux Les Mines. He spent six years there, winning promotion with his senior side, several titles with his youth sides and a reputation as a shrewd developer of talent.

When Houllier took over at Noeux Les Mines, Arsène Wenger, heading for his 27th birthday, hadn't even made his playing debut at professional level, let alone taken up coaching. Like Sastre and Houllier, he was never an exceptional footballer. He'd grown up in an Alsace village, Duttlenheim, located outside Strasbourg. Of his prowess on the pitch, he later said, with self-deprecation: "I was the best." [*Pause*] "In the village." [*Pause*] "And it was a small village."

Wenger's priorities in life were academic. He gained a degree in economics and sociology from Strasbourg University and played amateur football for Mutzig, Mulhouse and Vauban before a brief professional career – less than a dozen first-team games – in the late 1970s with Strasbourg. He played three times in their title-winning season in 1978–79. It was only after that, as he hit 30, that he took a manager's diploma in Paris.

In 1982, by which time he was the youth coach at Strasbourg, the FFF, under Sastre's guidance, finally chose a location for a national training centre, at Clairefontaine. Houllier, meanwhile, moved from Noeux Les Mines to Lens, with whom he won the French title in 1986. By then Wenger's career was advancing swiftly, as was the Clairefontaine project. Wenger had become the player-coach at Cannes in 1983 and then the coach of Nancy in 1984. The FFF had put the final touches to their Clairefontaine designs, been granted planning permission and arranged funding. In 1985, as Sastre stepped down from the day-to-day presidency of the FFF, the first bricks were laid at the national coaching centre.

In 1987, as Wenger took over at Monaco, Clairefontaine was being fitted out and decorated. It opened for business on 1 January 1988, a few months before Wenger led Monaco to the French title. That summer Houllier was appointed as the technical director of the French national team, as an assistant to the French national coach, Platini. Their base was Clairefontaine.

The integrated revolution was underway in earnest. Promising young players were identified for enrolment at

academies around the country, linked to Clairefontaine. A strong emphasis was put on uniform standards for players' development. Sastre's work was coming to fruition in the hands of his friend Platini as well as other national-level coaches like Houllier and club coaches like Wenger, who was constantly refining his own methods.

By 1992 those methods were paying dividends. Wenger's stock rose as he took Monaco to the final of the European Cup-Winners' Cup that year. Two months later Houllier was appointed as the manager of France, succeeding Platini, who moved into administration at the FFF. By November 1992, Platini and Sastre were co-chairmen of the organising committee for France 98.

After Monaco reached the semi-finals of the European Champions' League in 1994, Wenger was offered the job as the French national coach. Houllier had resigned in 1993 – after France missed out on qualifying for the 1994 World Cup – but stayed on as the FFF technical director. Wenger was also offered a job at Bayern Munich. He turned down both the FFF and the Germans, saying he could not walk out on his Monaco contract. A few months into the 1994–95 season, he was sacked.

In January 1995, Wenger moved to Japan to become the coach of Nagoya Grampus Eight, where he turned his new club from relegation fodder into league runners-up and cup winners by 1996. The same year Houllier became the coach of the French under-18 team, which included the likes of Thierry Henry (who had played at Monaco as a 17-year-old under Wenger) and Nicolas Anelka.

By 1997, when Houllier was the coach of the French under-20 side (including Henry, Anelka, Mikael Silvestre and William Gallas), Wenger was the manager of Arsenal. His recruitment drive included buying Anelka in March 1997 and then Emmanuel Petit and Gilles Grimandi (who had both played for him at Monaco) that summer.

In the spring of 1998 Arsenal won their first Double of the Wenger era with Anelka, Petit and Patrick Vieira (signed in 1996 from his former club, Cannes) all prominent. Houllier, meanwhile, was a few months away from a move to Liverpool but first spent the summer watching the Clairefontaine dream realised as France lifted the World Cup.

At the end of France's semi-final win over Croatia, the French manager, Aimè Jacquet, turned to Houllier and said: "This is our victory." By the time Brazil had been beaten in the final it really was. It was also Sastre's victory, Clairefontaine's victory and a victory for Wenger's players, past, present and future. Among the triumphant French squad were Henry, Vieira, Pires and Petit, who scored the third goal of the final, France's 1000th in international competition.

It was also a victory for the rainbow nation of France, featuring players born as far afield as Senegal (Vieira), New Caledonia (Christian Karembeu) and Ghana (Marcel Desailly) as well as Henry and other second-generation immigrants. And the talisman of the side, the scorer of France's first two goals in the final, was Zinedine Zidane, whose family roots lay in Algeria, the birthplace of Fernand Sastre.

Sastre had been overjoyed to bring the World Cup finals to France and was justifiably proud of his role – often in the background – in developing the team who won it. But he was not there to see *Les Bleus* lift the trophy. A few hours after their first match of the tournament, a 3–0 win over South Africa, he had died, aged 74, his life's work done.

His legacy lives on.

The ethos of Clairefontaine

On 17 July 1998, France's flagship coaching facility was renamed in honour of the man who conceived it. Though everyone still knows it as Clairefontaine, its official name is now the Fernand Sastre National Technical Centre (CTNFS).

It was established with clear objectives, principally to produce players for the national team at all levels; to be the training base and pre-match base for all France's national teams; to be the focal point of France's nationwide academy system; and to be an educational centre for coaches.

It is also home to the most promising young players in the country, aged 13 to 15, who each spent two years there being groomed. They live within the grounds from Sunday evening to Friday evening, spending the mornings doing academic work and the afternoons training. The emphasis is always on technique and on exercises that will mean something in the context of real matches. All training for the national teams, up to the highest level, is conducted on the same basis.

The Clairefontaine complex includes seven pitches of competition standard and two synthetic surfaces, one indoor and one outdoor. Tennis courts offer another sporting diversion. There's accommodation for 300 people, a gymnasium, stretch rooms and saunas. There are 16 dressing rooms where it's not unusual to find coaches explaining tactics via laptop simulations. Follow-up work is done in seminar rooms. A full-time staff of 60 includes coaches, physios, fitness specialists, nutritionists and physiological assessors who monitor everything from heartbeats to fat levels to the state of the players' teeth.

In short, Clairefontaine has all the facilities that the English FA would like to have at its own proposed national centre in Burton, Staffordshire, if and when the finances allow. (And if and when the powers-that-be accept that sustained international success stems from long-term preparation, not a hit-and-miss hope that a crop of good players will spontaneously emerge.)

The ethos of Clairefontaine is relevant to England. Lessons can be learnt from it. Dozens of players at English clubs have been shaped by it. And at Arsenal, Arsène Wenger has developed his own version of it. Considering the problems at Highbury before he arrived, the job he's done has been all the more remarkable, as a quick glance backwards shows.

Wenger's way

The boozing had to stop. That was Arsène Wenger's most emphatic message in his first few weeks at Arsenal.

"I will not ban beer completely, because one pint helps relax people. But I do not want the players drinking 15 beers, because that is bad," he said at the end of September 1996. "A footballer's body is his work. If he then destroys that with bad habits like drinking, it's silly. My players will have to change their social habits."

And with that, Wenger set about changing the culture of Arsenal. It needed changing. For every strength there seemed to be a damaging weakness.

First: the club had an illustrious history and noble tradition but was reeling after the sacking of Bruce Rioch and then the resignation of his temporary successor, Stuart Houston.

Second: Arsenal were comparatively wealthy and should have been at the forefront of innovation but they didn't even own their own training facilities.

Third: the team's famous defenders – Lee Dixon, Steve Bould, Martin Keown, Nigel Winterburn and Tony Adams – were the best in the business, their cohesion unrivalled, but the linchpin and club captain, Adams, had just admitted he was fighting alcoholism.

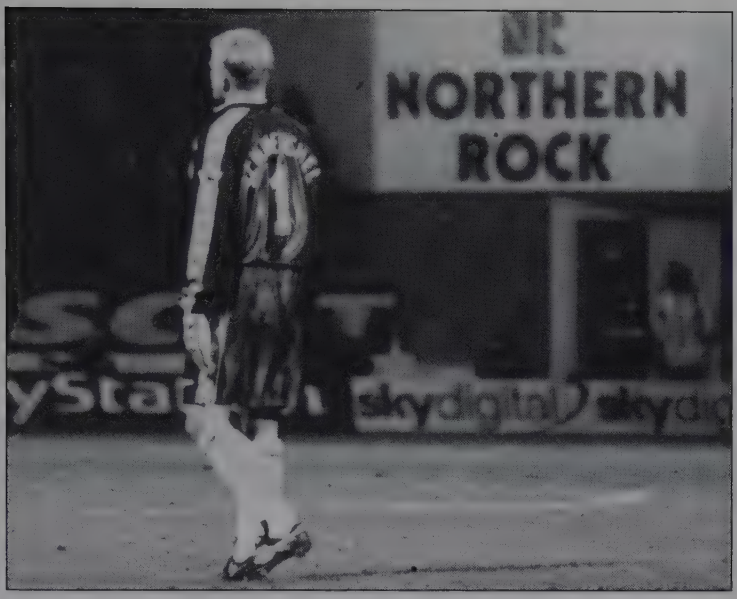
Fourth: The club was replete with decent players but self-discipline was in short supply. In the same squad as the health fanatic Dennis Bergkamp, there was Paul Merson, who had problems with gambling, cocaine and alcohol; John Hartson, who was fond of his pints and his partying; and a group of others – Bould, Ray Parlour and Winterburn among them – who had been in trouble at one stage or another for drink-related misdemeanours. Ian Wright was also a loose cannon. Though the problems of Adams and Merson attracted huge attention, Arsenal were not atypical. English football had long been a professional game lacking a professional approach.

Wenger's ideas, utilised to rapid effect at both Monaco and Grampus, made all the difference at Highbury. What the players ate and drank was of great importance.

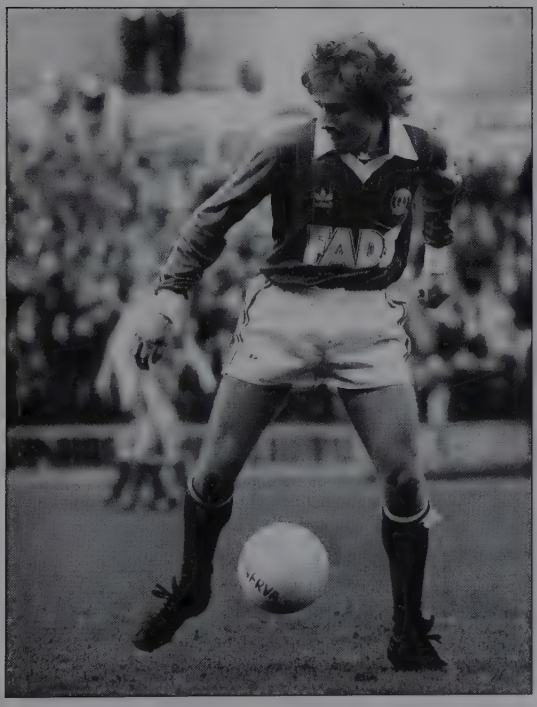
"I think in England you eat too much sugar and meat and not enough vegetables," Wenger said. "I lived in Japan and it was the best diet I ever had. The whole way of life there is linked to health. The people there are known to work harder than anywhere else and they have the highest life expectancy. Their diet is basically boiled vegetables, fish and rice. No fat, no sugar."

Japan had a big effect on Wenger beyond the food he ate. In many ways he had more freedom to experiment with his philosophies and methods than in any previous job. The Japanese have always been happy to borrow ideas and then sell them back to the world. Grampus were really just borrowing a fresh perspective from Europe. They allowed Wenger the scope to do whatever he wanted. It helped that the J-League was in its infancy – and therefore everything was relatively new. It also helped that Wenger was a success.

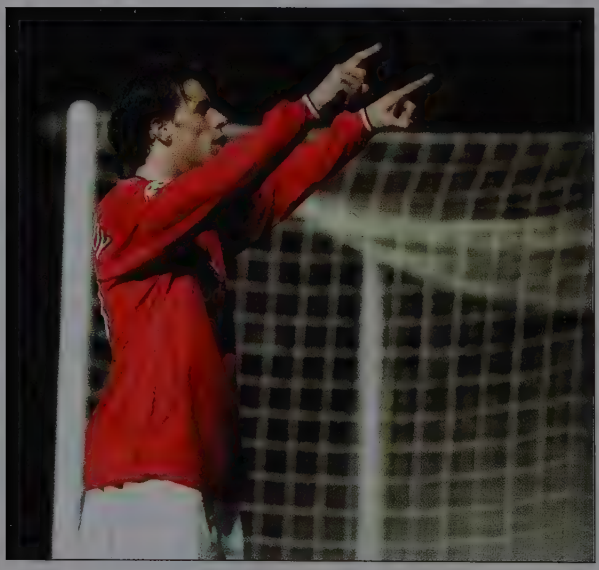
In turn Wenger took away new ideas about food, about a work ethic, and about succeeding on his own terms in an environment traditionally suspicious of individuality. Japanese society – from the playground to the boardroom – is arranged



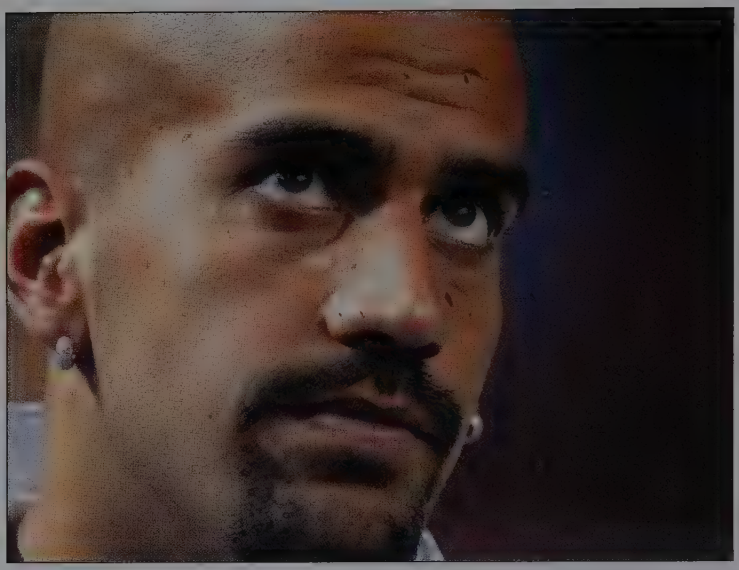
Denmark's **Peter Schmeichel** (above) won 10 major honours with Manchester United during the 1990s, starting with the League Cup, in 1992, and ending with the European Cup, part of an historic Treble in 1999. His compatriot, **Allan Simonsen** (below), could not have had a more contrasting time in England. The former European Footballer of the Year's tenure at cash-strapped Charlton in the 1982–83 season lasted just 17 games after an ill-fated move from Barcelona. Simonsen is pictured on his debut for Charlton on 13 November 1982, which ended in a 3–2 home defeat to Middlesbrough.



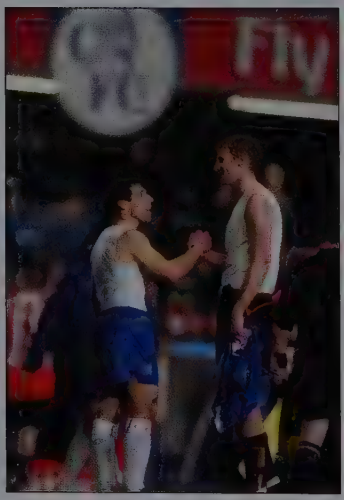
Manchester United have signed considerably fewer foreign players (25) during the Premier League era than the likes of Arsenal (44), Chelsea (48) and Liverpool (35) but those who *have* moved to Old Trafford have mostly made a big impact. Above, Norway's **Ole Gunnar Solskjaer** celebrates scoring the dramatic last-gasp winner in the 1999 European Cup final, sharing his joy with **Dwight Yorke** (Trinidad & Tobago, behind), **Ronny Johnsen** (Norway, front) and **Jaap Stam** (Netherlands, right). Below, **Ruud Van Nistelrooy** of the Netherlands celebrates scoring yet another goal during a prolific first two seasons at Old Trafford, the second of which ended with the 2003 League title and the Golden Boot.



Middlesbrough's Brazilian little and large duo, **Juninho** (above, left) and **Emerson** (right), nervously await kick-off in the 1997 FA Cup final, a match they went on to lose to Chelsea, compounding the misery of relegation and a League Cup final defeat the same season. Below, in happier times, they celebrate after Juninho had scored the winner in a match against Everton in September 1996.



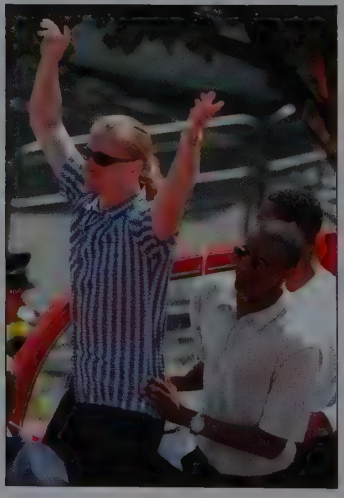
Argentina's **Juan Sébastian Veron** (above) became the most expensive signing in British football history when he moved from Lazio to Manchester United in the summer of 2001 for £28m. Italy's **Gianluca Vialli** (below, left) cost Chelsea nothing when he moved to Stamford Bridge on a 'Bosman' free from Juventus in 1996. He won four major trophies with them, three as manager, when his players included **Gianfranco Zola** (right-hand picture below, left) and **Tore Andre Flo** (right-hand picture below, right) shaking hands after playing against each other for Chelsea and Sunderland respectively in November 2002.

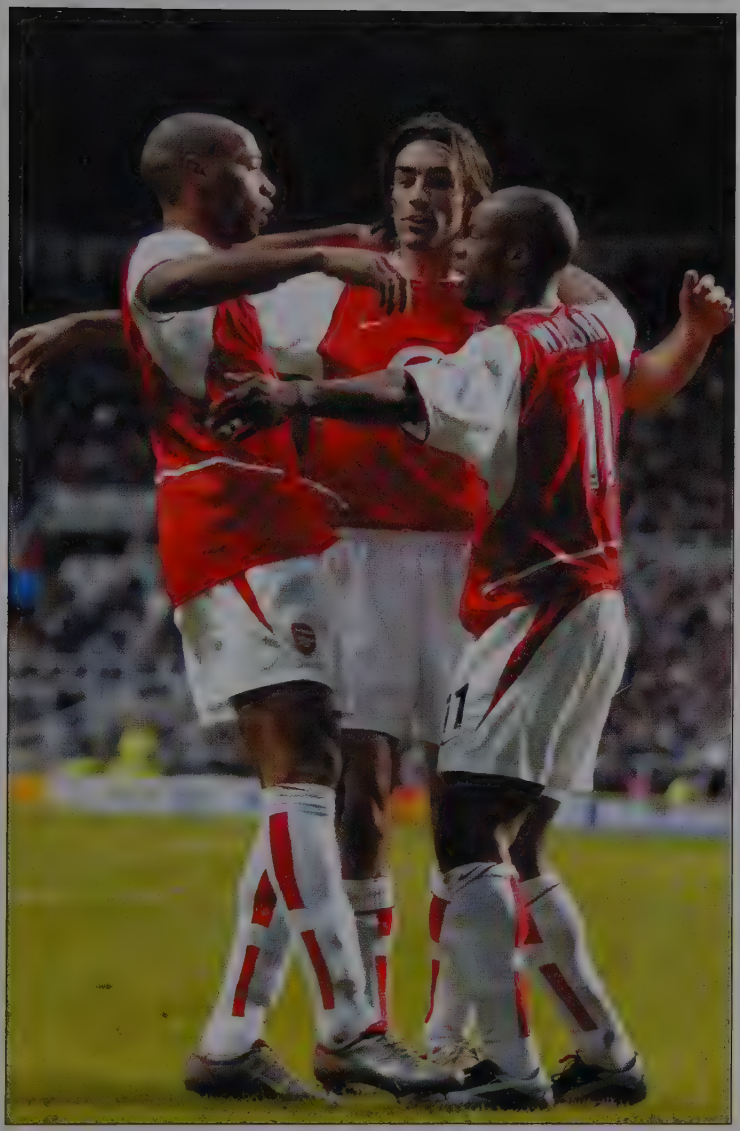


Gianfranco Zola, England's Player of the Year in 1997, was voted Chelsea's best player ever by the club's fans in 2003 and is widely regarded as one of England's most successful foreign imports, on and off the pitch.

Chelsea's French midfielder **Emmanuel Petit** (left) attempts to close down Arsenal's Dutch striker, **Dennis Bergkamp**, during the 2002 FA Cup final, which Arsenal won. That game came four years after the pair had played alongside each other in Arsenal's League and Cup Double-winning team of 1998.

Arsenal's French manager, **Arsène Wenger** (above, background) and Liverpool's French manager, **Gérard Houllier** (above, foreground) pace the touchline during the 2001 FA Cup final, which was won by Liverpool. Wenger and Houllier have both been major players in England's so-called French Revolution, as has Chelsea's World Cup-winning defender, **Marcel Desailly** (below left, outjumping Manchester United's Andy Cole in the 2000 Charity Shield). France's **Emmanuel Petit** and **Patrick Vieira** (below, right, celebrating Arsenal's FA Cup win in 1998) were both influential in Arsenal's Double-winning side that year and France's World Cup win that summer.





France and Arsenal's **Thierry Henry** (left), **Robert Pires** (centre) and **Sylvain Wiltord** (right) celebrate after Henry scored against Newcastle United in 2003, a year that Henry had to settle for 'only' a League runners-up medal, an FA Cup-winners medal, the PFA Player of the Year award and the Football Writers' Player of the Year award.

Arsenal's French midfielder **Robert Pires** (above, left), England's Player of the Year in 2002, tries to tackle Everton's Chinese international **Li Tie** (right) in a Premier League match in March 2003.

Brazil's **Ronaldo** (left) and **Gilberto Silva** (right) kiss the World Cup trophy; Ronaldo scored both goals in the 2002 tournament final against Germany in Japan. Gilberto moved to Arsenal shortly afterwards as Ronaldo moved from Internazionale of Italy to Real Madrid.

to encourage conformity. The company is every salaryman's ultimate master. Something as simple as going out for a drink after work can become a minefield of manners. If you don't drink enough, it can be seen as a sign you're not on board. If you drink too much, you risk embarrassing the firm. There is always pressure to be seen to be doing the right thing.

In Japan, although most *gaijin* – foreigners – are subject to fewer of these pressures, they still exist. So the way Wenger coped was interesting. He worked tirelessly, which is the measure of a company man in Japan. And because he was bookish, multi-lingual, methodical and evidently very clever, he was viewed as something of a *sensei* (teacher). While every Japanese teacher is *sensei* (eg: Mr Sugimoto, the geography teacher, is known to his pupils as Sugimoto-*sensei*), the term *sensei* is also used in honorific fashion to show deep respect to any mentor. Wenger-*sensei* pulled off the tricky feat of doing things on his own terms, and succeeding, while maintaining – indeed increasing – the respect people had for him. Whether the experience strengthened his belief that he could impose his ideas in other arenas resistant to change (ie English football) is something only he knows.

Back to Arsenal's diet in 1996. Out went the steak and chips and booze. In came pasta, lean meat, fish, vegetables and plenty of water. As Ian Wright said at the time: "He's put me on grilled fish, grilled broccoli, grilled everything. Yuk!"

But it worked, as did the widespread introduction of vitamin injections and dietary supplements, such as creatine.

Longer training sessions were introduced, with the focus being drills and exercises to hone technique, tone specific parts of the body and build muscle memory. The stopwatch was never far from Wenger's hand as he controlled the precise length of sessions and monitored exactly how much his charges were improving. The importance of warming-up and warming-down was stressed, as was the need for enough rest.

"It's silly to work hard the whole week and then spoil it by not preparing properly before the game," Wenger said. "You can point out what is wrong. Some players act the wrong way because they are not strong enough to fight temptation. Some act the wrong way just because they don't know what the right way is. As a coach I can teach the players the things they're doing wrong without knowing it."

After making it clear to the players that he expected them to look after themselves, Wenger made it clear to the Arsenal board that the club needed training facilities fit for champions. The hierarchy agreed and Wenger went on a fact-finding mission to borrow ideas from leading institutions in France, Germany and Japan to blend with his own.

Arsenal invested more than £10m in a brand new complex at Shenley in Hertfordshire, which opened in 1999 complete with 10 pitches (indoor and outdoor), a gym, a warm-up room, a steam room, a swimming pool, a hydro-therapy pool, treatment rooms, a doctor's office, a canteen serving all the right foods and a common room. It has become the heart of Wenger's Arsenal operation, a place if not of seclusion then of focus on excellence. Visiting international sides who've borrowed the facility – including Brazil – have come away with nothing but admiration.

That Wenger took such a hands-on role in the design said much about his attention to detail and obsession with his job. And he is obsessed, as he has admitted himself. These days, he says, he thinks about football for *only* 90 per cent of the time. He expects at least as much dedication from his players. How he has succeeded – or failed – to achieve that aim is best examined through the stories of his players.

The making of Vieira

Wenger has earned a reputation at Arsenal as a talent spotter *par excellence*. He is the shrewdest of traders who brings players to the club who either become committed to the cause and offer superb value, or who end up leaving but not without profit. Nicolas Anelka was bought for £500,000 and sold for £23m. Emmanuel Petit and Marc Overmars were bought for £9.5m between them and sold for £30m. The trio all provided something on the pitch and then left something in the bank.

Freddie Ljungberg (bought for £3m), Thierry Henry (£10m) and Robert Pires (£6m) all fall into the category of players who had potential but only realised it fully under Wenger. Their values have rocketed accordingly. As David Dein, Arsenal's vice-chairman, is fond of saying:

"Arsène makes an average player into a good player, a good player into a very good player, and a very good player into a world-class player."

Arsenal under Wenger have also gained a reputation for lacking discipline, however, not in how they look after themselves, but on the pitch. They have been awarded more red cards during his time in charge than any other top-flight team. Their total in the Premier League alone between 1996 and May 2003 was 32. The overall tally is now ticking towards 50. In the same time period Manchester United received 13 red cards in the League.

Patrick Vieira has exemplified both Wenger's judgement of a player, and Arsenal's incautious approach. The two are not mutually exclusive. Vieira was signed because Wenger believed he could play in English conditions. By being tough on the pitch, he has been hugely influential. Of course Wenger would have preferred that he hadn't got himself in so much trouble. But then that's probably why he made Vieira his captain for 2002–03, and why the player has matured so much since, "as a player and as a man".

"I go on the pitch with the same commitment but I had to improve the way I acted," he said in early 2003. "I made some mistakes and I learned. Now I am captain I don't react like I used to because I have to be an example. Tackles are part of the game. I give them and have to accept them."

A précis of Vieira's charge sheet since 1996 does not make light reading. He was twice charged with misconduct in 1998 and was fined £3,000 for a scuffle, then £20,000 for a gesture at an opposition crowd. In 1999 he was given a six-match ban and a £30,000 fine for spitting, and a two-match ban and a £15,000 fine for a confrontation with a police officer. He has been charged with misconduct for kicking an opponent (in 2000), for an elbowing offence (in 2001, of which he was subsequently cleared), and, in 2002, for using 'abusive and/or insulting words' to a match official. (He told referee Andy D'Urso that he had no personality.) For the latter he received a two-match ban and a £25,000 fine. He had also, by May 2003, been sent off eight times for Arsenal, seven times in the League.

And yet Vieira has been Arsenal's consistently most influential player for six years, with Wenger's team almost always enhanced by his presence and weakened by his absence. His height (6ft 4in) and power are assets in themselves but it is his energy, his commitment to winning the ball and his distribution that make him special. He was signed at Wenger's behest, for

what now seems an absolute steal of £3.5m, before the manager even took over. He made his debut on the day Wenger's arrival in London was officially confirmed and has been at the heart of two Double-winning sides and a team in 2002–03 who played some of the most attractive football Highbury has ever seen.

Even Vieira's history of hints at departure – which have rarely been subtle and sometimes downright rude – can be offset against the amount of work he does. In the 2001–02 season, which ended with France's unsuccessful World Cup odyssey, he played 66 times in 11 months for club and country, often after long journeys abroad. As for his disciplinary record, statistics show that while he is no saint, he has been more likely to be been a victim than a perpetrator of fouls. Arsène Wenger has been unhappy with his side's red card count but there is some evidence that opponents tend to take a physical approach to thwart and rile them. The seasons ending in 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively saw three, six and three Arsenal sendings-off in the League, but their opponents collectively racked up seven, eight and nine.

Team-mates are always quick to praise Vieira, with Thierry Henry calling him the best defensive midfielder in the world. Wenger has said Vieira is the umbilical cord connecting him with his team. And his disciplinary record has improved since becoming captain, with only one red card last season and that for two bookable offences.

Vieira is a natural fighter. He was born in Dakar, Senegal, and moved, aged eight, to France, where he settled with his mother and brothers in Dreux, a small town 40 miles west of Paris. At the time Dreux was a National Front stronghold. Vieira has developed a mentality – particularly strong among France's rainbow nation – of making the most of his opportunities. A recurring theme is that the opportunities matter more because in childhood they were infrequent, even unlikely. Vieira's heritage is a common reference point, as is his desire to reflect the spirit of his country of birth. "I'm a French product with an African's hunger," he said in 2003 to illustrate what drives him.

Wenger has been crucial in helping Vieira see his dreams realised. Milan saw enough potential in the 19-year-old version to sign him from Cannes, his first club, in late 1995, but he played just twice in Serie A that season. Wenger bought him and

moulded him into a World Cup-winning player. The key has been letting his players know he believes in them, and that he will stand by them.

"He knows the team and what we can do and that's really important," said Vieira last season. "The belief he has in us is fantastic and to see the manager put so much faith in the players is really good. He really believes in the team."

In the run-up to the 2003 FA Cup final, the seemingly endless speculation about Vieira's future started again. His contract, due to expire in summer 2004, became a focal point of attention. Would he stay? Would he go to Real Madrid, as had been suggested on more than one occasion? His public statements were par for the course for a player in negotiations.

"I have always said I would not quit this club," he said. "I will be here next season. My contract finishes in 2004. I want to stay, the club want me to stay, so that is a good start. If we can find a solution I will be here."

Wenger has always shown a determination to retain Vieira, whose input has far outweighed his shortcomings. Vieira, in turn, has frequently talked about feeling at home at Highbury. "I have found what I am looking for, a club which wants to be big in Europe, which wants to win trophies, where the fans love the players and the players have respect from everyone," he said. "It is fantastic to be in an environment where you can really enjoy your job. England is a country where you can enjoy your football.

"The fans are fantastic. They are real supporters. They support you even if you lose. That is important for players. In Italy or France it is completely different. I like it when, even if I meet a Man United fan or Tottenham fan, they say: 'I don't support your team but the team plays good football.' It is nice to hear that. It shows the respect the fan has for the footballer. You don't find that in other countries."

Enfant térrible

Nicolas Anelka was a month short of his 18th birthday when Arsène Wenger signed him for £500,000 from Paris St Germain in February 1997. He was a 20-year-old Double winner and a formidable striking talent when Wenger sold him to Real Madrid in August 1999 for a profit of £22.5m.

In Anelka's turbulent career it says a lot that his best – most consistent, most productive – playing days to date were those at Arsenal. And it says a lot that even after big-money moves to Spain (where he won the European Cup with Real), and France (where he had two mediocre years back at PSG), that he yearned to return to England. Gérard Houllier ultimately decided not to sign him for Liverpool after a five-month loan in 2001–02 so he moved to Manchester City instead, for £13m.

Under Kevin Keegan, he had a decent 2002–03 season although whether he continues to mature remains to be seen. He may have been 'Made in England', as the cover of *France Football* magazine proclaimed in January 2002, but whether he can make it in England again is a different matter. Wenger knows he has the ability, as he said before Arsenal hosted Manchester City last season.

"Perhaps having a huge fee on his shoulders at the age of 19 was a bit too flashy for him," he said. "That's maybe why it did not work out at Paris St Germain. But I have kept a check on Nicolas's career and I feel he has gone through a needed evolution. Mentally he has taken a big step forward now. He has matured. There has never been any doubt about his football ability."

The question of Anelka's maturity has risen time and again. It earned him his Arsenal nickname of the 'Incredible Sulk'. Towards the end of his days at Highbury he became more and more outspoken about his team-mates. In February 1999, during a season in which he was Arsenal's top goalscorer, he made public his disdain for Marc Overmars.

"It's the absolute truth that Overmars plays exclusively for his own benefit and that he never gives a scoring pass," Anelka raged to *L'Equipe* of the Dutch winger. "Why shouldn't I say that? There's no reason why I should shut up about having to run like a bird-dog after the missiles that he aims out to the wings, where I'm left with no choice but to put them back into the centre so that he can take advantage of them to shine all by himself, which was his aim all along."

Matters deteriorated to the extent that Anelka demanded that he be allowed to leave. There was talk of him unilaterally breaking his Arsenal contract if he wasn't given a move. His brothers, Claude and Didier, who looked after the business side of his career, were portrayed as the puppeteers behind this

perceived outrage but there was evidently something unsettled about the player himself. At Real Madrid he fell out with his coach, Vicente del Bosque, refused to train and was suspended by his club. He returned to shine in the Champions' League success of 2000 (and in Euro 2000 for France) but struggled at PSG and then failed to persuade Houllier – who'd mentored him at junior international level – to give him a Liverpool contract.

Soon after signing Anelka, Keegan clearly felt that he could be the manager who would finally get the best out of the player over a sustained period. "He's already got the total respect of the other players," he said. "His work rate is good, his energy is good and he works very hard. At 23, he has got a lot ahead of him still. Nicolas has been an absolute dream to train. I have to take him off the pitch and the only other player I have had to do that with was David Beckham [*when I was the manager*] with England."

Anelka himself has said that he is happy in England, indeed happier than in any other country. As Wenger has said: "He realises that it is a paradise for footballers here. The big following, the commitment of the fans, you get it here more than anywhere in the world. Every player needs to be loved."

And maybe therein lies the reason why his early professional years were so turbulent. He knew he was *valued*, because the price on his head told him. But after two years' estrangement from his non-footballing friends while at Clairefontaine, and then a high-profile move to Arsenal as a 17-year-old, it's possible he felt more like a commodity than a kid who happened to be a good footballer.

He'd wanted to succeed. He'd accepted that leaving home at 13 was part of that. He knew his career was important to his parents, Jean-Philippe and Marguerite, who'd swapped Martinique in the 1970s for a life in high-rise, south-west Paris. But none of that changed the fact that he was a teenager living in a strange country under a constant media spotlight.

Certainly there are those who can testify that even in his phase as Le Sulk of Highbury, he was actually still bemused by the attention and lifestyle his work handed him. Like every famous footballer, Anelka was bombarded with offers of free goodies by manufacturers eager to have their name associated with him. Patrick McAleenan was a PR consultant for one such company, a well-known clothing label. McAleenan, who knew

nothing about football, had no idea who Anelka was when he was detailed to take the player shopping in 1999. He only found out when a work-mate pointed out newspaper stories of Anelka's supposed attitude problem.

"He was actually quite shy," McAleenan said. "There was nothing remotely arrogant or stroppy about him. I think the clothes thing was something an agent had told him to do. He came along and we gave him some gear. He picked out a few things he liked, not huge amounts of stuff. And he was very grateful. He kept saying thank you. It was as though he was surprised that we were interested in working with him."

Pitfalls of youth

If anything can be learnt from Anelka's teenage years, it is that importing young players comes with potential hazards for both parties. The players face the obvious risks of dislocation for no guaranteed reward. Most are happy to take the chance that they'll make it at the top level. But academies all over England now have foreign youngsters who won't. David Grondin, a friend of Anelka's, arrived at Highbury as an 18-year-old in 1998. Five years and one League appearance later he was still attached to the club in May 2003, albeit out on loan in Scotland with Dunfermline. Perhaps after a while as cannon fodder in the Scottish Premier League – he was part of the side trounced 6–1 by Rangers on the last day of the 2002–03 SPL season – he'll emerge a strong and successful player.

But there have been loud protests from France about the movement of teenagers who the French authorities believe should spend their developing years at home. The biggest brouhaha came in January 1999 when Arsène Wenger announced he was going to sign a young striker, Jeremie Aliadière. The player was two months short of his 16th birthday when the announcement was made. Arsenal had already taken flak that year over the signing of the 15-year-old England schoolboy Jermaine Pennant from Notts County amid accusations that they were using their financial muscle to turn Pennant's head.

The Aliadière affair caused an altogether bigger rumpus in France. "It's a disgrace," said Noel Le Graet, the president of the French league. "[*Aliadière's*] coaches, his teachers and his parents should ask themselves a few questions about this auction of a child of 15... Here is a boy, educated and coached

within the national structures of French football, who leaves for the highest bidder. What happened is obvious. Let's call a spade a spade. Arsène Wenger has an employee stalking the corridors of the Institute [*at Clairefontaine*]."

Wenger responded by saying: "We have done nothing wrong. We are happy with what we have done. It's better than bringing someone all the way from Nigeria."

Aliadière moved with little subsequent fuss and by 2002–03 was on the fringes of the first team. Pennant was also starting to make his mark, and scored his first Premier League hat-trick, against Southampton, towards the end of the season. Rather than losing their way they appeared to be finding their feet.

Maybe, going into the 2003–04 season, Arsenal are close to producing their first crop of Shenley-reared youngsters under Wenger. The lack of academy products in his first-team line-ups has been glaring since 1996. "When I first joined the club I could not really look at the younger players coming through, I had to buy players," he said towards the end of the 2002–03 season.

It is possible that Pennant and Aliadière will become established stars alongside the likes of their cosmopolitan peers of 2003. They range from the genuinely home-grown players, such as Ryan Garry and Jerome Thomas, to the 'home-grown' foreign players, like Sebastian Svard and Moritz Volz, who have already been at Arsenal for three or four years.

In December 2002 Wenger also reached an agreement with Servette of Switzerland to sign the Swiss youth international, Philippe Senderos, on a deal starting in July 2003. Wenger, who beat the likes of Real Madrid, Bayern Munich, Roma and Lens to the player's signature, is expecting big things of Senderos, a central defender who turned 18 in February 2003.

One night in February

If one match on English soil summed up the French Revolution in progress at the end of the 20th century it was the friendly fixture between England and France at Wembley stadium on 10 February 1999. Nicolas Anelka scored France's first-ever goal at the venue and then the second as the visitors won 2–0. Even to the most sceptical English minds it was obvious: France's World Cup win had been no fluke. The World Champions really did have strength in depth. What other conclusion was there when

Anelka, who hadn't even made it to France 98, had put England to the sword so stylishly?

Roger Lemerre, France's coach, said afterwards that the result had gone some way to dismantling the 'myth of Wembley'. He said: "When I go to watch Arsenal, Liverpool, Manchester United and Chelsea the fervour is still there. But at Wembley it is not as great. When the crowd are all behind England it's 10 times harder. Perhaps in some way it's the myth of Wembley disappearing." It was certainly the night of France being sustained.

Four names in the England starting line-up were notable: Seaman, Dixon, Keown, Adams. Aside from Chelsea's Graeme Le Saux at left-back, the home back-five were from Arsène Wenger's Arsenal. And they were torn to pieces by Arsène Wenger's Anelka.

The rest of the French players in action that day were as follows: Barthez (Monaco), Thuram (Parma), Desailly (Chelsea), Blanc (Marseille), Lizarazu (Bayern Munich), Deschamps (Juventus), Petit (Arsenal), Djorkaeff (Internazionale), Zidane (Juventus), Pires (Marseille), Leboeuf (Chelsea), Dugarry (Marseille), Wiltord (Bordeaux), Vieira (Arsenal).

With Thuram, Desailly, Blanc and Lizarazu solid at the back, a two-man central midfield pairing of Deschamps and Petit played distribution and holding roles. The pace of Pires, the genius of Zidane and the passing of Djorkaeff in the line ahead of them allowed incision with a touch of class. Anelka finished with poise, netting three times, one of which was disallowed. The substitutes were stylish window dressing.

With the exception of Thuram, Lizarazu and Zidane, every starting player and most of the squad had, by 2003, moved to England. Barthez and Blanc went to Manchester United, Deschamps to Chelsea, Djorkaeff to Bolton, Pires and Wiltord to Arsenal and Dugarry to Birmingham.

The French squad that night is not a bad snapshot of France's influence in England. Desailly, who was at the very top of his game with Milan, was nonetheless an important figure at Chelsea afterwards. Significantly, he has been influential in the careers of William Gallas and a generation of young players at Stamford Bridge, not to mention Arsenal's Patrick Vieira (while he was at Milan). Desailly was also part of the Chelsea side, along with compatriots Frank Leboeuf and Didier Deschamps,

who won the last FA Cup staged at the old Wembley Stadium, in 2000.

Petit, before and after 1999, was of great importance alongside his close friend Vieira in Arsenal's midfield. After an unsuccessful spell in Barcelona, he has started to make an impression at Chelsea as well.

And then there's Pires, the star of the show in Arsenal's 2002 Double, at least until he ruptured the cruciate ligaments in his knee at the tail end of the season. Not that that stopped him walking away with a personal Double of the PFA and Football Writers' player of the year awards.

"I think that I have succeeded in coming to terms a little with English football," he said in understatement after winning the FWA award. "When I first came to London I was surprised by the speed of the Premiership and the ferocity of the tackling. For a few months I was a little disconcerted; but I looked, I observed and realised that in order to succeed you have to match it. The team does seem more together than it was last year; in just about every match the spirit is there. We have to be combative because you can't compete in England without it."

Almost without exception, French players marvel at the spirit of the English game and the fact that supporters follow one club – and passionately, regardless of results – for their whole lives. Those factors both made an impression on someone who *wasn't* in the French team in 1999 but has since become England's most prolific French goalscorer.

Va va voom

Thierry Henry moves around a football pitch with such ease that it sometimes appears that his feet aren't touching the ground. Watch him from high in the stadium, where the viewpoint is aerial, and his movement can mimic a tornado. It's the not speed per se that catches the eye, although there is that. And it's not the force because he looks so easy. It's the virtual certainty that whatever falls in his path he will find a way around it. In practice he drops a shoulder and then dips past on the other side, or knocks the ball beyond himself, loses his marker and catches up again. But it can be so fluid on occasion that it seems like he's levitating.

His timing is superb. He can stop a ball dead and then wait for the precise fraction of a second to pass before a lay-off or

shot. He does a lot of lay-offs, and crosses, and running. He also scores a lot of goals, more than one every other game since he's been in the Premier League. In all competitions by the end of May 2003, he'd netted 112 times for Arsenal, making him the most prolific Frenchman ever to play for an English club bar none.

These are a few of the reasons he was voted the player of the year in 2003 by his peers *and* the Football Writers' Association. It was a close call. Ruud Van Nistelrooy had an extremely strong case because he turned on the determination when it mattered, scored a hat-load of goals and helped Manchester United win the title. But Henry was not an undeserving winner of either award. He graced the season.

Among a strong cast of contenders, Henry has the potential to be Arsène Wenger's greatest success story. Patrick Vieira is way up there while Robert Pires and Freddie Ljungberg have claims. But Henry, from being a failure at Juventus, has enjoyed a renaissance to become one of the best footballers in the world.

The rise has more than an echo of Patrick Vieira about it. Henry too was brought up in a Parisian suburb, the son of immigrant parents, Antoine, who came from Guadeloupe, and Maryse, who hailed from Martinique. They instilled a work ethic in their son and made him determined that he would not let failure envelop him.

That he failed at Juventus is something he has admitted himself. Here, he is talking about the pain endured by childhood friends who also wanted to be footballers but failed to make the grade. "No-one thinks about the possibility of failure. That's why when you do fail it is so difficult mentally. You can have it in your mind from eight to 21 that you're going to be a professional. Thirteen years of dreams and then you fail.

"Your family crying their eyes out because you've failed. That feeling when you go home and say 'Sorry, I didn't make it'. Everyone fears that feeling. That's what drives me. That's why I'm running my socks off, not to have that feeling. I failed at Juventus. To lose I can accept but to fail I can't. Failure is at my front door every day. People should remember that."

What Arsène Wenger did, in buying Henry for Arsenal, was restore the player's faith in himself and his ability. Wenger knew all about the latter, having been the manager at Monaco who fast-tracked a 17-year-old Henry into his side without even

stopping off at the reserves. When Wenger was sacked and left for Japan he knew that one day, if possible, he'd be reacquainted with his protégé. In 1999 he was, and Henry will never forget it.

"I will stay at Arsenal as long as they want to keep me," he said on Cup final day 2003 after announcing he had signed a contract extension until 2007. "I want to make it clear I am very happy to stay, which has always been the case. I want to do well for this club both domestically and, hopefully, in Europe.

"People are keen to say that foreign players are only here in England for the money. Of course, in some cases, this may be true. But I have enjoyed some good years at Arsenal and I want to give something back. Hopefully I will have a long stay here as I am so comfortable. I did not feel at home in Italy. To come to Arsenal was the best thing I ever did."

Two days earlier, at the prize-giving dinner to pick up his FWA Footballer of the Year award, he had voiced similar sentiments. But he'd also made another point: foreign players have contributed a lot to English football but English football has given a lot back. "The commitment, desire and passion for the game in England is something amazing," he said.

Henry's achievements in England have been all the more remarkable because when he arrived he was a winger who did not consider himself proficient up front. "When he first came to us Thierry was not totally convinced that he could score goals, but in every big career you need to have someone who believes in you," Wenger said. "I believed in him and I think everyone now knows, including himself, that he is a big, big player.

"He is so strong and powerful, and what's more he's very intelligent. He understands quickly and he deserves great credit for his contributions to this team. He is very important to us. He has everything you need to be a top player. The question is how far does he want to go? He has everything to be the best of the best."

An Anfield academic

At some stage in the 2003–04 season, Gérard Houllier is confident that two incoming French teenagers will serve notice that they can be the best of the best. The Liverpool manager signed Florent Sinama–Pongolle and Anthony Le Tallec in 2001

for £6m from Le Havre. His aim was that they would move to Anfield in summer 2003, by which time they would both be 18.

The pair were the undisputed stars of the Under-17 World Cup for France in September 2001. Sinama-Pongolle, a striker, scored nine goals in that tournament while Le Tallec, likened to a young Zinedine Zidane, had the honour of being voted the joint-best player.

Houllier overcame competition from dozens of other managers around the world, including Manchester United's Alex Ferguson, to sign the pair. The Frenchman's connections with Clairefontaine and in his home country ultimately made the difference. He and Arsène Wenger – and Jean Tigana when he was the manager at Fulham – have had this obvious advantage in being able to attract French players. In the post-Cantona age, Ferguson has arguably lost out on some of the fruits of the French Revolution for this reason.

Speaking about Sinama-Pongolle and Le Tallec in May 2003, Houllier said: "They may need six months or a year to play in the reserves and to get used to football before they are ready for the first team. They are two gems, I can tell you that, but remember they are still only 18."

After doing the 2001 deal to buy the pair, they were immediately loaned back to Le Havre so they could continue their education at home in a first-team environment. Houllier had considered allowing them to stay there into the 2003–04 season but with Le Havre being relegated from France's top division in May 2003, it seemed likely their English careers would start soon afterwards. Only time will tell whether they have what it takes to make the grade.

Aside from investment in French teenagers, Houllier's managerial tenure at Anfield since his arrival in July 1998 has had several parallels with Wenger's at Arsenal. He took an academic and disciplined approach, cleared out the dead wood and boozers and set about building his own side.

Like Wenger, he invested in a lot of foreign players. The roll call of hits and misses includes Kippe, Ferri, Song, Traoré, Hyypia, Camara, Henchoz, Westerveld, Smicer, Meijer, Hamann, Babbel, Diomede, Arphexad, Ziege, Vignal, Sjolund, Biscan, Arne Riise, Litmanen, Dudek, Baros, Xavier, El-Hadji Diouf, Cheyrou, Diarra, Luzi and Diao.

The nurturing of those who still remain will be key to Liverpool's future, as will the continuing development of a strong English contingent featuring Michael Owen, Steven Gerrard, Danny Murphy, Emile Heskey and Chris Kirkland. The club has already made great strides.

At the end of the 1999–2000 season, Houllier's first full season in sole charge (he started as co-manager with Roy Evans in an experiment that failed), Liverpool finished fourth in the Premier League, qualifying for the UEFA Cup of 2000–01. He signed a five–year contract in the summer of 2000 and then embarked on his most successful season to date.

On 25 February 2001, Liverpool won their first trophy in six years by beating Birmingham 5–4 on penalties in the League Cup final. On 12 May, they added the FA Cup after two goals from Owen were enough to see off the challenge of Wenger's Arsenal, 2–1. On 16 May an historic Treble was completed when Houllier's side won the UEFA Cup, claiming it after a golden goal had given them a remarkable 5–4 win over Alaves in Dortmund. Three days later Liverpool secured third place in the Premier League behind Manchester United and Arsenal to claim a Champions' League qualifying slot for 2001–02.

The Treble-winning team had key foreign elements, notably Germany's Dietmar Hamann as a vital holding player ahead of a central defence of Sami Hyypia and Stephane Henchoz. The English personnel – Owen, Gerrard, Heskey, Murphy, Robbie Fowler – were supplemented by the wise old Scottish head of Gary McAllister, who was hugely influential.

Liverpool and Houllier had a life-affirming 2001–02. After major heart surgery in October 2001, Houllier's mere return to work in March 2002 was a triumph. His team, in the hands of Phil Thompson, went on to finish runners-up in the League behind Arsenal, thereby consigning Manchester United to their first finish outside the top two since 1991. Houllier's side, it seemed, were ready for the final push to break the Arsenal-United duopoly at the top.

The 2002–03 season started well, with Liverpool topping the table after 10 games but then came a slump that ruined not only their title chances but their hopes of qualifying for the Champions' League in 2003–04. It was a close thing, eventually coming down to one match at the end of the season against

Chelsea, but the Londoners prevailed to win a place at Europe's top table.

As Houllier said in January 2003, when Liverpool hit the 'blip' that undermined their season:

"We have to keep strong. But this is an ideal opportunity to tell people that at the end of the season the strong will be even stronger, but the weak will have to go. The more difficult the period is, the more you get out of it and the strong personalities and top players will emerge stronger, bigger and more clever.

"The weaker ones will disappear – sometimes you need that sort of crisis to sort out what is going on. Over the last four years we have changed a lot of things at the club and managed to win five trophies. I would not jeopardise that for a blip that has lasted a couple of months."

In the same week he said:

"I would be disappointed to leave this club without a championship trophy."

His aim is to build, to work for the future, to see his young team achieve their potential within the next three years. It is a common aim among French managers.

The best team in England?

Arsène Wenger stood surrounded by journalists, hands in his pockets, talking quietly about his pleasure at winning the 2003 FA Cup. And amid all a barrage of questions about whether David Seaman would or wouldn't be staying at the club, whether he had transfer targets earmarked for the summer, whether Arsenal could 'recover' after winning 'only' one major honour and finishing as runners-up in the League, he said: "Things went against us in the last two months and maybe we were not strong enough to deal with it."

In that sentence he acknowledged the work that needed to be done. Arsenal had lost the title after failing to hold onto the lead in crucial games. Their heads had dropped after elimination from the Champions' League. They had missed the presence of Patrick Vieira when he was injured in the run-in. They had failed to bring about the 'shift of power' that Wenger had hoped was around the corner a year earlier.

No doubt he went away to spend the summer working on the detail but the shortcomings (a relative term) had become evident

enough. Wenger has never adequately replaced Arsenal's famous old defence. In the Cup final, with Pascal Cygan (yet to prove himself) injured and Sol Campbell suspended after picking up another red card to add to the Highbury collection (shortcoming), he had had to field Oleg Luzhny alongside Martin Keown (age 36) in central defence.

As it transpired, Luzhny had his best game in an Arsenal shirt. But there was no strength in depth within the rearguard, highlighted by the fielding of Lauren as a makeshift right-back. No doubt Wenger went away intending to solve that problem and hoping that Philippe Senderos will be a revelation. The Arsenal manager said that he hoped to bring in between one and three players in the summer.

"I've learnt a lot about the bonding and the character of the team," he said. "There are some boys here you can rely on. What I've learnt is that this group has a future."

CHAPTER TWELVE

A New World Order

AS FOOTBALL'S new world order was unfolding around them, Sven Goran Eriksson's team resorted to the long ball approach. The opponents were Brazil. The occasion was the 2002 World Cup, the biggest stage on the planet. England hoofed themselves off it.

So much for the promise of the barmy day in September 2001 when Eriksson's men had travelled to Germany and won 5–1. So much for the way that Argentina had been marvellously held at bay and then defeated in the Sapporo Dome. England were on their way home, unable to claim a place among the genuinely upwardly mobile.

The 2002 tournament was full of upsets as emerging nations prospered and giants toppled lamely over. Senegal struck an early blow for Africa, stunning the reigning champions France 1–0 in the opening match. Pape Diop scored the winner, which had supporters of Norwich City reaching for their record books. Was that *really* the same Senegalese Pape Diop who was at Carrow Road for seven games in the 1999–2000 season? (No, it was a different Senegalese Pape Diop, but that's the international market for you.)

The USA beat Portugal in the group phase. So did South Korea. The USA and South Korea marched to the second round, Portugal went home. England beat Argentina, who could only draw with Sweden. Argentina went home early, as did France. Croatia beat Italy but failed to advance. Then Italy drew with Mexico and failed to win their group. After going unbeaten, Japan won theirs. So to the second round.

Senegal beat Sweden. The USA beat Mexico. South Korea stunned Italy. Japan bowed out to Turkey. So to the quarter-finals. Turkey beat Senegal. South Korea stunned Spain. Germany scraped past the USA. Ronaldinho saw off England.

Only in the semi-finals was a semblance of order restored. Brazil crept past Turkey by a single goal as Germany ended South Korea's dream by the same small margin. The rest was Ronaldo's story.

So was it a good tournament for England? Yes and no for Eriksson's team. Yes, because getting there in the first place had been an achievement after a terrible qualifying start under Kevin Keegan. And no, because of the nature of the defeat to Brazil.

In a wider sense, it was definitely a good tournament for England – as an advert for a footballing nation as opposed to an advert for a national team. Among the combined ranks of the 32 participating countries at the start of the event, one in every seven players (or 105 from 736) was contracted to an English League club at the time. They included seven Swedes, eight Frenchmen, six Danes, six Americans, quartets from Cameroon and Croatia and an assortment of players from 15 other countries including China, Belgium, Ecuador, Slovenia and Nigeria (as well as England and the Republic of Ireland). No other league in the world was as widely represented. Italy was next best with 74 players, including all 23 members of the Italian squad.

In addition to the 105 who earned a living in England at the time, there were plenty of others who had played in England in the past. They included Brazil's Juninho, Croatia's Davor Suker, Denmark's Jon Dahl Tomasson, France's Frank Leboeuf, Nigeria's Taribo West, Saudi Arabia's Sami Al Jaber, Costa Rica's Mauricio Solis and the USA's Cobi Jones. And there were more again who were about to move to England for the first time, including Senegal's El Hadji Diouf, Salif Diao and Aliou Cisse, Nigeria's Jay-Jay Okocha and Joseph Yobo, China's Li Weifeng and Li Tie, Slovenia's Milenko Acimovic and Brazil's Gilberto Silva.

And the point is?

The point is that many observers looked at the topsy-turvy results and the early exits of some of the strong favourites and concluded that the biggest nations played too much football. That, they said, was why the major names from the likes of

France and Argentina had failed. Because they were tired. It was a legitimate point. It was particularly evident in specific cases such as Zinedine Zidane's. Long domestic seasons and fatigue certainly were factors.

But they cannot have been the only factors. Brazil won the trophy with a squad that included numerous players who'd had lengthy club campaigns at home or in Italy's Serie A or in Spain's La Liga (not to mention in the Champions' League).

Germany reached the final with a squad including five players from Bayer Leverkusen who'd gone to the World Cup on the back of a phenomenally draining season. Within 11 days in May 2002 Leverkusen were pipped to the Bundesliga title, lost the German FA Cup final and then lost the Champions' League final to Real Madrid. And yet their quintet of German internationals subsequently reached the World Cup final.

It is arguable that what happened in Korea and Japan in the summer of 2002 was not just a fluke of exhaustion but a result of the internationalisation of the game. Due mainly to television, players and coaches are more familiar than ever before with the day-to-day details of leagues around the world. But most significantly a huge number of players who featured in the World Cup had played alongside or against their opponents at club level. Taking the argument to its logical conclusion, such familiarity is bound to start levelling the playing field.

The majority of Argentina's squad at the World Cup played their club football in Spain, Italy or France. The same was true of the backbone of Brazil's triumphant team. Senegal's squad were au fait with European football because 21 of them (out of 23) played their club football in France, unlike France's squad, the majority of whom then played in Italy or Spain or England. Denmark's squad members were variously attached to clubs in The Netherlands, Italy, Scotland, Sweden, Greece and Germany as well as Denmark and England. Nigeria's squad then played for clubs in Switzerland, Ukraine, France, The Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and England. The list went on but England was there, time and again, as the biggest single melting pot.

Sven Goran Eriksson and his side were not able to win the World Cup for England but English football played a sizeable role in the event.

By the first World Cup of the 21st century England's most successful export ever – football – had really come home. The motherland, historically a reluctant host to outsiders, had gone cosmopolitan. Even the national team was coached by a Swede.

Svengali?

By the end of the 2002–03 domestic season in England, the national team's only competitive defeat under Sven Goran Eriksson had been the one to Brazil in the World Cup quarter-finals. And yet he had already begun to face a barrage of questions about his suitability for the job.

The turning point probably came in the run-up to Japan when his aura of studious calm was damaged by revelations about his private life (an affair) and by details of how he'd been cashing-in on commercial opportunities (lending his name to a CD compilation of classical music). These 'misdemeanours' in themselves should not have been, and weren't, serious enough to warrant calls for his head. But they started a media feeding frenzy that threatened to drive him away from England.

They also helped to dismantle the persona he had established. Previously he had seemed to be quietly professional, unencumbered by the weight of emotional attachment to his country of employment. This was no bad thing because his objectivity was rarely in question. Afterwards he was seen as someone who couldn't resist a quick buck. Or fling.

Most damaging, however, was that when England played Brazil and needed something magical (as they'd found against Germany in the 5–1 win, and against Argentina in Sapporo) there was nothing there except another long ball upfield. After that, everything was open to question, especially everything on the pitch.

The post-World Cup answers were mixed. England laboured to a 2–1 win in Slovakia in a qualifying game for Euro 2004 and then managed only a 2–2 draw against Macedonia. Then came a 3–1 friendly defeat to Australia in February 2003.

The reason Australia were rated as such underdogs says much about the mentality the English are capable of adopting. Despite the Aussies fielding a team predominantly comprising Premier League-quality players, they were deemed 7–1 outsiders to win. In the event they scored three times to England's once, their middle goal courtesy of Harry Kewell of Leeds. Kewell and his

club-mate Mark Viduka have spearheaded Australia's contribution to the modern English game.

The fixture became farcical when Eriksson substituted his entire team in the second half. In mitigation, he had reached the point when he was under pressure not to use certain players for more than half a match. This was at the request of various club managers. He was under added pressure to play – and watch – as many players as possible in action because his friendly experiments were so limited in number. He'd passed up the opportunity of others, knowing that the powerful Premier League clubs would only kick up a fuss about releasing their players.

After Australia came Liechtenstein, in the next Euro 2004 qualifier, at the end of March. A professional job was required and ultimately delivered although not with comfort. If nothing else the fixture showed that the 'no easy games in international football' mantra is increasingly true.

It also showed that a job in English football is now regarded as a feasible and desirable aim for players from anywhere. This was apparent by talking to Liechtenstein's national team manager, Ralf Loose. His name is pronounced 'loser' which seems appropriate given Liechtenstein's record of one competitive win in their history. But his attitude to his work was refreshing.

"We normally expect to lose," he said. "You start every game equal at 0–0 and you never know what might happen. We don't concentrate on the result. Our aim is to play with heart and courage."

He then detailed the sparse nature of his playing resources. Although his star striker, Mario Frick, played in Italy in Serie B, and his goalkeeper, Peter Jehle, played professionally in Switzerland, most of his international squad were either attached to lowly FC Vaduz in Liechtenstein's capital or were amateurs. Among the latter was Harry Zech, a wine producer, who had been known to cry off international duty because his grapes were ripening.

Loose's idea of a 'quality' performance was a recent 1–1 draw with Macedonia and a 5–0 defeat to Turkey. The latter had been especially pleasing because Turkey, World Cup semi-finalists in 2002, had had to wait until the last two minutes to get their fourth and fifth goals against his side. Liechtenstein had also created some chances.

"In the past we played with the sole intention of keeping down the number of goals scored against us," Loose said. "This time we are more offensive."

Loose's ultimate aim was not to actually qualify for a major event (he was being realistic) but to gradually increase the number of professionals in his national side.

"The qualifier against England is a good opportunity for my players," he said. "Because maybe if they play well they'll get the chance to move to England. Not in the Premier League or even First Division, but perhaps in the Second or Third Division."

On the evidence of his side's match against England, in which they had chances to score, it did not seem an unreasonable aim. No Liechtensteiner had ever played in the English League at any level by the end of the 2002–03 season, however.

England's next match after Liechtenstein was another Euro 2004 qualifier in April against Turkey. England won 2–0. The crowd at Sunderland's Stadium of Light went bonkers (typically, nastily so in the case of some idiots who racially abused the Turkish players and fans). The general consensus was that England had done well. The critical view was that after losing to Australia and only beating Liechtenstein 2–0, any win was a superb win. Eriksson lived to fight another day, his results ultimately what mattered.

The final match of spring 2003 came in May with a controversial friendly in South Africa. The football itself – which was only one reason for the trip – ended with England winning 2–1. The peripheral activities were what caused ructions. England were invited to meet Nelson Mandela and most of the squad travelled to do so. But several players remained at their hotel, preferring to rest rather than take an internal flight. Their decision in some quarters was seen as a snub.

The other controversy was why England had agreed to go to South Africa in the first place. It was hardly a convenient jaunt. Basically the South African FA had wanted England to help publicise their bid to stage the 2010 World Cup. A photo opportunity with Mandela and David Beckham certainly did that. The natural quid pro quo was that England's profile rose on the continent of Africa. It was a commercially sensible trip to make.

Commercial thinking could yet become common in every area of the game, right down to the players who are hired.

Looking East

Li Weifeng was a member of China's 2002 World Cup team. Playing in the tournament was a great achievement for the 23-year-old, a defender with Shenzen Ping'an. But a few weeks after returning home he found out he'd achieved something else equally fantastic without even knowing.

"I was in Shanghai with Shenzhen Ping'an in preparation for tomorrow's match against Shanghai SVA," he told local reporters on 18 July 2002. "Last night I had a good sleep, making no dreams. And this morning when I got up, I was told that I have been loaned to Everton. Even now I cannot calm myself down. When I was a child I dreamed that one day I could go to play in the Premiership. And now it suddenly comes true. I need some time to let it sink in."

The move had come about because Everton had signed a sponsorship contract with a Chinese company, Kejian, who made mobile phones. The deal involved Everton wearing shirts with the company's name on the front and Kejian paying Everton to do so. There was also the small matter that Kejian would send a player to Everton for a year on loan. The logic was straightforward enough. If a Chinese player managed to get into Everton's team, it would be big news in China, where the audience for English football is huge. And if Everton were attracting a sizeable audience in China, then Kejian would be reaching new customers via the advert on Everton's shirts.

The financial arrangements of the deal were not revealed because they were 'commercial secrets' according to the Chinese media. It is thought that Kejian paid Everton around £1m, some of which was spent on a loan fee to Li Weifeng's club and some of which was spent on his salary.

By January 2003, after one appearance in the Premier League, Li Weifeng was back home. "He has joined a club in China and on behalf of everyone at Everton we wish him all the very best with his future career," David Moyes, Everton's manager, said.

"I lost my way, my confidence went when I was off the pitch and not playing in the first team," Li himself said, back in China. "I am afraid I cannot get that back if I play for the reserve team for a long time, that is the reason why I would not come back.

I really wanted to play for the first team, but there are a lot of quality players in the same position and it is very difficult to get into the side."

He added: "Everton was like a home for me. The manager is brilliant and all my team-mates were friendly and accommodating and tried to help me settle. I have got many benefits from my experience at Everton. It's not only improved my football skill, but also gave me a lot of fresh ideas."

Li Weifeng's departure still left Everton with one Chinese player, Li Tie, who, according to reports in China, was originally supposed to be the sole player involved in the deal. Except he was withdrawn from the process late in the day and Li Weifeng was drafted in as a replacement. Then Li Tie was reinstated in the deal and both players moved to Goodison Park.

Speculation in China suggested that Li Tie's Chinese club, Liaoning, had been unhappy about his move to Everton because Liaoning's main sponsor was Bird, a mobile phone manufacturer and a major rival to Kejian. Allowing their player to go to England and win new business for Kejian was not an attractive idea. Evidently the sticking point was resolved and both players moved.

In the summer of 2002 it seemed that David Moyes was not exactly thrilled at having two players imposed on him. Kejian's president, Hao Jianxue, had made it clear that Everton ultimately decided which player they wanted, but the bottom line was that Everton had to take a player as part of a commercial deal. Talking about Li Tie, Moyes seemed cool about the chances of either player actually getting a game.

"Li is, I feel, the best player that the Chinese national team has to offer but we really mustn't get carried away," he said. "He will have a great deal of work to do and progress to make if he's to break into our first team."

In the event, Li Tie had a good pre-season and became a fixture in Everton's side in 2002–03, playing 29 League games in Everton's midfield. At the end May 2003, Moyes said he would like to sign Li Tie permanently but added: "Li Tie's club seem to want too much for him now so we will try to get another year's loan."

On the face of it, it makes commercial sense for any club to strike a deal like the one Everton did with Kejian. The club

makes money and cracks a new market, the company gets exposure and the player gets a chance in England if he's good enough.

Whether such details remain harmless as clubs seek to expand further into new Asian markets – primarily China, Japan and South Korea – remains to be seen. There seems an obvious risk of clubs hiring 'emerging market' players in deals that stipulate he must play in a certain number of televised games. The moment that happens, the game will lose what's left of its sporting integrity.

There is no suggestion that Everton's tie-up with Kejian involved any such agreement. The deal is a straightforward plugging opportunity for Kejian and no more, as the company's chief marketing officer, Samuel Lam, told the *China Daily* newspaper in November 2002.

"It is a great breakthrough for Kejian to sponsor Everton as part of our brand strategy," Lam said. "It is expected that Kejian will become an everlasting and world-famous brand. Everton is a famous football club in the United Kingdom with a history of more than a century. In this respect, Everton matches Kejian's strategy in seeking to become a long-lasting brand. This was why it was chosen by us."

The *China Daily* concluded:

> Everton matches are now a 90-minute advertisement for Kejian. The image and fame of Kejian have been dramatically boosted.

One club who evidently did not feel there was much potential for exploiting an Asian market with a player deemed unsuitable by their manager was Arsenal. After Junichi Inamoto had warmed the bench for a year, Arsène Wenger decided not to retain him in 2002. He shone at the World Cup and then moved to Fulham.

Tottenham also seemed keen in 2003 to recruit players from the Far East. They signed Kazuyuki Toda, a Japanese World Cup midfielder, on a one-year loan in January. Then at the start of March they released a statement:

> The club is delighted to announce that we have agreed terms with Chinese international striker Qu Bo.

> Terms have been agreed with both the player and his club, FC Qingdau Yizhong. He will join us for the start of pre-season training when we hope to complete the formalities of a medical and obtaining a work permit. Qu Bo, 21, has won 19 caps for China and impressed in testimonial games against Crystal Palace and Watford in a short spell at the club last summer.

The Qu Bo deal had not been completed by the end of the 2002–03 season due to delays over a work permit.

Majority legionnaires

One thing is certain as the 2003–04 season progresses: England's top division will continue to have more foreign personnel involved in games, week in, week out, than players who are eligible for England's international team. Possibly, by the time Euro 2004 comes around, the number of foreign players will outnumber the number from all the home nations combined.

The other certainty is that a major football administrator, probably within FIFA, UEFA, a players' union or at a club somewhere in Europe, will propose that the number of foreign players should be limited.

When the Premier League's 20 clubs kicked off the 2002–03 season, only 88 players of the 220 in the starting line-ups were English. The other 132 came from 42 other countries. Of those, 101 hailed from outside Britain and Ireland.

"I would never have expected to see so many nationalities plying their trade in England," said Gordon Taylor, the chief executive of the PFA. "It's a two-way process because a lot of the players who come in from abroad can vastly improve our youngsters. But I just hope that they don't block the way for the next generation of Steven Gerrards and Joe Coles.

"A lot of money is going out of the game to bring new players in from abroad and clubs must strike the correct balance. We still have to produce players for World Cups and that's why we need youngsters to be given the chance to succeed."

At the start of 2002–03, Arsène Wenger's Arsenal had the most foreign players, with 24. Next came Claudio Ranieri's Chelsea (23), then Houllier's Liverpool (22); next was Kevin Keegan's Manchester City (18) and Jean Tigana's Fulham (15). Sunderland had 15, Bolton had 13 (and fielded an all-foreign XI by the end of the season), Middlesbrough had 13, Everton 12, Southampton 12, Aston Villa 11, Manchester United 11, Tottenham 11 and West Ham 11. Only six clubs – Blackburn, Newcastle, Charlton, Birmingham, Leeds and West Brom – had 10 or fewer.

The basic case for restricting the numbers of foreign players has moved on from the simplistic 'they take our jobs' line. Instead the national interest is invoked, with claims that national teams will suffer if the leading club sides are staffed primarily by overseas players. Scotland is often used as an example.

The other main argument is that the long-term general health of the game depends on local youngsters getting a chance. If clubs have no incentive to nurture young players because there is a constant stream of 'Bosman frees', they will eventually stop doing so.

This was the gist of what FIFA and UEFA said in October 2002 when they announced they were looking – again – at limiting the number of foreign players in domestic leagues.

"One idea is that six players on a team should at all times be eligible for the national team, in order to protect the young players in all countries," said Markus Siegler, FIFA's communications director.

A UEFA spokesman said that the European Commission, which shapes European Law, would be highly unlikely to make any ruling based on nationality because it would be challenged in court. "We have instead suggested an idea where a certain number of players developed through a club's youth system must be part of their first-team squad," the spokesman said. "We have taken the lead in this and have had initial discussions with the EC about this."

The theme recurs. In May 2003, Franz Beckenbauer, the supervisory chairman of Bayern Munich, became the latest big name to state he was in favour of reducing the number of foreign players. The former World Cup-winning player and coach said: "There are teams that go out with 11 foreigners. Even Bayern have had games with nine foreigners. I certainly

have nothing against foreigners but we should think about a limit."

He added that he had doubts about whether Germany would have enough home-grown talent in 2006 to mount a serious challenge for the World Cup it will be staging on home soil.

Many managers and coaches, past and present, support some kind of controls. Eddie Firmani, a former player and manager with Charlton from the 1950s onwards, and later a successful manager in America, holds a not atypical view. "How are you going to develop an England team when there are 10 foreign players or more at one club?" said the South African ex-Italy striker.

"When I was playing you could go to the north-east and from Newcastle, Sunderland and Middlesbrough alone you could pick two decent teams for England. You could go to Sheffield and the Midlands and pick another. In London, you could pick two more. Now you can barely pick one."

Newcastle's Sir Bobby Robson was unequivocal in his praise for the "best foreign players"...

"They've enhanced our Premiership. No doubt about it. They've enhanced our Premiership. They've made it better, more attractive, better football, spurred us on and entertained the crowds. It's been great for the public. Henry, Vieira, Bergkamp, all the top players, Van Nistelrooy..."

Robson was a little taken aback at the volume of imports in the last six years, which stands at around 800. "I can't believe it," he said. "I cannot believe it. I cannot believe it. I can't believe it. What you're telling me is staggering. I cannot believe it."

But he added: "They've enhanced it, they've been brilliant for us [*for England as a whole*]. What we have to be careful about is we don't bring ordinary players. We have to bring players who we haven't got the likes of in this country. Bring in ordinary players and it's obviously denying our own players the chance of progressing and we mustn't do that. And I think that has happened, to be honest.

"We've brought in players for the sake of bringing in a player, probably got him a bit cheaper than an English player but not better than what we've got and that's what we've got to guard against. Because obviously if we are denying English players a chance of playing English football that will ultimately

affect the English side, won't it? If we shorten the base, that's less players being produced for England."

The former England manager's team-building at Newcastle has been conspicuous for the number of British players he has bought and used. In 2002–03, Newcastle regularly fielded more British and Irish players than any other top-flight side.

Real standards

English football has been radically reshaped in the last decade. The style and substance of the football on offer has improved by leaps and bounds (and flicks and tricks and deft little lay-offs).

And yet, to date, few of the world's very best footballers have chosen to come to England in their prime. There's been no Roberto Baggio, Hristo Stoitchkov, Matthias Sammer, Ronaldo, Zinedine Zidane, Rivaldo or Luis Figo. All of them have been European Footballer of the Year since 1993. Italy and Spain have been the destinations of choice.

There's been no Gabriel Batistuta, Oliver Bierhoff, Roberto Carlos, Hernan Crespo or Edgar Davids. Maybe they think England's still unsophisticated.

No Alessandro Del Piero, Fernando Hierro, Patrick Kluivert, Paolo Maldini. Maybe there hasn't been the right offer.

No Raul, Marcelo Salas, Andrei Shevchenko, Lilian Thuram, Christian Vieri.

Not yet.

All-time Bests

'OF THE 1,700 overseas-born footballers to have featured in the English League since 1888, which players, from any point in history, would you choose to select in a fantasy XI?'

That question is answered in the following pages by a panel of 20 senior football figures who were asked to contribute their 'All-time best foreign XIs' especially for this book. The 20 were chosen because they have direct links to the story of foreign footballers in England and/or because of their broad experience in the game.

The only rules for their team selections were:

i) Each chosen player must have appeared in at least one League game in England.

ii) Each XI must have a goalkeeper and 10 outfielders, with no less than two players in each of the defence, the midfield and the attack.

Before considering the selections of the panel, here are some other ways of exploring the question 'Who is the best?'

If 'best' is determined solely by major trophies won with English clubs, then Zimbabwe's Bruce Grobbelaar (13 major medals with Liverpool) has been the best foreign player so far followed by Denmark's Peter Schmeichel (10), Australia's Craig Johnston (9), France's Eric Cantona (7) and Norway's Ole Gunnar Solskjaer (7). More than 30 other foreign players have won between three and six major trophies.

If durability and loyalty (ie: most appearances with one club) are the decisive factors then Kevin Keelan, an Anglo-Indian-Portuguese goalkeeper born in India has been the best, with 571 League outings for Norwich. He's followed by Germany's Bert Trautmann (508 League games for Manchester City), St Kitts's Ces Podd (502 League games for Bradford), South Africa's John Hewie (495 League games for Charlton) and Grobbelaar (440 League games for Liverpool alone).

If the number of goals denotes greatness, then South Africa's Gordon Hodgson has been the best with 294 League goals. Another 21 overseas-born footballers have scored 100 League

goals or more with Bermuda's Shaun Goater (194) the leading contemporary player. Hodgson has scored the most for one club, his 232 at Liverpool from 1925 onwards coming at a rate of 0.65 per game. In comparison, Arsenal's Frenchman Thierry Henry had scored 82 Premier League goals in 136 League games (0.6 per game) by May 2003 while Manchester United's Dutchman Ruud Van Nistelrooy had scored 48 goals in 66 League games (0.73 per game).

If international caps are a hallmark of quality then the likes of Schmeichel and France's Marcel Desailly are among the best foreign players, having passed the 100 mark for Denmark and France respectively. But then so is Sami Al-Jaber, once of Wolves, who was capped 149 times by Saudi Arabia.

If crowd-pulling feats are the measure of the man, then Trautmann and Chile's George Robledo were among the greatest successes of the 1950s, as were Argentina's Ossie Ardiles and Ricky Villa from 1978, as was Brazil's Juninho in 1995 and beyond. Juninho's re-appearance after injury in 2003 attracted 20,000 people to a Middlesbrough reserve match.

But back to the all-time XIs, where the only thing that matters is the opinion of the selectors, free to nominate whoever they wanted to, for whatever reasons. The 11 players who gained the most nominations comprised one goalkeeper, two defenders, five midfielders and three strikers. They are displayed on the page opposite in the 2–5–3 line-up their positions suggest.

A more conventional 4–4–2 line-up, based on the most-often nominated players capable of playing in each position, would be as follows:

Goalkeeper: Peter Schmeichel (14 votes)

Right-back: Ivan Golac or Roland Nilsson (5 votes each)

Central defence: Marćel Desailly (17 votes) plus Sami Hyypia or Jaap Stam (7 votes each)

Left-back: Mikael Silvestre (12 votes)

Right midfield: Robert Pires (10 votes)

Central midfield: Ossie Ardiles (14 votes) and Patrick Vieira (17 votes)

Left midfield: Arnold Muhren (11 votes)

Forwards: Thierry Henry (17 votes) plus Gianfranco Zola or Eric Cantona (9 votes each)

So who's the best of the best? Three players won the votes of 17 members of the 20-man panel. They were Marcel Desailly, Patrick Vieira and Thierry Henry.

The panel members were also invited to select a captain for their teams. Ruud Gullit and Vieira were nominated most often (four times each) followed by Desailly and Cantona (three times each). Jurgen Klinsmann and Ardiles were also nominated.

Using the captaincy issue as the tie-breaker between Desailly, Vieira and Henry, Vieira becomes the experts' best of the best. Let the debate begin.

All-time best foreign XI in England

(Players with most votes from a panel of 20 selectors)

Supplementary members of a 25-man all-time squad (includes all other players with three or more votes, plus reserve goalkeepers): **Goalkeepers:** Bert Trautmann (2), Bruce Grobbelaar (2), Carlo Cudicini (2). **Defenders:** Sami Hyypia (7), Jaap Stam (7), Ivan Golac (5), Roland Nilsson (5), John Hewie (3), Celestine Babayaro (3), Lucas Radebe (3), Laurent Blanc (3). **Midfielder:** Juninho (5). **Forwards:** Ruud Van Nistelrooy (6), Jurgen Klinsmann (4), Dennis Bergkamp (3).

Jimmy Armfield's XI

Jimmy Armfield was Blackpool's right-back between 1954 and 1971. He won 43 England caps and also captained his country. He managed at Bolton and Leeds in the 1970s before pursuing a media career. He is currently the technical director of the PFA's coaching department and works for BBC' Radio Five Live as an expert summariser.

Brendon Batson's XI

Brendon Batson moved to England from the West Indies as a boy in 1962. He made his League debut for Arsenal but spent the majority of his career at Cambridge and then West Brom. When his playing days were over he worked for the PFA, rising to deputy chief executive. He left the PFA to return to West Brom as the managing director.

Craig Brown's XI

Craig Brown played for Rangers, Dundee and Falkirk before coaching at Motherwell and Clyde. He also worked as a teacher and lecturer before joining Scotland's coaching staff for the 1986 World Cup. He amassed a wealth of experience in the international game as the Scotland coach between 1989 and 2001. He became the manager at Preston in 2002.

Keith Burkinshaw's XI

Keith Burkinshaw played for Liverpool, Workington and Scunthorpe before moving into coaching at Newcastle in 1968. He became the first-team coach at Tottenham in 1975 and was the manager between 1976 and 1984. In the summer of 1978 he sensationally signed the Argentinean World Cup-winning midfielders Ossie Ardiles and Ricky Villa.

Barry Davies's XI

Barry Davies is a veteran BBC football commentator, having spent the majority of his broadcasting career with the corporation since joining in 1963. A spell at ITV included covering the 1966 World Cup. He was back at the BBC for the 1978 World Cup, when an off-the-cuff on-screen comment led to Poland's Kazimierz Deyna moving to England.

Sir Tom Finney's XI

Sir Tom Finney, one of England's greatest and most versatile footballers, played 433 League games for Preston between 1940 and 1960, during which time he was twice voted England's Player of the Year. He won 76 England caps and was once England's most prolific scorer, with 30 international goals. The archetypal 'Gentleman Footballer' he was never booked and never sent off. He is a life president at Preston.

John Giles's XI

John Giles won the FA Cup with Manchester United in 1963 before moving to Leeds. There he won the League title twice as well as the League Cup, the FA Cup and two Fairs Cups before a short spell at West Brom. He won 59 caps for Ireland, whom he also managed. He also coached in the USA, Cananda and Ireland and managed West Brom twice. He is now a respected and authoritative columnist and pundit.

Ron Greenwood's XI

Ron Greenwood was a centre-half with Bradford Park Avenue, Brentford, Chelsea and Fulham in a playing career that ended in 1956. He was the manager of West Ham between 1961 and 1977 and his signings included Clyde Best. He was then the England manager for five years, stepping down after the 1982 World Cup, a tournament where his team were eliminated despite being unbeaten.

Graham Kelly's XI

Graham Kelly joined the Football League as an accounts clerk in the late 1960s, rising to becoming the general secretary of the League in 1979. In 1988 he became the chief executive of the Football Association, in which post he oversaw the inception of the Premier League. He resigned from the FA in 1998 and is now a writer and broadcaster.

Gary McAllister's XI

Gary McAllister played for Motherwell, Leicester, Leeds, Coventry and Liverpool and won 57 caps for Scotland. He won the League title with Leeds in 1992 alongside Eric Cantona and was an influential figure as Liverpool won a treble of major trophies in 2001 under Gérard Houllier. He became the manager of Coventry in April 2002.

Lawrie McMenemy's XI

Lawrie McMenemy's coaching career started at Gateshead in 1961. He was the manager at Doncaster and Grimsby before taking over at Southampton in 1973. He guided the Saints to FA Cup success in 1976 and signed Ivan Golac in 1978. He later managed Sunderland and Northern Ireland and has also been the assistant manager of England.

Jan Molby's XI

Jan Molby joined Liverpool from Ajax in 1984 and starred in Liverpool's first ever Double-winning side, in 1985–86. He added further League and Cup wins in a long Anfield career before leaving for spells at Barnsley, Norwich and Swansea. He started his managerial career at Swansea in 1996 and has also managed Kidderminster and Hull.

John Motson's XI

John Motson started work as a local newspaper journalist in London, moving on to cover football for the *Morning Telegraph* in Sheffield. After branching out into radio, he got a job as a sports presenter on Radio 2. In 1971 he became a junior member of BBC television's *Match Of The Day* team. He has since commentated on more than 1,500 matches, domestically and internationally.

Michael Parkinson's XI

Michael Parkinson was born near Barnsley and his boyhood football heroes included Chile's George Robledo, who played at Oakwell in the 1940s. A newspaper journalist by training, 'Parky' began a long association with television as a producer at Granada TV but has written about sport, including several books on football, throughout his career. Now writing for the *Daily Telegraph*, in 2003 he was voted the Columnist of the Year by the Sports Writers' Association.

Claudio Ranieri's XI

Claudio Ranieri began his managerial career with Campania in his native Italy, moving on to manage Cagliari, Napoli, Fiorentina, Valencia and Atletico Madrid before taking over at Chelsea in September 2000. After two sixth-place Premier League finishes in his first two seasons, he guided Chelsea to fourth place (and a Champions' League qualifying slot) in 2003.

Sir Bobby Robson's XI

Bobby Robson was an inside-forward with Fulham, West Brom and England (20 caps) in the 1950s and 1960s. His managerial career started as player-coach with Vancouver Whitecaps in 1967. He managed Fulham and Ipswich (where he signed Arnold Muhren and Frans Thijssen) before managing England for eight years, taking them to the semi-final of the 1990 World Cup. He then managed PSV Eindhoven, Sporting Lisbon, Porto, Barcelona and PSV again before taking over at his hometown club, Newcastle, in 1999.

Graham Taylor's XI

Graham Taylor played as a full-back for Grimsby and Lincoln in the 1960s and early 1970s before managing at Lincoln, Watford (twice), Aston Villa (twice) and Wolves. He succeeded Bobby Robson as the England manager, a post he resigned from after failing to qualify for the 1994 World Cup. He was instrumental in the formation of the League Managers' Association when he was the England coach.

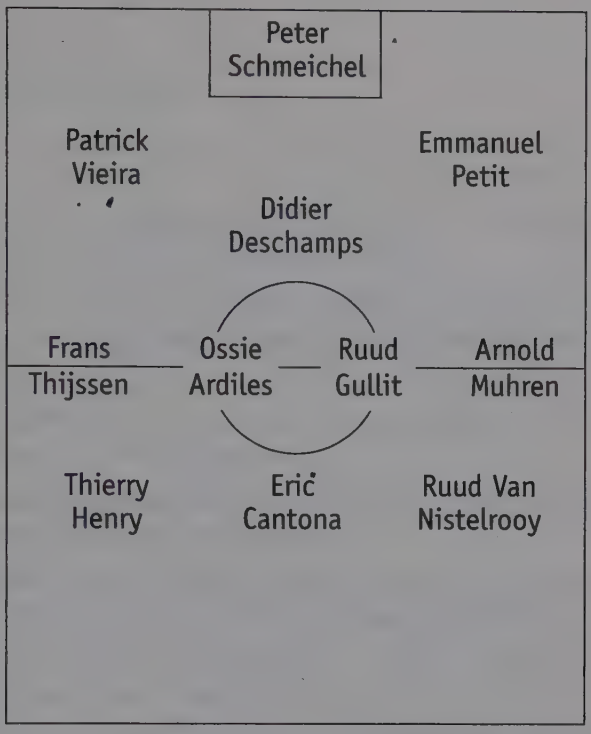
Peter Taylor's XI

Peter Taylor was a winger in the League with Southend, Crystal Palace, Tottenham (alongside Ossie Ardiles and Ricky Villa), Orient, Oldham and Exeter. He was also capped by England. His managerial career started in 1993 at Southend and has taken him to Gillingham, Leicester, Brighton and Hull via the England Under-21 job and one match as England's stand-in manager, in which post he made David Beckham the England captain.

Martin Tyler's XI

Martin Tyler played as a centre-forward for Corinthian Casuals while studying for a Masters degree in Sociology at university in the late 1960s. He worked for Marshall Cavendish as an author on football before moving into television commentating in the 1970s. He joined Sky Sports in 1991 and has been synonymous with the channel's live Premier League coverage for more than a decade.

Howard Wilkinson's XI



Howard Wilkinson was the last Englishman to manage a League-winning side in England when he did so in 1992 with Leeds. That came a few months after he'd given Eric Cantona his first job in English football. A player with Sheffield Wednesday and Brighton, Wilkinson has also managed Notts County, Wednesday and Sunderland. He was the technical director of the FA for five years and is the only man to have had two spells as the England manager, both as a stand-in, in 1999 and then 2000.

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Credits

THANKS TO the following people for the help, co-operation, advice and information they provided in the compilation of this book and its appendices: Paul Agnew, Dave Allan, David Allen, Barry Baker, David Barber, Ivan Barnsley, Professor Peter Beck, Kath Begley, Andy Bishop, Mike Blackstone, David Bowler, Rob Briggs, Keith Brookman, Billy Brown, Jim Brown, Tony Brown, Ian Burnden, Cliff Butler, Tim Carder, Jean-Michel Cazal, Gary Chalk, Steve Chu, Ian Cook, Nicolas Cornu, James Corrigan, Mike Davage, Dan Davies, Reg Davies, Andrew Dewhurst, Albert Dicken, Jason Dickinson, Stephen Done, David Downes, Sheila Drake, Sébastien Duret, Soren Elbech & Jimmie Thomsen, official statisticians to the Danish FA (www.danskfodbold.dk), Michell Eyl, Chris Evans, Mick Everett, David Farmer, Harold Finch, Brian Fraser, Ed Furniss, John Garrett, Helen Giles, Harry Glaspar, Pat Godbold, Osvaldo José Gorgazzi, Frank Grande, Colin Groves, Mark Hannen, Roger Harrison, Phil Haynes, Sergio Hernandez, Dag T Hoelseth, Susan Hoffman, Judith Horey, Andrew Howe, Andy Howland, Matt Hudson, Gary James, Victor H Kurhy, Claudia Leati, Barry Leeming, David Litterer, Roberto Mamrud, Simon Marland, Tony Matthews, Paddy McAleenan, Pawel Mogielnicki, Mohammed Safi, Molde FC, Gerald Mortimer, Kevin Mullen, Paul Mullen, Donald Nannestad, Tom Nichol, Richard Owen, Keith Palmer, Ben Parker, Jenny Parker, Geraint Parry, Mark Pearson, Mike Petersen, Malcolm Porter, Matt Porter, Norman Renouf, Ian Rigby, Nick Riley, Chas Robinson, Dave Rodden, David Ross, Rev Nigel Sands, Christian Savill, Richard Shepherd, Ray Simpson, Ken Smales, Ómar Smárason, Ray Simpson, Dave Smith, Rob Smith, John Staff, David Steele, Greg Stock, Snorre Strand, Dave Sullivan, Matt Taylor, Paul Taylor, Jorge Teixeira, Ian Thomas, Trevor Thompson, Dennis Turner, Frank Tweddle, Gilbert Upton, Oli Winton, Neil Vacher, Remco van Dam, Peter Walter, Roger Wash, Bob Weeks, Margaret Weeks (née Seeburg), Paul Wright, Mark Wylie.

Picture credits

THANK YOU TO The Waterloo Historical Society in Canada for the photo of Walter Bowman; to Dulwich Hamlet FC for the photo of Hassan Hegazi; to the Dutch FA for the photo of Gerry Keizer; to Gary Chalk for the photo of Alf Charles; to Alec Eisentrager and the Bristol Evening Post for the photos of Alec; to Steven Bridge for his photo of Peter 'Northern Rock' Schmeichel; and to Denis Foreman for his picture.

Thank you to Jen Little at EMPICS, who supplied the following: Arthur Wharton; Eugene Langenove; George Robledo in action in the 1951 FA Cup final; Rolando Ugolini; Lindy Delapenha; Joe Marston; Hans Jeppson; Bill Perry in the 'Matthews final'; Bert Trautmann with Prince Philip; Jurgen Klinsmann; Teslim Balogun; Steve Mokone; Albert Johanneson; Ces Podd; Brendon Batson; Clyde Best; Ossie Ardiles; Ricky Villa, Keith Burkinshaw and Ossie Ardiles; Ivan Golac; Kazimierz Deyna; Frans Thijssen and Arnold Muhren; Bruce Grobbelaar; Craig Johnston and Jan 'Scouser' Molby; three shots of Eric Cantona; Allan Simonsen; Ole Gunnar Solskjaer, Dwight Yorke, Ronny Johnsen and Jaap Stam; Ruud Van Nistelrooy; Juninho with Emerson; Juninho in action, September 1996; Juan Sebastian Veron; Gianluca Vialli; Gianfranco Zola with Tore Andre Flo; Gianfranco Zola; Emmanual Petit and Dennis Bergkamp during the 2002 FA Cup final; Arsène Wenger with Gérard Houllier; Marcel Desailly with Andy Cole; Emmanual Petit and Patrick Vieira; Thierry Henry, Robert Pires and Sylvain Wiltord; Robert Pires in action with Li Tie; Ronaldo and Gilberto Silva with the 2002 World Cup.

Thank you to the Hulton Getty archive for the following: Nils Middleboe; George and Ted Robledo with the team bus; John Hewie on the treatment table; Stuart Leary and Eddie Firmani in the bath; Bert Trautmann in action against Arsenal.

APPENDICES

Appendix One:

*Foreign players in England since 1888 – **Country by Country***

Appendix Two:

*Foreign players in England since 1888 – **Club by Club***

Appendix Three:

*Foreign players in England since 1888 – **A to Z***

Abbreviations: Countries

Alb Albania; **Alg** Algeria; **Ang** Angola; **Ant** Antigua; **Arg** Argentina; **Aus** Australia; **Aut** Austria; **Bar** Barbados; **Bel** Belgium; **Ber** Bermuda; **Blr** Belarus; **Bol** Bolivia; **Bos** Bosnia-Herzogovina; **Bra** Brazil; **Brit** Great Britain; **Bul** Bulgaria; **Bur** Burma; **Cam** Cameroon; **Can** Canada; **Chi** Chile; **Chn** China; **Col** Colombia; **CoRi** Costa Rica; **Cro** Croatia; **Cyp** Cyprus; **CzRep** Czech Republic; **Den** Denmark; **Dom** Dominica; **DRC** Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire); **Ecu** Ecuador; **Egy** Egypt; **Eng** England; **Est** Estonia; **Far** Faroes; **Fin** Finland; **Fr** France; **FrGu** French Guiana; **Gab** Gabon; **Geo** Georgia; **Ger** Germany; **Gha** Ghana; **Gib** Gibraltar; **Grk** Greece; **Grn** Grenada; **Guad** Guadeloupe; **Gui** Guinea; **GuB** Guinea Bissau; **Guy** Guyana; **Herz** Herzogovina; **HK** Hong Kong; **Hon** Honduras; **Hun** Hungary; **Ice** Iceland; **Ind** India; **Ire** Republic of Ireland; **Irn** Iran; **Isr** Israel; **It** Italy; **IvCo** Ivory Coast; **Jam** Jamaica; **Jap** Japan; **Kaz** Kazakhstan; **Ken** Kenya; **Lat** Latvia; **Lbr** Liberia; **Lby** Libya; **Lith** Lithuania; **Mac** Macedonia; **Mad** Madagascar; **Mal** Malta; **Mau** Mauritania; **Mex** Mexico; **Mli** Mali; **Mly** Malaya/Malaysia; **Mol** Moldova; **Mor** Morocco; **Moz** Mozambique; **Mrt** Martinique; **N Ire** Northern Ireland; **NCal** New Caledonia; **Neth** The Netherlands; **Nig** Nigeria; **Nor** Norway; **NZ** New Zealand; **Par** Paraguay; **Per** Peru; **Pol** Poland; **Por** Portugal; **Reu** Reunion; **Rom** Romania; **Rus** Russia; **SA** South Africa; **Sau** Saudi Arabia; **Sco** Scotland; **Sen** Senegal; **Sey** Seychelles; **SiLe** Sierra Leone; **Sing** Singapore; **SL** Sri Lanka; **Slo** Slovenia; **Sp** Spain; **StK** St Kitts-Nevis; **StL** St Lucia; **StV** St Vincent and the Grenadines; **Sur** Surinam; **Svk** Slovakia; **Swe** Sweden; **Swit** Switzerland; **Tan** Tanzania; **Tgo** Togo; **Tob** Tobago; **Trin** Trinidad & Tobago; **Tun** Tunisia; **Tur** Turkey; **Uga** Uganda; **Ukr** Ukraine; **Uru** Uruguay; **USA** United States; **Ven** Venezuela; **Wal** Wales; **Yug** Yugoslavia; **Zai** Zaire (now Democratic Republic of Congo; **Zam** Zambia; **Zim** Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia)

Abbreviations: Clubs

Acc Stanley Accrington Stanley; **A Villa** Aston Villa; **Birmingham** Birmingham City; **Blackburn** Blackburn Rovers; **Bolton** Bolton Wanderers; **B&B Ath** Bournemouth & Boscombe Athletic; **Bradford** Bradford City; **Bradford PA** Bradford Park Avenue; **Brighton** Brighton & Hove Albion; **Bristol C** Bristol City; **Bristol R** Bristol Rovers; **Cambridge** Cambridge United; **Cardiff** Cardiff City; **Carlisle** Carlisle United; **Charlton** Charlton Athletic; **Cheltenham** Cheltenham Town; **Chester** Chester City; **Clapton O** Clapton Orient; **Colchester** Colchester United; **Coventry** Coventry City; **Crewe** Crewe Alexandra; **C Palace** Crystal Palace; **Derby** Derby County; **Doncaster** Doncaster Rovers; **Exeter** Exeter City; **Grimsby** Grimsby Town; **Halifax** Halifax Town; **Hartlepool** Hartlepool United; **Hereford** Hereford United; **Huddersfield** Huddersfield Town; **Hull** Hull City; **Ipswich** Ipswich Town; **Kidderminster** Kidderminster Harriers; **Leeds** Leeds United; **Leicester** Leicester City; **Lincoln** Lincoln City; **Luton** Luton Town; **Macclesfield** Macclesfield Town; **Maidstone** Maidstone United; **Man City** Manchester City; **Man Utd** Manchester United; **Mansfield** Mansfield Town; **N Brighton** New Brighton; **NB Tower** New Brighton Tower; **Newcastle** Newcastle United; **Newport** Newport County; **Northampton** Northampton Town; **Nottm For** Nottingham Forest; **Notts Co** Notts County; **Norwich** Norwich City; **Oldham** Oldham Athletic; **Orient** Leyton Orient/Orient; **Oxford** Oxford United; **Peterborough** Peterborough United; **Plymouth** Plymouth Argyle; **Preston** Preston North End; **QPR** Queen's Park Rangers; **Rotherham** Rotherham United; **Rushden & D** Rushden & Diamonds; **Scunthorpe** Scunthorpe United; **Sheff Utd** Sheffield United; **Sheff Wed** Sheffield Wednesday; **Shrewsbury** Shrewsbury Town; **Southend** Southend United; **Stockport** Stockport County; **Stoke** Stoke City; **Swansea** Swansea Town/City; **Swindon** Swindon Town; **Torquay** Torquay United; **Tottenham** Tottenham Hotspur; **Tranmere** Tranmere Rovers; **WBA** West Bromwich Albion; **West Ham** West Ham United; **Wigan Ath** Wigan Ath; **Wigan Bor** Wigan Borough; **Wolves** Wolverhampton Wanderers; **Wycombe** Wycombe Wanderers; **York** York City

APPENDIX ONE:
Foreign players in England since 1888

Country by Country

Overseas-born players in English League history by country of origin in chronological order of arrival/first appearance (1888–May 2003 inclusive)

Key: DOB = Date of birth. Nat = Nationality/footballing nationality. i) These appendices do not include any players born within Britain or Ireland, for example players who are British nationals but represent countries outside Britain and Ireland. ii) If an overseas-born player has represented one of the home nations or is otherwise identifiable as English, Scottish, Welsh or Northern Irish as opposed to simply British, it is specified. Joined/first played, in this context, means the month from which the player was employed by the club and usually refers to the month he signed his contract. In some cases (loans, non-contract deals, instances when it has not been possible to establish precisely when the contract was signed) the month here refers to the player's debut. In many instances, a player leaves one club on loan, plays for another and returns to play for his original club. This is only listed as two separate spells at the original club when the player has severed his ties and then returned.

The number in brackets after each country is the number of players born there. (+1) denotes how many other players born outside that country have the nationality of that country.

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
ALBANIA (1)				
Kuqi, Shefki	10 Nov 1976	Vuqitern	Alb/Fin	Stockport (Jan 2001); Sheff Wed (Jan 2002)
ALGERIA (2+1)				
Saib, Moussa	5 Mar 1969	Theniet-el-Had	Alg	Tottenham (Feb 1998)
Benarbia, Ali	8 Oct 1968	Oran	Alg	Man City (Sep 2001)
Qualified for Algeria but born outside Algeria				
Belmadi, Djamel	27 Mar 1976	Champigny, Fr	Alg	Man City (Jan 2003)
ANGOLA (6)				
Paulo, Pedro	21 Nov 1973	Angola	Por	Darlington (Aug 1995)
Quitongo, Jose	18 Nov 1974	Luanda	Ang	Darlington (Sep 1995)
Helder, Rodrigues	21 Mar 1971	Luanda	Por	Newcastle (Nov 1999)
Batista, Jordao	30 Aug 1971	Malanje	Por	WBA (Aug 2000)
Da Silva, Lourenco	5 Jun 1983	Luanda	Por	Bristol C (Mar 2001); Oldham (Aug 2002)
Garrocho, Carlos	26 Jan 1974	Benguela	Ang	Walsall (Jul 2001)
ANTIGUA (1)				
Carr, Everton	11 Jan 1961	Antigua	Ant	Leicester (Jan 1979); Halifax (Aug 1981); Rochdale (Mar 1983)
ARGENTINA (35+1)				
Peed, Frank	27 Jul 1905	Vernado Tuerto	Brit	B&B Ath (Jun 1930); Norwich (Oct 1930); Newport (Aug 1931); Barrow (Nov 1933)
Ardiles, Ossie	3 Aug 1952	Cordoba	Arg	Tottenham (Jul 1978); Blackburn (Mar 1988); QPR (Aug 1988); Swindon (Jul 1989)
Villa, Ricky	18 Aug 1952	Buenos Aires	Arg	Tottenham (Jul 1978)
Sabella, Alex	5 Nov 1954	Buenos Aires	Arg	Sheff Utd (Aug 1978); Leeds (Jun 1980)
Tarantini, Alberto	3 Dec 1955	Buenos Aires	Arg	Birmingham (Oct 1978)
Verde, Pedro	12 Mar 1952	Buenos Aires	Arg	Sheff Utd (Aug 1979)
Marangoni, Claudio	17 Nov 1954	Rosario	Arg	Sunderland (Dec 1979)
Lorenzo, Nestor	28 Feb 1966	Buenos Aires	Arg	Swindon (Oct 1990)
Taricco, Mauricio	10 Mar 1973	Buenos Aires	Arg	Ipswich (Sep 1994); Tottenham (Dec 1998)
Mendez, Gabriel	12 Mar 1973	Buenos Aires	Aus	Notts Co (Mar 1997)
Di Lella, Gustavo	6 Oct 1973	Buenos Aires	Arg	Darlington (Dec 1997); Hartlepool (Mar 1998)
Carbonari, Horacio	2 May 1973	Rosario	Arg	Derby (Jul 1998); Coventry (ADD)
Cobian, Juan	11 Sep 1975	Buenos Aires	Arg	Sheff Wed (Aug 1998); Swindon (Jul 2000)
Vivas, Nelson	18 Oct 1969	San Nicolas	Arg	Arsenal (Aug 1998)
Del Rio, Walter	16 Jun 1976	Buenos Aires	Arg	C Palace (Sep 1998)
Caballero, Fabian	31 Jan 1978	Misiones	Arg	Arsenal (Oct 1998)
Otta, Walter	20 Dec 1973	Cordoba	Arg	Walsall (Nov 1998)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Fuertes, Esteban	26 Dec 1976	Colonel Dorredo	Arg	Derby (Aug 1999)
Marinelli, Carlos	28 Aug 1980	Buenos Aires	Arg	Middlesbrough (Oct 1999)
Padula, Gino	11 Jul 1976	Buenos Aires	Arg	Walsall (Nov 1999); Wigan Ath (Jul 2000); QPR (Aug 2002)
Bassedas, Chistian	16 Feb 1973	Buenos Aires	Arg	Newcastle (Jul 2000)
Arca, Julio	31 Jan 1981	Quilmes Bernal	Arg	Sunderland (Aug 2000)
Cordone, Daniel	6 Nov 1974	General Rodriguez	Arg	Newcastle (Aug 2000)
Mazzina, Nicolas	31 Jan 1979	Buenos Aires	Arg	Swansea (Jul 2001); York (Sep 2002)
Veron, Juan S	9 Mar 1975	La Plata	Arg	Man Utd (Jul 2001)
Bonvin, Pablo F	15 Apr 1981	Concepcion	Arg	Sheff Wed (Aug 2001)
Peralta, Sixto	16 Apr 1979	Chubut	Arg	Ipswich (Aug 2001)
Caceres, Adrian	20 Jan 1982	Buenos Aires	Aus	Brentford (Sep 2001), Hull (Mar 2002)
Zavagno, Luciano	6 Aug 1977	Rosario	Arg	Derby (Oct 2001)
Biagini, Leo	13 Apr 1977	Arroyo Seco	Arg	Portsmouth (Feb 2002)
Colusso, Cristian	7 Feb 1977	Rosario	Arg	Oldham (Feb 2002)
Sava, Facundo	3 Jul 1974	Ituzaingo	Arg	Fulham (Jul 2002)
Medina, Nicolas	17 Feb 1982	Buenos Aires	Arg	Sunderland (Jan 2003)
Sara, Juan	13 Oct 1978	Buenos Aires	Arg	Coventry (Jan 2003)
Herrera, Martin	13 Sep 1970	Rio Puerto	Arg	Fulham (Feb 2003)
Other players qualified for Argentina but born outside Argentina				
Corbo, Mateo	21 Apr 1976	Montevideo, Uru	Arg	Barnsley (Aug 2000)
AT SEA (1)				
Wilcox, Tom	1879	At sea	Brit	Blackpool (May 1906); Man Utd (Aug 1907); Huddersfield (Jan 1911)
AUSTRALIA (91+6)				
Cuffe, John	26 Jun 1880	Sydney	Aus	Glossop (Jul 1905)
Higginbotham, Harry	27 Jul 1897	Sydney	Aus	South Shields (Aug 1919); Luton (Jul 1920); Clapton O (Feb 1923); Nelson (Oct 1923); Reading (May 1924)
Baines, Peter	11 Sep 1919	Australia	Aus	Wrexham (Apr 1943); Crewe (Nov 1946); Hartlepool (Jun 1947); N Brighton (Oct 1947)
Mitchell, Frank	3 Jun 1922	Goulbourn	Aus	Birmingham (Sep 1943); Chelsea (Jan 1949); Watford (Aug 1952)
Grieves, Ken	27 Aug 1925	Sydney	Aus	Bury (Apr 1947); Bolton (Dec 1951); Stockport (Jul 1957)
Horsfall, George	19 Sep 1924	Perth	Aus	Southampton (May 1947); Southend (Jun 1949)
Cornock, Wally	1 Jan 1921	Bondi	Aus	Rochdale (Nov 1947)
Marston, Joe	7 Jan 1926	Sydney	Aus	Preston (Feb 1950)
Fraser, Willie	24 Feb 1929	Melbourne	Sco	Sunderland (Mar 1954); Nottm For (Dec 1958)
Tolson, Max	18 Jul 1945	Wollongong	Aus	Workington (Feb 1966)
Roberts, John	24 Mar 1944	Cessnock	Aus	Blackburn (Apr 1966); Chesterfield (Aug 1967); Bradford (Aug 1968); Southend (Jan 1971); Northampton (Jul 1972)
Kosmina, John	17 Aug 1956	Adelaide	Aus	Arsenal (Mar 1978)
Dorigo, Tony	31 Dec 1965	Melbourne	Eng	A Villa (Jul 1983); Chelsea (Jul 1987); Leeds (Jun 1991); Derby (Oct 1998); Stoke (Jul 2000)
Davidson, Alan	1 Jun 1960	Melbourne	Aus	Nottm For (Nov 1984)
Oldfield, David	30 May 1968	Perth	Eng	Luton (May 1986); Man City (Mar 1989); Leicester (Jan 1990); Millwall (Feb 1995); Luton (Jul 1995); Stoke (Jul 1998); Peterborough (Mar 2000); Oxford (Aug 2002)
Bernal, Andy	16 May 1966	Canberra	Aus	Ipswich (Sep 1987); Reading (Jul 1994)
Kearton, Jason	9 Jul 1969	Ipswich	Aus	Everton (Oct 1988); Blackpool (Jan 1992); Stoke (Aug 1991); Notts Co (Jan 1995); Crewe (Oct 1996)
Petterson, Andy	26 Sep 1969	Fremantle	Aus	Luton (Dec 1988); Ipswich (Mar 1993); Charlton (Jul 1994); Bradford (Dec 1994); Colchester (Mar 1996); Ipswich (Sep 1995); Plymouth (Jan 1996); Portsmouth (Jul 1999); Torquay (Mar 2001); Brighton (Aug 2002)
Bosnich, Mark	13 Jan 1972	Fairfield	Aus	Man Utd (Jun 1989); A Villa (Feb 1992); Man Utd (Jun 1999); Chelsea (Jan 2001)
Hughes, Zacari	6 Jun 1971	Bentley	Aus	Rochdale (Aug 1989)
Edwards, Alistair	21 Jun 1968	Whyalla	Aus	Brighton (Nov 1989); Millwall (Dec 1994)
Greer, Ross	23 Sep 1967	Perth	Aus	Chester (Nov 1989)
Bradley, Pat	27 Apr 1972	Sydney	Aus	Bury (Jul 1990)
Lovell, Stuart	9 Jan 1972	Sydney	Aus	Reading (Jul 1990)
Farina, Frank	5 Sep 1964	Queensland	Aus	Notts Co (Mar 1992)
Johnson, Richard	27 Jul 1974	Kurri Kurri	Aus	Watford (May 1992); Northampton (Feb 2003)
Ollerenshaw, Scott	9 Feb 1968	Sydney	Aus	Walsall (Aug 1992)
Murphy, Shaun	5 Nov 1970	Sydney	Aus	Notts Co (Sep 1992); WBA (Dec 1996); Sheff Utd (Jul 1999); C Palace (Feb 2002)
Talia, Frank	20 Jul 1972	Melbourne	Aus	Hartlepool (Dec 1992); Swindon (Sep 1995); Sheff Utd (Sep 2000); Wycombe (Aug 2002)
Filan, John	8 Feb 1970	Sydney	Aus	Cambridge (Mar 1993); Coventry (Mar 1995); Blackburn (Jul 1997); Wigan Ath (Dec 2001)
Hodgson, Doug	27 Feb 1969	Frankston	Aus	Sheff Utd (Jul 1994); Plymouth (Aug 1995); Burnley (Oct 1996); Oldham (Feb 1997); Northampton (Oct 1998)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Veart, Carl	21 May 1970	Whyalla	Aus	Sheff Utd (Jul 1994); C Palace (Mar 1996); Millwall (Dec 1997)
Van Blerk, Jason	16 Mar 1968	Sydney	Aus	Millwall (Sep 1994); Man City (Aug 1997); WBA (Mar 1998); Hull (Jan 2002); Stockport (Aug 2001); Shrewsbury (Aug 2002)
Seal, David	26 Jan 1972	Penrith	Aus	Bristol C (Oct 1994); Northampton (Aug 1997)
Agostino, Paul	9 Jun 1975	Woodville	Aus	Bristol C (Jul 1995)
Corica, Steve	24 Mar 1973	Cairns	Aus	Leicester (Aug 1995); Wolves (Feb 1996); Walsall (Feb 2002)
Knight, Jason	16 Sep 1974	Melbourne	Aus	Doncaster (Aug 1995)
McDermott, Andy	24 Mar 1977	Sydney	Aus	QPR (Aug 1995); WBA (Mar 1997); Notts Co (Aug 2000)
Zelic, Ned	4 Jul 1971	Australia	Aus	QPR (Aug 1995)
Lazaridis, Stan	16 Aug 1972	Perth	Aus	West Ham (Sep 1995); Birmingham (Jul 1999)
Kalac, Zeljko	16 Dec 1972	Sydney	Aus	Leicester (Oct 1995)
Neill, Lucas	9 Mar 1978	Sydney	Aus	Millwall (Nov 1995); Blackburn (Sep 2001)
Kewell, Harry	22 Sep 1978	Smithfield	Aus	Leeds (Dec 1995)
Coyne, Chris	20 Dec 1978	Brisbane	Aus	West Ham (Jan 1996); Brentford (Aug 1998); Southend (Mar 1999); Luton (Sep 2001)
Johnson, Glenn	16 Jul 1972	Sydney	Aus	Cardiff (Mar 1996)
Mautone, Steve	10 Aug 1970	Myrtleford	Aus	West Ham (Mar 1996); Crewe (Sep 1996); Reading (Feb 1997); C Palace (Nov 1999); Gillingham (Mar 2000)
Riches, Steve	6 Aug 1976	Sydney	Aus	Orient (Sep 1996)
Schwarzer, Mark	6 Oct 1972	Sydney	Aus	Bradford (Nov 1996); Middlesbrough (Feb 1997)
Cahill, Tim	6 Dec 1979	Sydney	Aus	Millwall (Jul 1997)
Harries, Paul	19 Nov 1977	Sydney	Aus	Carlisle (Jul 1997); Portsmouth (Sep 1997); Torquay (Feb 1999); Exeter (Sep 2002)
Aloisi, John	5 Feb 1976	Adelaide	Aus	Portsmouth (Aug 1997); Coventry (Dec 1998)
Kalogeracos, Vas	21 Mar 1975	Perth	Aus	Stockport (Aug 1997)
Thorp, Hamilton	21 Aug 1973	Darwin	Aus	Portsmouth (Aug 1997)
Zabica, Robert	9 Apr 1964	Perth	Aus	Bradford (Aug 1997)
Foster, Craig	15 Apr 1969	Melbourne	Aus	Portsmouth (Sep 1997); C Palace (Oct 1998)
Enes, Robbie	22 Aug 1975	Victoria	Aus	Portsmouth (Oct 1997)
Ilic, Sasa	18 Jul 1972	Melbourne	Yug	Charlton (Oct 1997); West Ham (Feb 2000); Portsmouth (Sep 2001)
Kyratzoglou, Alex	27 Aug 1974	Armitale	Aus	Oldham (Oct 1997)
Robertson, Mark	6 Apr 1977	Sydney	Aus	Burnley (Oct 1997); Swindon (Aug 2000)
Tiatto, Danny	22 May 1973	Melbourne	Aus	Stoke (Nov 1997); Man City (Jul 1998)
Edds, Gareth	3 Feb 1981	Sydney	Aus	Nottm For (Feb 1998); Swindon (Aug 2002)
Zois, Peter	21 Apr 1978	Melbourne	Aus	Cardiff (Feb 1998)
Brady, Jon	14 Jan 1975	Newcastle	Aus	Rushden & D (Jul 1998)
Miotto, Simon	5 Sep 1969	Tasmania	Aus	Hartlepool (Jul 1998)
Rizzo, Nicky	9 Jun 1979	Sydney	Aus	C Palace (Jul 1998)
Allsopp, Danny	10 Aug 1978	Melbourne	Aus	Man City (Aug 1998); Notts Co (Nov 1999); Wrexham (Feb 2000); Bristol R (Oct 2000); Notts Co (Nov 2000)
Garcia, Richard	4 Sep 1981	Perth	Aus	West Ham (Sep 1998); Orient (Aug 2000)
Moore, Craig	12 Dec 1975	Canterbury	Aus	C Palace (Oct 1998)
Howells, Lee	14 Oct 1968	Freemantle	Aus	Cheltenham (Aug 1999)
Panopoulos, Mike	9 Oct 1976	Melbourne	Grk	Portsmouth (Sep 1999)
Viduka, Mark	9 Oct 1975	Melbourne	Aus	Leeds (Jul 2000)
Blatsis, Con	6 Jul 1977	Melbourne	Aus	Derby (Aug 2000); Sheff Wed (Dec 2000); Colchester (Mar 2002)
Burns, Jacob	21 Apr 1978	Sydney	Aus	Leeds (Aug 2000)
Invincible, Danny	31 Mar 1979	Brisbane	Aus	Swindon (Aug 2000)
McDonald, Scott	21 Aug 1983	Melbourne	Aus	Southampton (Aug 2000); Huddersfield (Aug 2002); Bournemouth (Mar 2003)
Okon, Paul	5 Apr 1972	Sydney	Aus	Middlesbrough (Aug 2000); Watford (Jan 2002); Leeds (Nov 2002)
Stergiopoulos, Marcus	12 Jun 1973	Melbourne	Grk	Lincoln (Aug 2000)
Mansley, Chad	13 Nov 1980	Newcastle	Aus	Orient (Nov 2000)
Foxe, Hayden	23 Jun 1977	Canberra	Aus	West Ham (Mar 2001); Portsmouth (Aug 2002)
Guyett, Scott	20 Jan 1976	Ascot	Aus	Oxford (May 2001)
Colosimo, Simon	8 Jan 1979	Melbourne	Aus	Man City (Jul 2001)
Popovic, Tony	4 Jul 1973	Sydney	Aus	C Palace (Aug 2001)
Hews, Chay	30 Sep 1976	Belmont	Aus	Carlisle (Sep 2001)
Pogliacomi, Les	3 May 1976	Australia	Aus	Oldham (Aug 2002)
Zdrilic, David	14 Apr 1974	Sydney	Aus	Walsall (Aug 2002)
Reid, Paul	6 Jul 1979	Sydney	Aus	Bradford (Sep 2002)
McMaster, Jamie	29 Nov 1982	Sydney	Aus	Leeds (Sep 2002); Coventry (Nov 2002)
Cansdell-Sheriff, Shane	10 Nov 1982	Sydney	Aus	Rochdale (Nov 2002)
Milosevic, Danny	26 Jun 1978	Carlton	Aus	Plymouth (Nov 2002); Crewe (Jan 2003)
Theoklitos, Michael	11 Feb 1981	Melbourne	Aus	Blackpool (Nov 2002)
Cooney, Sean	31 Oct 1983	Australia	Aus	Coventry (Apr 2003)
Other players qualified for Australia but born outside Australia				
Johnston, Craig	8 Dec 1960	Johannesburg	Aus	Middlesbrough (Feb 1978); Liverpool (Apr 1981)
Banovic, Yakka	12 Nov 1956	Bihac (Bos, ex-Yug)	Aus	Derby (Sep 1980)
Bozinoski, Vlado	30 Mar 1964	Skopje, Mac	Aus	Ipswich (Dec 1992)
Kulcsar, George	12 Aug 1967	Budapest, Hun	Aus	Bradford (Mar 1997); QPR (Dec 1997)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Mendez, Gabriel	12 Mar 1973	Buenos Aires, Arg	Aus	Notts Co (Mar 1997)
Caceres, Adrian	20 Jan 1982	Buenos Aires, Arg	Aus	Brentford (Sep 2001), Hull (Mar 2002)
AUSTRIA (9)				
Manninger, Alex	4 Jun 1977	Salzburg	Aut	Arsenal (Jun 1997)
Hiden, Martin	11 Mar 1973	Stainz	Aut	Leeds (Oct 1997)
Dorner, Mario	21 Mar 1970	Baden	Aut	Darlington (Oct 1997)
Resch, Franz	4 May 1969	Vienna	Aut	Darlington (Oct 1997)
Mayrleb, Christian	3 Jun 1972	Leonding	Aut	Sheff Wed (Jan 1998)
Laudrup, Brian	22 Feb 1969	Vienna	Den	Chelsea (Jun 1998)
Breitenfelder, Friedrich	16 Jun 1980	Vienna	Aut	Luton (Aug 2000)
Macho, Jurgen	24 Aug 1977	Vienna	Aut	Sunderland (Jul 2000)
Haas, Bernt	8 Apr 1978	Vienna	Swit	Sunderland (Aug 2001)
BARBADOS (5)				
Kingsley, Alf	25 Oct 1891	Barbados	Bar	Charlton (Jul 1921); Fulham (Jan 1922); Millwall (Sep 1923)
Alleyne, Andy	19 May 1951	Springtown	Bar	Reading (Nov 1972)
Corbin, Kirk	12 Mar 1955	Barbados	Bar	Cambridge (Jan 1978)
Welch, Micky	21 May 1958	Barbados	Bar	Wimbledon (Nov 1984); Southend (Feb 1985)
Goodridge, Greg	10 Jul 1971	Barbados	Bar	Torquay (Mar 1994); QPR (Aug 1995); Bristol C (Aug 1996); Cheltenham (Feb 2001); Torquay (Nov 2001)
BELARUS (5)				
Gotsmanov, Sergei	17 Mar 1959	Minsk (then USSR)	USSR	Brighton (Feb 1990); Southampton (Aug 1990)
Gurinovich, Igor	5 Mar 1960	Minsk (then USSR)	USSR	Brighton (Nov 1990)
Yanushevski, Victor	23 Jan 1960	Minsk (then USSR)	USSR	Aldershot (Mar 1991)
Kachouro, Petr	2 Aug 1972	Minsk (then USSR)	Blr	Sheff Utd (Jul 1996)
Shtaniuk, Sergei	11 Jan 1972	Minsk (then USSR)	Blr	Stoke (Jul 2001)
BELGIUM (30+2)				
Van Den Eynden, Ike	c.1890	Belgium	Bel	Clapton O (Feb 1914)
Bryant, Billy	1 Mar 1899	Belgium	Bel	Millwall (Jul 1925)
Gaillard, Marcel	15 Jan 1927	Charleris	Bel	C Palace (Feb 1948); Portsmouth (Feb 1951)
Van Den Hauwe, Pat	16 Dec 1960	Dendermonde	Wal	Birmingham (Aug 1978); Everton (Sep 1984); Tottenham (Aug 1989); Millwall (Sep 1993)
McDonough, Darron	7 Nov 1962	Antwerp	Brit	Oldham (Jan 1980); Luton (Sep 1986); Newcastle (Mar 1992)
Van Gool, Roger	1 Jun 1950	Belgium	Bel	Coventry (Mar 1980)
Van der Elst, Francois	1 Dec 1954	Opwyk	Bel	West Ham (Dec 1981)
Claesen, Nico	1 Oct 1962	Leut	Bel	Tottenham (Oct 1986)
Albert, Philippe	10 Aug 1967	Bouillon	Bel	Newcastle (Aug 1994); Fulham (Jan 1999)
Degryse, Marc	4 Sep 1965	Roeslare	Bel	Sheff Wed (Aug 1995)
Genaux, Reggie	31 Aug 1973	Charleroi	Bel	Coventry (Aug 1996)
Clement, Philippe	22 Mar 1974	Antwerp	Bel	Coventry (Jul 1998)
Ngonge, Michel	10 Jan 1967	Huy	DRC	Watford (Jul 1998); Huddersfield (Mar 2000); QPR (Dec 2000)
Vaesen, Nico	28 Sep 1969	Hasselt	Bel	Huddersfield (Jul 1998); Birmingham (Jun 2001)
Walschaerts, Wim	5 Nov 1972	Antwerp	Bel	Orient (Jul 1998)
Delorge, Laurent	21 Jul 1979	Leuven	Bel	Coventry (Nov 1998)
Bakalli, Adrian	22 Nov 1976	Brussels	Bel	Watford (Jan 1999); Swindon (Mar 2001)
De Bilde, Gilles	9 Jun 1971	Zellik	Bel	Sheff Wed (Jul 1999); A Villa (Oct 2000)
Gysbrechts, Davy	20 Sep 1972	Heusden	Bel	Sheff Utd (Aug 1999)
Camilieri-Gioia, Carlo	14 May 1975	Brussels	Bel	Mansfield (Sep 1999)
Roussel, Cedric	6 Jan 1978	Mons	Bel	Coventry (Oct 1999); Wolves (Feb 2001)
Kinet, Christophe	31 Dec 1974	Huy	Bel	Millwall (Feb 2000)
Nilis, Luc	25 May 1967	Hasselt	Bel	A Villa (Jul 2000)
Peeters, Tom	25 Sep 1978	Bornem	Bel	Sunderland (Jul 2000)
Verhoene, Kenny	14 Apr 1973	Ghent	Bel	C Palace (Mar 2001)
Malbranque, Steed	6 Jan 1980	Mouscron	Fr	Fulham (Aug 2001)
Van Deurzen, Jurgen	26 Jan 1974	Genk	Bel	Stoke (Aug 2001)
Blondel, Jonathan	3 Apr 1984	Belgium	Bel	Tottenham (Aug 2002)
Bulent, Akin	28 Aug 1979	Brussels	Tur	Bolton (Oct 2002)
Oyen, Davy	17 Jul 1975	Bilzen	Bel	Nottm For (Feb 2003)
Other players qualified for Belgium but born outside Belgium				
Smeets, Axel	12 Jul 1974	Karawa, DRC	Bel	Sheff Utd (Jul 1999)
Strupar, Branko	9 Feb 1970	Zagreb, Cro	Bel	Derby (Dec 1999)
BERMUDA (8)				
Woollard, Arnold	24 Aug 1930	Bermuda	Ber	Northampton (Jun 1949); Newcastle (Dec 1952); B&B Ath (Jun 1956); Northampton (Mar 1962)
Symonds, Calvin	29 Mar 1932	Bermuda	Ber	Rochdale (Oct 1954)
Mallory, Richard	10 Aug 1942	Bermuda	Ber	Cardiff (May 1963)
Best, Clyde	24 Feb 1951	Bermuda	Ber	West Ham (Mar 1969)
Goater, Shaun	25 Feb 1970	Hamilton	Ber	Rotherham (Oct 1989); Notts Co (Nov 1993); Bristol C (Jul 1996); Man City (Mar 1998)
Jennings, Jed	15 Oct 1971	Bermuda	Ber	Hereford (Aug 1991)
Wade, Meshach	23 Jan 1973	Bermuda	Ber	Hereford (Aug 1991)

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Lightbourne, Kyle	29 Sep 1968	Bermuda	Ber	Scarborough (Dec 1992); Walsall (Sep 1993); Coventry (Jul 1997); Fulham (Jan 1998); Stoke (Feb 1998); Cardiff (Feb 2001); Swindon (Jan 2001); Macclesfield (Jul 2001); Hull (Mar 2002)
BOLIVIA (1)				
Moreno, Jaime	19 Jan 1974	Santa Cruz	Bol	Middlesbrough (Sep 1994) & (Dec 1997)
BOSNIA- HERZEGOVINA (8)				
Jankovic, Bozo	22 May 1951	Sarajevo (Bos, then Yug)	Yug	Middlesbrough (Feb 1979)
Banovic, Yakka	12 Nov 1956	Bihac (Bos, then Yug)	Aus	Derby (Sep 1980)
Rajkovic, Anto	17 Aug 1952	Sarajevo (Bos, then Yug)	Yug	Swansea (Mar 1981)
Milosevic, Savo	2 Sep 1973	Bijeljina (Bos, then Yug)	Yug	A Villa (Jul 1995)
Mavrak, Darko	19 Jan 1969	Mostar (Bos, then Yug)	Bos	Walsall (Jan 1999)
Konjic, Muhamed	14 May 1970	Tuzla (Bos, then Yug)	Bos	Coventry (Feb 1999)
Stanic, Mario	10 Apr 1972	Sarajevo (Bos, then Yug)	Cro	Chelsea (Jul 2000)
Boksic, Alen	21 Jan 1970	Makarska (Herz, then Yug)	Cro	Middlesbrough (Aug 2000)
BRAZIL (24)				
Laxton, Edward	1896	Brazil	Brit	Norwich (Dec 1919)
Mirandinha, Francisco	2 Jul 1959	Fortaleza	Bra	Newcastle (Aug 1987)
Isaias, Marques	17 Nov 1963	Rio de Janeiro	Por	Coventry (Aug 1995)
Juninho	22 Feb 1973	Sao Paulo	Bra	Middlesbrough (Oct 1995); (Sep 1999); (Aug 2002)
Branco	4 Apr 1964	Bage	Bra	Middlesbrough (Mar 1996)
Emerson	12 Apr 1972	Rio de Janeiro	Bra	Middlesbrough (Jun 1996)
Edinho, Amaral	21 Feb 1967	Brazil	Bra	Bradford (Feb 1997)
Moreira, Fabio	14 Mar 1972	Rio de Janeiro	Bra	Middlesbrough (Feb 1997)
Marcelo	11 Oct 1969	Niteroi	Bra	Sheff Utd (Oct 1997); Birmingham (Oct 1999); Walsall (Feb 2002)
Thome, Emerson	30 Mar 1972	Porto Alegre	Bra	Sheff Wed (Mar 1998); Chelsea (Dec 1999); Sunderland (Sep 2000)
Fumaca, Jose	15 Jul 1976	Belem	Bra	Colchester (Mar 1999); C Palace (Sep 1999); Newcastle (Sep 1999)
Miglioranzi, Stefani	20 Sep 1977	Pocos de Caldas	USA	Portsmouth (Jun 1999); Swindon (Aug 2002)
Silvinho, Silvio	12 Apr 1974	Sao Paulo	Bra	Arsenal (Jul 1999)
Di Giuseppe, Bica	12 Mar 1972	Sao Paulo	Bra	Sunderland (Sep 1999); Walsall (Oct 1999)
Edu	16 May 1978	Sao Paulo	Bra	Arsenal (Jan 2001)
Herivelto, Moreira	23 Aug 1975	Tres Rios	Bra	Walsall (Jul 2001)
Duarte, Juan Maldondo	6 Feb 1982	Sao Paulo	Bra	Arsenal (Aug 2001)
Ferrari, Carlos	19 Feb 1979	Londrina	Bra	Birmingham (Aug 2001)
Silva, Gilberto	7 Oct 1976	Lagoa da Prata	Bra	Arsenal (Aug 2002)
Carvalho, Rogerio	28 May 1980	Brazil	Bra	York (Aug 2002)
Gaia, Marcio	8 Sep 1978	Sao Mateus	Bra	Exeter (Aug 2002)
Junior, Jose Luis	15 Jun 1979	Fortaleza	Bra	Walsall (Aug 2002)
Rodrigo, Juliano	7 Aug 1976	Santos	Bra	Everton (Aug 2002)
Doriva, Guidoni	28 May 1972	Landeara	Bra	Middlesbrough (Apr 2003)
BULGARIA (4)				
Guentchev, Bontcho	7 Jul 1964	Tchoshevo	Bul	Ipswich (Dec 1992); Luton (Aug 1995)
Mikhailov, Bobby	12 Feb 1963	Sofia	Bul	Reading (Sep 1995)
Kishishev, Radostin	30 Jul 1974	Burgas	Bul	Charlton (Aug 2000)
Todorov, Svetoslav	30 Aug 1978	Dobrich	Bul	West Ham (Jan 2001); Portsmouth (Mar 2002)
BURMA (1)				
Mitten, Charlie	17 Jan 1921	Rangoon	Brit	Man Utd (Jan 1938); Fulham (Jan 1952); Mansfield (Feb 1956)
CAMEROON (14+2)				
Pagal, Jean-Claude	15 Sep 1964	Cameroon	Cam	Carlisle (Feb 1998)
Misse-Misse, Jean-Jacques	7 Aug 1968	Yaounde	Cam	Chesterfield (Mar 1998)
Ipoua, Guy	14 Jan 1976	Douala	Fr	Bristol R (Aug 1998); Scunthorpe (Aug 1999); Gillingham (Mar 2001)
Foe, Marc-Vivien	1 May 1975	Nkolo	Cam	West Ham (Jan 1999); Man City (Aug 2002)
Song, Rigobert	1 Jul 1976	Nkenlicock	Cam	Liverpool (Jan 1999); West Ham (Nov 2000)
Lauren	19 Jan 1977	Lodhji Kribi	Cam	Arsenal (Jun 2000)
Mamoun, Blaise	25 Dec 1979	Bamenda	Cam	Scunthorpe (Aug 2000)
Medou-Otye, Parfait	29 Nov 1976	Ekoundendi	Cam	Kidderminster (Nov 2000)
Suffo, Patrick	17 Jan 1978	Ebolowa	Cam	Sheff Utd (Nov 2000)
Mettomo, Lucien	19 Apr 1977	Douala	Cam	Man City (Sep 2001)
Atangana, Simon	10 Jul 1979	Yaounde	Cam	Port Vale (Jan 2002); Colchester (Nov 2002)
Mboma, Patrick	15 Nov 1970	Douala	Cam	Sunderland (Feb 2002)
Geremi	20 Dec 1978	Batousam	Cam	Middlesbrough (Aug 2002)
Wome, Pierre	23 Mar 1979	Douala	Cam	Fulham (Sep 2002)
Other players qualified for Cameroon but born outside Cameroon				
Job, Joseph-Desire	1 Dec 1977	Venissieux, Fr	Cam	Middlesbrough (Aug 2000)
Moreau, Fabrice	7 Oct 1967	Paris, Fr	Cam	Notts Co (Mar 2001)
CANADA (43+4)				
Bowman, Walter W	c.1862	Ontario	Can	Accrington (Aug 1891); Ardwick (Feb 1893)
Dalton, James	c.1865	Ontario	Can	Sunderland (Sep 1891)

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Fursdon, Roy	1 Sep 1918	Saskatchewan	Can	Torquay (Aug 1938)
McMahon, Doug	c.1915	Winnipeg	Can	Wolves (Aug 1938)
Whittaker, Fred	12 Oct 1923	Vancouver	Can	Notts Co (Aug 1946)
Killin, Roy	18 Jul 1929	Toronto	Can	Lincoln (Aug 1952)
Kirk, John	13 Mar 1930	Winnipeg	Can	Acc Stanley (Mar 1953)
Burgess, Mike	17 Apr 1932	Montreal	Can	Orient (Jul 1953); Newport (Feb 1956); B&B Ath (Jun 1957); Halifax (Jul 1961); Gillingham (Mar 1963); Aldershot (Nov 1965)
Pidcock, Fred	29 Jun 1933	Canada	Can	Walsall (Sep 1953)
Crossan, Errol	6 Oct 1930	Montreal	Can	Gillingham (Jul 1955); Southend (Aug 1957); Norwich (Sep 1958); Orient (Jan 1961)
Newman, Mick	2 Apr 1932	London, Ontario	Can	West Ham (Feb 1957)
Sharp, Ronnie	22 Nov 1932	Montreal	Can	Doncaster (Oct 1958)
Emmerson, Wayne	2 Nov 1947	Canada	Can	Crewe (Jul 1968)
Johnson, Glenn	22 Apr 1951	Vancouver	Can	WBA (Oct 1969)
Twamley, Bruce	23 May 1952	Victoria	Can	Ipswich (Oct 1969)
Lenarduzzi, Bob	1 May 1955	Vancouver	Can	Reading (May 1973)
Nicholl, Jimmy	28 Dec 1956	Hamilton	N Ire	Man Utd (Feb 1974); Sunderland (Dec 1981); WBA (Nov 1984)
Sweetzer, Gordon	27 Jan 1957	Toronto	Can	Brentford (Jul 1975); Cambridge (Apr 1978); Brentford (Jan 1982)
Ferguson, Don	2 Jan 1963	Toronto	Can	Wrexham (Jan 1986)
Kerr, John	6 Mar 1965	Toronto	USA	Portsmouth (Aug 1987); Peterborough (Dec 1987); Millwall (Feb 1993); Walsall (Nov 1995)
Forrest, Craig	20 Sep 1967	Vancouver	Can	Colchester (Mar 1988); Ipswich (Aug 1988); Chelsea (Mar 1997); West Ham (Jul 1997)
Sharp, Kevin	19 Sep 1974	Sarnia, Ontario	Can	Leeds (Oct 1992); Wigan Ath (Nov 1995); Wrexham (Oct 2001); Huddersfield (Aug 2002)
Peschisolido, Paul	25 May 1971	Pickering, Ontario	Can	Birmingham (Nov 1992); Stoke (1994-95); Birmingham (Mar 1996); WBA (Jul 1996); Fulham (Oct 1997); Norwich (Mar 2001); QPR (Nov 2000); Sheff Utd (Jul 2001)
Aunger, Geoff	4 Feb 1968	Red Deer	Can	Luton (Sep 1993); Chester (Dec 1994); Stockport (Dec 1997)
Watson, Mark	8 Sep 1970	Vancouver	Can	Watford (Nov 1993); Oxford (Dec 1998); Oldham (Sep 2000)
Corazzin, Carlo	25 Dec 1971	New Westminster	Can	Cambridge (Dec 1993); Plymouth (Mar 1996); Northampton (Jul 1998); Oldham (Jul 2000)
Brennan, Jim	8 May 1977	Toronto	Can	Bristol C (Oct 1994); Nottm For (Oct 1999); Huddersfield (Mar 2001)
Heald, Oliver	13 Mar 1975	Vancouver	Can	Scarborough (Aug 1995)
De Vos, Jason	2 Jan 1974	Appin, Ontario	Can	Darlington (Nov 1996); Wigan Ath (Jul 2001)
Nash, Martin	27 Dec 1975	Regina	Can	Stockport (Nov 1996); Chester (Sep 1999); Macclesfield (Jan 2003)
Dickinson, Patrick	6 May 1978	Vancouver	Can	Hull (Jul 1997)
Papaconstantinou, Loukas	10 May 1974	Toronto	Can	Darlington (Jul 1997)
Giumarra, Willy	26 Aug 1971	Ontario	Can	Darlington (Aug 1997)
Larkin, Jim	23 Oct 1975	Ontario	Can	Cambridge (Jan 1998)
Xausa, Davide	10 Mar 1976	Vancouver	Can	Stoke (Feb 1998)
Rogers, Mark	3 Nov 1975	Guelph	Can	Wycombe (Dec 1998)
Dunfield, Terry	20 Feb 1982	Vancouver	Can	Man City (May 1999); Bury (Aug 2002)
Busby, Hubert	18 Jun 1969	Kingston	Can	Oxford (Aug 2000)
Hume, Iain	31 Oct 1983	Brampton	Can	Tranmere (Nov 2000)
Bent, Jason	8 Mar 1977	Bramton	Can	Plymouth (Sep 2001)
Godfrey, Elliott	22 Feb 1983	Toronto	Can	Watford (Mar 2003)
Hirschfeld, Lars	17 Oct 1978	Edmonton	Can	Luton (Feb 2003)
Lynch, Simon	19 May 1982	Montreal	Sco	Preston (Jan 2003)
Other players qualified for Canada but born outside Canada				
Bunbury, Alex	18 Jun 1967	Guyana	Can	West Ham (Dec 1992)
Hooper, Lyndon	30 May 1966	Guyana	Can	Birmingham (Sep 1993)
Samuel, Randy	23 Dec 1963	Trinidad	Can	Port Vale (Nov 1995)
Radzinski, Tomasz	14 Dec 1973	Poznan, Pol	Can	Everton (Jul 2001)
CHILE (4)				
Robledo, George	14 Apr 1926	Iquique	Chi	Barnsley (Apr 1943); Newcastle (Jan 1949)
Robledo, Ted	26 Jul 1928	Iquique	Chi	Barnsley (Mar 1946); Newcastle (Jan 1949); Notts Co (Sep 1957)
Margas, Javier	10 May 1969	Santiago	Chi	West Ham (Aug 1998)
Acuna, Clarence	8 Feb 1975	Coya Rancagua	Chi	Newcastle (Oct 2000)
CHINA (5)				
Jihai, Sun	30 Sep 1977	Dalian	Chn	C Palace (Sep 1998); Man City (Feb 2002)
Zhiyi, Fan	22 Jan 1970	Shanghai	Chn	C Palace (Sep 1998); Cardiff (Dec 2002)
Enhua, Zhang	28 Apr 1973	Dalian	Chn	Grimsby (Dec 2000)
Li Tie	18 Sep 1977	China	Chn	Everton (Aug 2002)
Li Weifeng	26 Jan 1978	China	Chn	Everton (Nov 2002)
COLOMBIA (3)				
Asprilla, Faustino	10 Nov 1969	Tulua	Col	Newcastle (Feb 1996)
Ricard, Hamilton	12 Jan 1974	Choco	Col	Middlesbrough (Mar 1998)
Angel, Juan Pablo	24 Oct 1975	Medellin	Col	A Villa (Jan 2001)

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COSTA RICA (2)				
Wanchope, Paulo	31 Jan 1976	Heredia	CoRi	Derby (Mar 1997); West Ham (Jul 1999); Man City (Aug 2000)
Solis, Mauricio	13 Dec 1972	Heredia	CoRi	Derby (Mar 1997)
CROATIA (11+3)				
Stimac, Igor	6 Sep 1967	Metkovic	Cro	Derby (Oct 1995); West Ham (Sep 1999)
Bilic, Slaven	11 Sep 1968	Split	Cro	West Ham (Feb 1996); Everton (Jul 1997)
Asanovic, Aljosa	14 Dec 1965	Split	Cro	Derby (Jun 1996)
Jerkan, Nikola	8 Dec 1964	Sinj	Cro	Nottm For (Jun 1996)
Maric, Silvio	20 Mar 1975	Zagreb	Cro	Newcastle (Feb 1999)
Suker, Davor	1 Jan 1968	Osijek	Cro	Arsenal (Aug 1999); West Ham (Jul 2000)
Brkovic, Ahmet	23 Sep 1974	Dubrovnik	Cro	Orient (Oct 1999); Luton (Oct 2001)
Strupar, Branko	9 Feb 1970	Zagreb	Bel	Derby (Dec 1999)
Biscan, Igor	4 May 1978	Zagreb	Cro	Liverpool (Dec 2000)
Bunjevcevic, Goran	17 Feb 1973	Karlovac	Yug	Tottenham (Jun 2001)
Balaban, Bosko	15 Oct 1978	Rijeka	Cro	A Villa (Aug 2001)
Other players qualified for Croatia but born outside Croatia				
Stanic, Mario	10 Apr 1972	Sarajevo, then Yug	Cro	Chelsea (Jul 2000)
Boksic, Alen	21 Jan 1970	Makarska, Herz	Cro	Middlesbrough (Aug 2000)
Prosinecki, Robert	12 Jan 1969	Schweminger, Ger	Cro	Portsmouth (Aug 2001)
CYPRUS (8)				
Orhan, Yilmaz	13 Mar 1955	Nicosia	Cyp	West Ham (Oct 1972)
Young, Charlie	14 Feb 1958	Nicosia	Brit	A Villa (Nov 1975); Gillingham (Mar 1978)
Salman, Danis	12 Mar 1960	Famagusta	Eng	Brentford (Aug 1977); Millwall (Aug 1986); Plymouth (Mar 1990); Peterborough (Mar 1992); Torquay (Sep 1992)
Goss, Jerry	11 May 1965	Oekolia	Wal	Norwich (Mar 1983)
Bedrossian, Ara	2 Jun 1967	Nicosia	Cyp	Fulham (Mar 1993)
O'Sullivan, Wayne	25 Feb 1974	Akrotiri	Ire	Swindon (May 1993); Cardiff (Aug 1997); Plymouth (Jul 1999)
Papavasiliou, Nicky	31 Aug 1970	Limassol	Cyp	Newcastle (Jul 1993)
Constantinou, Costas	24 Sep 1968	Limassol	Cyp	Barnet (Oct 1996)
CZECH REPUBLIC (8)				
Miklosko, Ludek	9 Dec 1961	Ostrava	CzRep	West Ham (Feb 1990); QPR (Oct 1998)
Stejskal, Jan	15 Jan 1962	Czechoslavakia	CzRep	QPR (Oct 1990)
Srnicek, Pavel	10 Mar 1968	Ostrava	CzRep	Newcastle (Feb 1991); Sheff Wed (Nov 1998)
Poborsky, Karel	30 Mar 1972	Jindrihuv-Hradec	CzRep	Man Utd (Jul 1996)
Berger, Patrik	10 Nov 1973	Prague	CzRep	Liverpool (Aug 1996)
Smicer, Vladimir	24 May 1973	Decin	CzRep	Liverpool (Jul 1999)
Repka, Tomas	2 Jan 1974	Slavicin Zlin	CzRep	West Ham (Sep 2001)
Baros, Milan	28 Oct 1981	Valassake Mezirici	CzRep	Liverpool (Dec 2001)
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (Formerly ZAIRE) (8+1)				
Kandol, Tresor	30 Aug 1981	Banga	Brit	Luton (Sep 1998); Bournemouth (Oct 2001); Cambridge (Aug 2001)
Lua-Lua, Lumana Tresor	28 Dec 1980	Kinshasa	DRC	Colchester (Sep 1998); Newcastle (Sep 2000)
Smeets, Axel	12 Jul 1974	Karawa	Bel	Sheff Utd (Jul 1999)
Bolima, Cedric	26 Sep 1979	Kinshasa	DRC	Rotherham (Oct 2000)
Itonga, Carlin	11 Dec 1982	Kinshasa	DRC	Arsenal (Aug 2001)
M'Bombo, Doudou	11 Sep 1980	Kinshasa	DRC	QPR (Aug 2001)
Yulu, Christian	26 Jan 1978	Kinshasa	Fr	Coventry (Feb 2003)
Zakuani, Gaby	31 May 1986	Kinshasa	DRC	Orient (Mar 2003)
Other players qualified for DRC but born outside DRC				
Ngonge, Michel	10 Jan 1967	Huy, Bel	DRC	Watford (Jul 1998); Huddersfield (Mar 2000); QPR (Dec 2000)
DENMARK (78+4)				
Middleboe, Nils	5 Oct 1887	Copenhagen	Den	Chelsea (Nov 1913)
Hansen, Edvin	21 Jan 1920	Koge	Den	Grimsby (Dec 1946)
Jensen, Viggo	29 Mar 1921	Skagen	Den	Hull (Oct 1948)
Arentoft, Ben	1 Nov 1942	Copenhagen	Den	Newcastle (Mar 1969);Blackburn (Sep 1971)
Thorup, Borge	4 Oct 1943	Copenhagen	Den	C Palace (Mar 1969)
Bartram, Per	8 Jan 1944	Odense	Den	C Palace (Aug 1969)
Jacobsen, Viggo	11 Aug 1953	Denmark	Den	Charlton (Nov 1979)
Ostergaard, Johnny	6 Feb 1955	Denmark	Den	Charlton (Nov 1979)
Simonsen, Allan	15 Dec 1952	Vejle	Den	Charlton (Nov 1982)
Olsen, Jesper	20 Mar 1961	Fakse	Den	Man Utd (Jul 1984)
Molby, Jan	4 Jul 1963	Kolding	Den	Liverpool (Aug 1984); Barnsley (Sep 1995); Norwich (Dec 1995); Swansea (Feb 1996)
Christensen, Tommy	20 Jul 1961	Aarhus	Den	Leicester (Nov 1985); Portsmouth (Nov 1985)
Bakholt, Kurt	12 Aug 1963	Odense	Den	QPR (Jan 1986)
Sivebaek, John	25 Oct 1961	Vejle	Den	Man Utd (Feb 1986)
Pingel, Frank	9 May 1964	Resskov	Den	Newcastle (Jan 1989)
Kristensen, Bjorn	10 Oct 1963	Malling	Den	Newcastle (Mar 1989); Bristol C (Mar 1993); Portsmouth (Nov 1992)
Nielsen, Kent	28 Dec 1961	Frederiksberg	Den	A Villa (Jun 1989)
Elstrup, Lars	24 Mar 1963	Rarby	Den	Luton (Aug 1989)
Mortensen, Henrik	12 Feb 1968	Odder	Den	Norwich (Oct 1989)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Schmeichel, Peter	18 Nov 1968	Gladsaxe	Den	Man Utd (Aug 1991); A Villa (Jul 2001); Man City (Aug 2002)
Lydersen, Pal	10 Sep 1965	Odense	Nor	Arsenal (Nov 1991)
Jensen, John	3 May 1965	Copenhagen	Den	Arsenal (Aug 1992)
Piechnik, Torben	21 May 1963	Copenhagen	Den	Liverpool (Sep 1992)
Rieper, Marc	5 Jun 1968	Rodoure	Den	West Ham (Jun 1994)
Thomsen, Claus	31 May 1970	Aarhus	Den	Ipswich (Jun 1994); Everton (Jan 1997)
Ekelund, Ronnie	21 Aug 1972	Glostrup	Den	Southampton (Sep 1994); Coventry (Dec 1995); Man City (Dec 1995); Walsall (Dec 2000)
Vilstrup, Johnny	27 Feb 1969	Copenhagen	Den	Luton (Sep 1995)
Haddaoui, Riffi	24 Mar 1971	Copenhagen	Den	Torquay (Mar 1996)
Laursen, Jacob	6 Oct 1971	Vejle	Den	Derby (Jul 1996); Leicester (Jan 2002)
Frandsen, Per	6 Feb 1970	Copenhagen	Den	Bolton (Aug 1996); Blackburn (Sep 1999); Bolton (Jul 2000)
Gall, Benny	14 Mar 1971	Copenhagen	Den	Shrewsbury (Aug 1996)
Johansen, Michael	22 Jul 1972	Golstrup	Den	Bolton (Aug 1996)
Nielsen, Tommy	25 Mar 1972	Aarhus	Den	Shrewsbury (Aug 1996)
Beck, Mikkel	12 May 1973	Aarhus	Den	Middlesbrough (Sep 1996); Derby (Mar 1999); Nottm For (Nov 1999); QPR (Feb 2000)
Nielsen, Allan	13 Mar 1971	Esbjerg	Den	Tottenham (Sep 1996); Wolves (Mar 2000); Watford (Aug 2000)
Nielsen, John	7 Apr 1972	Aarhus	Den	Southend (Sep 1996)
Dursun, Peter	8 Jan 1975	Aarhus	Den	Southend (Nov 1996)
Pedersen, Per	30 Mar 1969	Aalborg	Den	Blackburn (Feb 1997)
Willer-Jensen, Thomas	19 Sep 1968	Copenhagen	Den	Swansea (Mar 1997)
Johansen, Martin	22 Jul 1972	Golstrup	Den	Coventry (Jun 1997)
Tomasson, Jon Dahl	29 Aug 1976	Copenhagen	Den	Newcastle (Jun 1997)
Koogi, Anders	8 Sep 1979	Roskilde	Den	Peterborough (Jul 1997)
Nielsen, Martin	24 Mar 1973	Aarhus	Den	Huddersfield (Mar 1998)
Andersen, Soren	31 Jan 1970	Aarhus	Den	Bristol C (Jul 1998)
Jensen, Claus	29 Apr 1977	Nykobing	Den	Bolton (Jul 1998); Charlton (Jul 2000)
Sorensen, Thomas	12 Jun 1976	Fredericia	Den	Sunderland (Aug 1998)
Thogersen, Thomas	2 Apr 1968	Copenhagen	Den	Portsmouth (Aug 1998); Walsall (Oct 2001)
Dabelsteen, Thomas	6 Mar 1973	Copenhagen	Den	Scarborough (Nov 1998)
Goldbaek, Bjarne	6 Oct 1968	Nykobing Falster	Den	Chelsea (Nov 1998); Fulham (Jan 2000)
Andersen, Bo	26 Mar 1976	Slagelse	Den	Bristol C (Dec 1998)
Degn, Peter	6 Apr 1977	Aarhus	Den	Everton (Feb 1999)
Hansen, Bo	16 Jun 1972	Jutland	Den	Bolton (Feb 1999)
Fredgaard, Carsten	20 May 1976	Hillesod	Den	Sunderland (Jul 1999); WBA (Feb 2000); Bolton (Nov 2000)
Hogh, Jes	7 May 1966	Aalborg	Den	Chelsea (Jul 1999)
Hyldgaard, Morten	26 Jan 1978	Herning	Den	Coventry (Jul 1999); Scunthorpe (Jan 2000); Coventry (Aug 2002)
Jorgensen, Claus	27 Apr 1976	Holstebro	Den	Bournemouth (Jul 1999); Bradford (Jul 2001)
Skovbjerg, Thomas	25 Oct 1974	Esbjerg	Den	Kidderminster (Aug 1999)
Hjorth, Jesper	3 Apr 1975	Denmark	Den	Darlington (Nov 1999)
Jensen, Brian	8 Jun 1975	Copenhagen	Den	WBA (Mar 2000)
Nedergaard, Steen	25 Feb 1970	Aalborg	Den	Norwich (Jul 2000)
Gravesen, Thomas	11 Mar 1976	Vejle	Den	Everton (Aug 2000)
Heiselberg, Kim	21 Sep 1977	Tarm	Den	Swindon (Aug 2000)
Risom, Henrik	24 Jul 1968	Vildbjerg	Den	Stoke (Aug 2000)
Svard, Sebastian	15 Jan 1983	Hvidovre	Den	Arsenal (Aug 2000)
Jorgensen, Henrik	12 Jan 1979	Bogense	Den	Notts Co (Oct 2000)
Nielsen, David	1 Dec 1976	Sonderberg	Den	Grimsby (Oct 2000); Wimbledon (Mar 2001); Norwich (Dec 2001)
Bidstrup, Stefan	24 Feb 1975	Helsinger	Den	Wigan Ath (Nov 2000)
Gronkjaer, Jesper	12 Aug 1977	Nuuk	Den	Chelsea (Dec 2000)
Moller, Peter	23 Mar 1972	Gistrup	Den	Fulham (Jan 2001)
Johnsson, Julian	24 Feb 1975	Denmark	Far	Hull (Jun 2001)
Pedersen, Henrik	10 Jun 1975	Copenhagen	Den	Bolton (Jul 2001)
Gaardsoe, Thomas	23 Nov 1979	Randers	Den	Ipswich (Aug 2001)
Sand, Peter	19 Jul 1972	Aalborg	Den	Barnsley (Oct 2001)
Henriksen, Bo	7 Feb 1975	Roskilde	Den	Kidderminster (Nov 2001)
Jensen, Niclas	17 Aug 1974	Copenhagen	Den	Man City (Jan 2002)
Tofting, Stig	14 Aug 1969	Aarhus	Den	Bolton (Feb 2002)
Bischoff, Mikkel	3 Mar 1982	Denmark	Den	Man City (Sep 2002)
Timm, Mads	31 Oct 1984	Odense	Den	Man Utd (Oct 2002)
Other players qualified for Denmark but born outside Denmark				
Kjeldbjerg, Jakob	21 Oct 1969	Fredrikstad, Nor	Den	Chelsea (Aug 1993)
Melvang, Lars	3 Apr 1969	Seattle, USA	Den	Watford (Aug 1997)
Laudrup, Brian	22 Feb 1969	Vienna, Aut	Den	Chelsea (Jun 1998)
Hansen, John	17 Sep 1973	Mannheim, Ger	Den	Cambridge (Feb 2000)
DOMINICA (2)				
Cooke, Joe	15 Feb 1955	Dominica	Dom	Bradford (May 1972); Peterborough (Jan 1979); Oxford (Aug 1979); Exeter (Jun 1981); Bradford (Jan 1982); Rochdale (Jul 1984); Wrexham (Jul 1986)
Henry, Liburd	29 Aug 1967	Roseau	Dom	Watford (Nov 1987); Halifax (Sep 1988); Maidstone Utd (Jun 1990); Gillingham (Jun 1992); Peterborough (Aug 1994)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
ECUADOR (2)				
Delgado, Agustin	23 Dec 1974	Ibarra	Ecu	Southampton (Nov 2001)
De La Cruz, Ulises	2 Aug 1974	Piqulucho	Ecu	A Villa (Aug 2002)
EGYPT (3)				
Hegazi, Hassan	14 Sep 1891	Cairo	Egy	Fulham (Nov1911)
Abdallah, Tewfik	23 Jun 1897	Cairo	Egy	Derby (Sep 1920); Hartlepools (Mar 1924)
Georgeson, Roddy	31 Jul 1948	Shubra	Brit	Port Vale (Jan 1966)
ESTONIA (1)				
Poom, Mart	3 Feb 1972	Tallinn	Est	Portsmouth (Aug 1994); Derby (Mar 1997); Sunderland (Apr 2003)
FAROES (0+1)				
Qualified for the Faroes but born outside the Faroes				
Johnsson, Julian	24 Feb 1975	Denmark	Far	Hull (Jun 2001)
FINLAND (27+3)				
Rintanen, Mauno	28 Apr 1925	Helsinki	Fin	Hull (Sep 1956)
Jantunen, Pertti	25 Jun 1952	Lahti	Fin	Bristol C (Mar 1979)
Lahtinen, Aki	31 Oct 1958	Oulu	Fin	Notts Co (Sep 1981)
Rantanen, Jari	31 Dec 1961	Helsinki	Fin	Leicester (Sep 1987)
Paatelainen, Mixu	3 Feb 1967	Helsinki	Fin	Bolton (Jul 1994); Wolves (Aug 1997)
Moilanen, Tepi	12 Dec 1973	Oulu	Fin	Preston (Dec 1995); Scarborough (Dec 1996); Darlington (Jan 1997)
Kottila, Mika	22 Sep 1974	Helsinki	Fin	Hereford (Nov 1996)
Vanhala, Jari	29 Aug 1965	Helsinki	Fin	Bradford (Dec 1996)
Jaaskelainen, Jussi	17 Apr 1975	Mikkeli	Fin	Bolton (Nov 1997)
Heinola, Antti	20 Mar 1973	Helsinki	Fin	QPR (Jan 1998)
Enckelman, Peter	10 Mar 1977	Turku	Fin	A Villa (Feb 1999)
Viljanen, Ville	2 Feb 1971	Helsinki	Fin	Port Vale (Feb 1999)
Hyypia, Sami	7 Oct 1973	Porvoo	Fin	Liverpool (Jul 1999)
Vanninen, Jukka	31 Jan 1977	Riihimaki	Fin	Exeter (Dec 1999)
Valakari, Simo	28 Apr 1973	Helsinki	Fin	Derby (Jul 2000)
Wiss, Jarkko	17 Apr 1972	Tampere	Fin	Stockport (Aug 2000)
Tuomela, Marko	3 Mar 1972	Helsinki	Fin	Swindon (Sep 2000)
Helin, Petri	13 Dec 1969	Helsinki	Fin	Luton (Nov 2000); Stockport (Jul 2001)
Salli, Janne	14 Dec 1977	Seinajoki	Fin	Barnsley (Nov 2000)
Tihinen, Hannu	1 Jul 1976	Keminmaa	Fin	West Ham (Dec 2000)
Litmanen, Jari	20 Feb 1971	Lahti	Fin	Liverpool (Jan 2001)
Pilvi, Tero	21 Feb 1976	Vihti	Fin	Cambridge (Mar 2001)
Riihilahti, Aki	9 Sep 1976	Helsinki	Fin	C Palace (Mar 2001)
Viander, Jani	18 Aug 1975	Tuusula	Fin	Bolton (Nov 2001)
Niemi, Antti	31 May 1972	Oulu	Fin	Southampton (Sep 2002)
Heikkinen, Markus	13 Oct 1978	Finland	Fin	Portsmouth (Feb 2003)
Petrescu, Tomi	24 Jul 1986	Jyvaskyla	Fin	Leicester (May 2003)
Other players qualified for Finland but born outside Finland				
Forssell, Mikael	15 Mar 1981	Steinfurt, Ger	Fin	Chelsea (Dec 1998); C Palace (Feb 2000)
Johansson, Jonatan	16 Aug 1975	Stockholm, Swe	Fin	Charlton (Aug 2000)
Kuqi, Shefki	10 Nov 1976	Vuqitern, Kosovo	Alb/Fin	Stockport (Jan 2001); Sheff Wed (Jan 2002)
FRANCE (158+25)				
Langenove, Eugene	1898	Paris	Fr	Walsall (Oct 1922)
Praski, Josef	22 Jan 1926	France	Fr	Notts Co (Mar 1949)
Six, Didier	21 Aug 1954	Lille	Fr	A Villa (Oct 1984)
Bernardeau, Olivier	19 Aug 1962	Bourges	Fr	Chesterfield (Aug 1986)
Cantona, Eric	24 May 1966	Nimes	Fr	Leeds (Feb 1992); Man Utd (Nov 1992)
Cantona, Joel	26 Oct 1967	Paris	Fr	Stockport (Mar 1994)
Ginola, David	25 Jan 1967	Gossin	Fr	Newcastle (Jul 1995); Tottenham (Jul 1997); A Villa (Aug 2000); Everton (Feb 2002)
Rolling, Franck	23 Aug 1968	Colmar	Fr	Leicester (Sep 1995); Bournemouth (Aug 1997); Gillingham (Sep 1998)
Prunier, William	14 Aug 1967	Montreuil	Fr	Man Utd (Dec 1995)
Leboeuf, Frank	22 Jan 1968	Marseille	Fr	Chelsea (Jul 1996)
Darras, Frederic	19 Aug 1966	Calais	Fr	Swindon (Aug 1996)
Garde, Remi	3 Apr 1966	L'Arbresle	Fr	Arsenal (Aug 1996)
Perez, Lionel	24 Apr 1967	Bagnols Ceze	Fr	Sunderland (Aug 1996); Scunthorpe (Oct 1999); Cambridge (Jun 2000)
Pounewatchy, Stephane	10 Feb 1968	Paris	Fr	Carlisle (Aug 1996); Port Vale (Aug 1998); Colchester (Feb 1999)
Romano, Serge	25 May 1964	Metz	Fr	Wolves (Aug 1996)
Barbara, Daniel	12 Oct 1974	France	Fr	Darlington (Dec 1996)
Anelka, Nicolas	14 Mar 1979	Versailles	Fr	Arsenal (Mar 1997); Liverpool (Dec 2001); Man City (Aug 2002)
Laurent, Pierre	13 Dec 1970	Tulle	Fr	Leeds (Mar 1997)
Blondeau, Patrick	27 Jan 1968	Marseille	Fr	Sheff Wed (Jun 1997); Watford (Jul 2001)
Grimandi, Gilles	11 Nov 1970	Gap	Fr	Arsenal (Jun 1997)
Petit, Emmanuel	22 Sep 1970	Dieppe	Fr	Arsenal (Jun 1997); Chelsea (Jul 2001)
Terrier, David	4 Aug 1973	Verdun	Fr	West Ham (Jun 1997)
Valery, Patrick	3 Jul 1969	Brignoles	Fr	Blackburn (Jun 1997)
Bonalair, Thierry	14 Jun 1966	Paris	Fr	Nottm For (Jul 1997)

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Remy, Christophe	6 Aug 1971	Besancon	Fr	Oxford (Jul 1997)
Cuervo, Phillipe	13 Aug 1969	Ris-Orangis	Fr	Swindon (Aug 1997)
Peron, Jeff	11 Oct 1965	St Omer	Fr	Walsall (Aug 1997); Portsmouth (Sep 1998); Wigan Ath (Nov 1999)
Coulbault, Regis	12 Aug 1972	Brignoles	Fr	Southend (Oct 1997)
Croci, Laurent	8 Feb 1964	Montbeliard	Fr	Carlisle (Oct 1997)
Lama, Bernard	7 Apr 1963	St-Symphorien	Fr	West Ham (Dec 1997)
Madar, Mickael	8 May 1968	Paris	Fr	Everton (Dec 1997)
Charvet, Laurent	8 May 1973	Beziers	Fr	Chelsea (Jan 1998); Newcastle (Jul 1998); Man City (Oct 2000)
Ismael, Valerien	28 Sep 1975	Strasbourg	Fr	C Palace (Jan 1998)
Sissoko, Habib	24 May 1971	Juvisy-sur-Orge	Fr	Preston (Feb 1998); Torquay (Aug 2000)
Eydelie, Jean-Jacques	3 Feb 1966	Angouleme	Fr	Walsall (Mar 1998)
Tholot, Didier	2 Apr 1964	Feurs	Fr	Walsall (Mar 1998)
Dacourt, Olivier	25 Sep 1974	Montreuil-sous-Bois	Fr	Everton (Jun 1998); Leeds (Jul 2000)
D'Jaffo, Laurent	5 Nov 1970	Bazas	Fr	Bury (Jul 1998); Stockport (Aug 1999); Sheff Utd (Feb 2000)
Grondin, David	8 May 1980	Paris	Fr	Arsenal (Jul 1998)
Guivarc'h, Stephane	6 Sep 1970	Concameau	Fr	Newcastle (Jul 1998)
Keller, Marc	14 Jan 1968	Colmar	Fr	West Ham (Jul 1998); Blackburn (Jan 2001); Portsmouth (Sep 2000)
Perez, Sebastien	24 Nov 1973	Saint-Chamond	Fr	Blackburn (Jul 1998)
Santos, Georges	15 Aug 1970	Marseille	Fr	Tranmere (Jul 1998); WBA (Mar 2000); Sheff Utd (Jul 2000); Grimsby (Oct 2002)
Wallemme, Jean-Guy	10 Aug 1967	Naubeuge	Fr	Coventry (Jul 1998)
Bacque, Herve	13 Jul 1976	Bordeaux	Fr	Luton (Aug 1998)
Leoni, Stephane	1 Sep 1976	Metz	Fr	Bristol R (Aug 1998)
Mirankov, Alex	2 Dec 1967	Grenoble	Fr	Scarborough (Aug 1998)
Garcia, Tony	18 Mar 1972	Pierre Patte	Fr	Notts Co (Sep 1998)
Louis-Jean, Mathieu	22 Feb 1976	Mont St Aignan	Fr	Nottm For (Sep 1998)
Thetis, Manuel	5 Nov 1971	Dijon	Fr	Ipswich (Sep 1998); Wolves (Aug 2000); Sheff Utd (Mar 2001)
Simba, Amara	23 Dec 1961	Paris	Fr	Orient (Oct 1998)
Bonnot, Alex	31 Jul 1973	Boissy	Fr	Watford (Nov 1998); QPR (Aug 2001)
Horlaville, Christophe	1 Mar 1969	Rouen	Fr	Port Vale (Nov 1998)
Colleter, Patrick	6 Nov 1965	Brest	Fr	Southampton (Dec 1998)
Ferri, Jean-Michel	7 Feb 1969	Lyon	Fr	Liverpool (Dec 1998)
Keller, Francois	27 Oct 1973	Colmar	Fr	Fulham (Dec 1998)
L'Helgoualch, Cyrille	25 Sep 1970	St Nazaire	Fr	Mansfield (Dec 1998)
Diawara, Kaba	16 Dec 1975	Toulon	Fr	Arsenal (Jan 1999); Blackburn (Aug 2000); West Ham (Sep 2000)
Domi, Didier	2 May 1979	Sarcelles	Fr	Newcastle (Jan 1999)
Saha, Louis	8 Aug 1978	Paris	Fr	Newcastle (Jan 1999); Fulham (Jun 2000)
Traore, Djimi	1 Mar 1980	St Ouen	Fr	Liverpool (Feb 1999)
Germain, Steve	22 Jun 1981	Cannes	Fr	Colchester (Mar 1999)
Huck, Willie	11 Mar 1979	Paris	Fr	Bournemouth (Mar 1999)
Richard, Fabrice	16 Aug 1973	Saintes	Fr	Colchester (Mar 1999)
Simb, Jean-Pierre	4 Sep 1974	Paris	Fr	Torquay (Mar 1999)
Anselin, Cedric	24 Jul 1977	Lens	Fr	Norwich (Apr 1999)
Deschamps, Didier	15 Oct 1968	Bayonne	Fr	Chelsea (Jun 1999)
Dumas, Franck	9 Jan 1968	Bayeux	Fr	Newcastle (Jun 1999)
De Blasiis, Jean-Yves	25 Sep 1973	Bordeaux	Fr	Norwich (Jul 1999)
Diaf, Farid	19 Apr 1971	Carcassonne	Fr	Preston (Jul 1999)
Goma, Alain	5 Oct 1972	Sault	Fr	Newcastle (Jul 1999); Fulham (Mar 2001)
Luntala, Tresor	31 May 1982	Dreux	Fr	Birmingham (Jul 1999)
Pinault, Thomas	4 Dec 1981	Grasse	Fr	Colchester (Jul 1999)
Henry, Thierry	17 Aug 1977	Paris	Fr	Arsenal (Aug 1999)
Roy, Eric	26 Sep 1967	Nice	Fr	Sunderland (Aug 1999)
Pamarot, Louis Noe	14 Apr 1979	Paris	Fr	Portsmouth (Sep 1999)
Pollet, Ludo	18 Jun 1970	Vieux-Conde	Fr	Wolves (Sep 1999); Walsall (Nov 2002)
Rodriguez, Bruno	25 Dec 1972	Bastia	Fr	Bradford (Sep 1999)
Silvestre, Mickael	9 Aug 1977	Chambray-les-Tours	Fr	Man Utd (Sep 1999)
Bossu, Bert	14 Oct 1980	Calais	Fr	Barnet (Oct 1999)
Fradin, Karim	2 Feb 1972	St Martin d'Hyeres	Fr	Stockport (Nov 1999)
Gravelaine, Xavier	5 Oct 1968	Tours	Fr	Watford (Nov 1999)
Passi, Franck	28 Mar 1966	Bergerac	Fr	Bolton (Nov 1999)
Kaprielian, Mickael	6 Oct 1980	Marseille	Fr	Bolton (Jan 2000)
Aliadiere, Jeremie	30 Mar 1983	Rambouillet	Fr	Arsenal (Mar 2000)
Kanoute, Frederic	2 Sep 1977	Sainte Foy-les-Lyon	Fr	West Ham (Mar 2000)
Barthez, Fabien	28 Jun 1971	Lavelanet	Fr	Man Utd (Jun 2000)
Diomede, Bernard	23 Jan 1974	Saint-Douichard	Fr	Liverpool (Jul 2000)
Pires, Robert	29 Oct 1973	Reims	Fr	Arsenal (Jul 2000)
Bassila, Christian	5 Oct 1977	Paris	Fr	West Ham (Aug 2000)
Bouanane, Emad	22 Nov 1976	Paris	Fr	Wrexham (Aug 2000)
Fernandes, Fabrice	29 Oct 1979	Aubervilliers	Fr	Fulham (Aug 2000); Southampton (Dec 2001)
Javary, Jean-Phillipe	10 Jan 1978	Montpelier	Fr	Brentford (Aug 2000); Plymouth (Feb 2001); Sheff Utd (Mar 2002)
Job, Joseph-Desire	1 Dec 1977	Venissieux	Cam	Middlesbrough (Aug 2000)
Mawene, Youl	16 Jul 1979	Caen	Fr	Derby (Aug 2000)
Menetrier, Mickael	23 Sep 1978	Reims	Fr	Bournemouth (Aug 2000)
Weber, Nicolas	28 Oct 1970	Metz	Fr	Sheff Utd (Aug 2000)

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Wiltord, Sylvain	10 May 1974	Neuilly-sur-Marne	Fr	Arsenal (Aug 2000)
Dagnogo, Moussa	30 Jan 1972	Paris	Fr	Bristol R (Sep 2000)
Lemarchand, Stephane	6 Aug 1971	Saint-Lo	Fr	Carlisle (Sep 2000); Rotherham (Nov 2000)
Vignal, Gregory	19 Jul 1981	Montpelier	Fr	Liverpool (Sep 2000)
Zeghdane, Lehit	3 Oct 1977	Revin	Fr	Darlington (Sep 2000)
Bernard, Olivier	14 Oct 1979	Paris	Fr	Newcastle (Oct 2000); Darlington (Mar 2001)
Cadiou, Frederic	20 Apr 1969	Paris	Fr	Orient (Oct 2000)
Romo, David	7 Aug 1978	Nimes	Fr	Swansea (Oct 2000)
Sahnoun, Nicolas	3 Sep 1980	Bordeaux	Fr	Fulham (Oct 2000)
Friio, David	17 Feb 1973	Thionville	Fr	Plymouth (Nov 2000)
Larrieu, Romain	31 Aug 1976	Mont-de-Marsan	Fr	Plymouth (Nov 2000)
Martin, Lilian	28 May 1971	Valreas	Fr	Derby (Nov 2000)
Schemmel, Sebastien	2 Jun 1975	Nancy	Fr	West Ham (Jan 2001)
Vasseur, Emmanuel	3 Sep 1976	Calais	Fr	Orient (Jan 2001)
Fabiano, Nicolas	8 Feb 1981	Courbevoie	Fr	Swansea (Feb 2001)
Opinel, Sacha	9 Apr 1977	Bourg-Saint-Maurice	Fr	Orient (Feb 2001)
Verschave, Matthias	24 Dec 1977	Lille	Fr	Swansea (Feb 2001)
Carteron, Patrice	30 Jul 1970	St Brieux	Fr	Sunderland (Mar 2001)
Cau, Jean-Michel	27 Oct 1980	Ajaccio	Fr	Darlington (Mar 2001)
Epesse-Titi, Steeve	5 Sep 1979	Bordeaux	Fr	Exeter (Mar 2001)
Forge, Nicolas	13 May 1977	Roanne	Fr	Orient (Mar 2001)
Jeannin, Alex	30 Dec 1977	Troyes	Fr	Darlington (Mar 2001)
Moreau, Fabrice	7 Oct 1967	Paris	Cam	Notts Co (Mar 2001)
Gallas, William	17 Aug 1977	Asnieres	Fr	Chelsea (May 2001)
Laslandes, Lilian	4 Sep 1971	Pauillac	Fr	Sunderland (Jun 2001)
Sabin, Eric	22 Jan 1975	Sarcelles	Fr	Swindon (Jun 2001)
Bellion, David	27 Nov 1982	Paris	Fr	Sunderland (Jul 2001)
Libbra, Marc	5 Aug 1972	Toulon	Fr	Norwich (Jul 2001)
Ben Askar, Aziz	30 Mar 1976	Chateau Gontier	Fr	QPR (Aug 2001)
Biancalani, Frederic	21 Jul 1974	Villerupt	Fr	Walsall (Aug 2001)
Blanc, Laurent	19 Nov 1965	Ales	Fr	Man Utd (Aug 2001)
Courtois, Laurent	11 Sep 1978	Lyon	Fr	West Ham (Aug 2001)
Legwinski, Sylvain	10 Jun 1973	Clermont-Ferrand	Fr	Fulham (Aug 2001)
Marlet, Steve	1 Oct 1974	Pithiviers	Fr	Fulham (Aug 2001)
Distin, Sylvain	16 Dec 1977	Bagnolet	Fr	Newcastle (Sep 2001); Man City (Aug 2002)
N'Gotty, Bruno	10 Jun 1971	Lyon	Fr	Bolton (Sep 2001)
One, Armand	15 Mar 1983	Paris	Fr	Cambridge (Sep 2001); Northampton (Sep 2003)
Valois, Jean-Louis	15 Oct 1973	Saint-Priest	Fr	Luton (Sep 2001)
Baudet, Julien	13 Jan 1979	Grenoble	Fr	Oldham (Oct 2001)
Ducrocq, Pierre	18 Dec 1976	Pontoise	Fr	Derby (Oct 2001)
Queudrue, Franck	27 Aug 1978	Paris	Fr	Middlesbrough (Oct 2001)
Skora, Eric	20 Aug 1981	Metz	Fr	Preston (Oct 2001)
Grenet, Francois	8 Mar 1975	Bordeaux	Fr	Derby (Nov 2001)
Le Pen, Ulrich	21 Jan 1974	Auray	Fr	Ipswich (Nov 2001)
Carasso, Cedric	30 Dec 1981	Avignon	Fr	C Palace (Dec 2001)
Debeve, Mickael	1 Dec 1970	Abbeville	Fr	Middlesbrough (Feb 2002)
Djorkaeff, Youri	9 Mar 1968	Lyon	Fr	Bolton (Feb 2002)
Espartero, Mario	17 Jan 1978	Frejus	Fr	Bolton (Feb 2002)
Cheyrou, Bruno	10 May 1978	Suresnes	Fr	Liverpool (Aug 2002)
Cisse, Edouard	30 Mar 1978	Pau	Fr	West Ham (Aug 2002)
Mendy, Bernard	20 Aug 1981	Evreux	Fr	Bolton (Aug 2002)
Cygan, Pascal	19 Apr 1974	Lens	Fr	Arsenal (Sep 2002)
Berthelin, Cedric	25 Dec 1976	Courriers	Fr	Luton (Oct 2002); C Palace (Jan 2003)
Lopes, Osvaldo	6 Apr 1980	Fregus	Fr	Plymouth (Sep 2002)
Debec, Fabien	18 Jan 1976	Lyon	Fr	Coventry (Sep 2002)
Dugarry, Christophe	24 Mar 1972	Bordeaux	Fr	Birmingham (Jan 2003)
Belmadi, Djamel	27 Mar 1976	Champigny	Alg	Man City (Jan 2003)
Andre, Pierre-Yves	14 May 1974	Lannion	Fr	Bolton (Feb 2003)
Laville, Florent	7 Aug 1973	Valence	Fr	Bolton (Feb 2003)
Antoine-Curier, Mickael	5 Mar 1983	Orsay	Fr	Brentford (Mar 2003)
Pericard, Vincent	3 Oct 1982	Epko	Fr	Portsmouth (Apr 2003)
Other players qualified for France but born outside France				
Vieira, Patrick	23 Jun 1976	Dakar, Sen	Fr	Arsenal (Aug 1996)
Horace, Alain	4 Dec 1971	Madagascar	Fr	Hartlepool (Oct 1996)
Lambourde, Bernard	11 May 1971	Pointe-a-Pitre, Guad	Fr	Chelsea (Jul 1997); Portsmouth (Sep 2000)
Arphexad, Pegguy	18 May 1973	Abymes, Guad	Fr	Leicester (Aug 1997); Liverpool (Jul 2000); Stockport (Sep 2001)
Boli, Roger	26 Sep 1965	Adjame, IvCo	Fr	Walsall (Aug 1997); Bournemouth (Oct 1998)
Abou, Samassi	4 Aug 1973	Gagnoa, IvCo	Fr	West Ham (Nov 1997); Ipswich (Dec 1998); Walsall (Oct 1999)
Berthe, Mohamed	12 Sep 1972	Conakry, Gui	Fr	Bournemouth (Jul 1998)
Darcheville, Jean-Claude	25 Jul 1975	Sinnamary, FrGu	Fr	Nottm For (Jul 1998)
Desailly, Marcel	17 Sep 1968	Accra, Gha	Fr	Chelsea (Jul 1998)
Ipoua, Guy	14 Jan 1976	Douala, Cam	Fr	Bristol R (Aug 1998); Scunthorpe (Aug 1999); Gillingham (Mar 2001)
Allou, Bernard	19 Jun 1975	Cocody, IvCo	Fr	Nottm For (Mar 1999)
Hodouto, Kwami	31 Oct 1974	Lome, Tgo	Fr	Huddersfield (Sep 1999)
Sigere, Jean-Michel	26 Jan 1977	Martinique	Fr	Rushden & D (Mar 2000)
Gueret, Willy	3 Aug 1973	St Claude, Guad	Fr	Millwall (Jul 2000)
Joseph, David	22 Nov 1976	Guad	Fr	Notts Co (Aug 2000)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Karembeu, Christian	3 Dec 1970	Lifou, NCal	Fr	Middlesbrough (Aug 2000)
Gope-Fenepej, John	6 Nov 1978	Noumea, NCal	Fr	Bolton (Sep 2000)
Sidibe, Mamady	18 Dec 1979	Mali	Fr	Swansea (Jul 2001); Gillingham (Aug 2002)
Gnohere, Arthur	20 Nov 1978	Yamoussoukro, IvCo	Fr	Burnley (Aug 2001)
Malbranque, Steed	6 Jan 1980	Mouscron, Bel	Fr	Fulham (Aug 2001)
Robert, Laurent	21 May 1975	Saint-Benoit, Reu	Fr	Newcastle (Aug 2001)
Negouai, Christian	20 Jan 1975	Fort-de-France, Mrt	Fr	Man City (Nov 2001)
Djetou, Martin	15 Feb 1972	Brogohio, IvCo	Fr	Fulham (Oct 2002)
Sommeil, David	10 Aug 1974	Point-a-Pitre, Guad	Fr	Man City (Jan 2003)
Yulu, Christian	26 Jan 1978	Kinshasa, DRC	Fr	Coventry (Feb 2003)
FRENCH GUYANA (2)				
Regis, Cyrille	9 Feb 1958	Mariapousoula	Eng	WBA (May 1977); Coventry (Oct 1984); A Villa (Jul 1991); Wolves (Aug 1993); Wycombe (Aug 1994); Chester (Aug 1995)
Darcheville, Jean-Claude	25 Jul 1975	Sinnamary	Fr	Nottm For (Jul 1998)
GABON (1)				
Nzamba, Guy	13 Jul 1970	Port Gentil	Gab	Southend (Sep 1997)
GEORGIA (6)				
Kinkladze, Georgi	6 Jul 1973	Tbilisi	Geo	Man City (Aug 1995); Derby (Jun 2000)
Kavelashvili, Mikhail	22 Jul 1971	Tbilisi	Geo	Man City (Mar 1996)
Ketsbaia, Temuri	18 Mar 1968	Gali	Geo	Newcastle (Jul 1997); Wolves (Aug 2000)
Shelia, Murtaz	25 Mar 1969	Tbilisi	Geo	Man City (Nov 1997)
Tskhadadze, Kakhaber	7 Sep 1968	Rustavi	Geo	Man City (Feb 1998)
Aleksidze, Rati	3 Aug 1978	Tbilisi	Geo	Chelsea (Feb 2000)
GERMANY (73+3)				
Seeburg, Max	19 Sep 1884	Leipzig	Ger	Tottenham (May 1907); Burnley (Jan 1910); Grimsby (Jul 1911)
Gunn, Alf	11 Jul 1924	Germany	Ger	Nottm For (Feb 1947)
Eisentrager, Alec	20 Jul 1927	Hamburg	Ger	Bristol C (Jul 1949)
Trautmann, Bert	22 Oct 1923	Bremen	Ger	Man City (Oct 1949)
Bruck, Dietmar	19 Apr 1944	Danzig	Ger	Coventry (May 1962); Charlton (Oct 1970); Northampton (Jun 1972)
Smit(h), Wilf	3 Sep 1946	Neumunster	Ger	Shef Wed (Sep 1963); Coventry (Aug 1970); Brighton (Oct 1974); Millwall (Jan 1975); Bristol R (Mar 1975); Chesterfield (Nov 1976)
Tunks, Roy	21 Jan 1951	Wuppertall	Brit	Rotherham (Mar 1968); York (Jan 1969); Preston (Nov 1974); Wigan Ath (Nov 1981); Hartlepool (Jul 1988); Preston (Nov 1988)
Berry, George	19 Nov 1957	Rostrup	Wal	Wolves (Nov 1975); Stoke (Aug 1982); Doncaster (Aug 1984); Peterborough (Jul 1990); Preston (Aug 1991); Aldershot (Nov 1991)
MacDonald, Ian	30 Aug 1953	Rinteln	Brit	Carlisle (May 1976)
Lee, Alan	19 Jun 1960	Wegburg	Brit	Leicester (Feb 1979)
Casey, Paul	6 Oct 1961	Rinteln	Brit	Sheff Utd (Jun 1979); Lincoln (Mar 1988)
Phillips, David	29 Jul 1963	Wegburg	Brit	Plymouth (Aug 1981); Man City (Aug 1984); Coventry (Jun 1986); Norwich (Jul 1989); Nottm For (Aug 1993); Huddersfield (Nov 1997); Lincoln (Mar 1999)
Rober, Jurgen	25 Dec 1953	Gernrode	Ger	Nottm For (Dec 1981)
Galloway, Steve	13 Feb 1963	Hanover	Brit	C Palace (Oct 1984); Cambridge (Mar 1986)
Sanderson, Mike	26 Oct 1966	Germany	Brit	Darlington (Mar 1986)
Kruszynski, Detsi	14 Oct 1961	Divschav	Ger	Wimbledon (Dec 1988); Brentford (Aug 1992); Coventry (Sep 1993); Peterborough (Dec 1993)
Short, Chris	9 May 1970	Munster	Brit	Scarborough (Jul 1988); Notts Co (Sep 1990); Huddersfield (Dec 1994); Sheff Utd (Dec 1995); Stoke (Jul 1998)
Hauser, Thomas	10 Apr 1965	Schopfhain	Ger	Sunderland (Feb 1989)
Taylor, Robin	14 Jan 1971	Rinteln	Brit	Wigan Ath (Oct 1989)
Barnard, Darren	30 Nov 1971	Rinteln	Wal	Chelsea (Jul 1990); Reading (Nov 1994); Bristol C (Oct 1995); Barnsley (Aug 1997); Grimsby (Apr 2003)
Lomas, Steve	18 Jan 1974	Hanover	N Ire	Man City (Jan 1991); West Ham (Mar 1997)
Neilson, Alan	26 Sep 1972	Wegburg	Wal	Newcastle (Feb 1991); Southampton (Jun 1995); Fulham (Nov 1997); Grimsby (Oct 2001); Luton (Feb 2002)
Moylon, Craig	16 Oct 1972	Munster	Brit	Preston (Jul 1991)
Beinlich, Stefan	13 Jan 1972	Berlin	Ger	A Villa (Oct 1991)
Breitkreutz, Matthias	12 May 1971	Crivitz	Ger	A Villa (Oct 1991)
Tierling, Lee	25 Oct 1972	Wegburg	Brit	Fulham (May 1992)
Kitchen, Sam	11 Jun 1967	Rinteln	Brit	Orient (Aug 1992); Doncaster (Feb 1994)
Craven, Peter	30 Jun 1968	Hanover	Ger	Halifax (Mar 1993)
Thirlby, Anthony	4 Mar 1976	Berlin	Brit	Exeter (Jul 1993); Torquay (Feb 1997)
Hartenberger, Uwe	1 Feb 1968	Leuterecken	Ger	Reading (Sep 1993)
Rosler, Uwe	15 Nov 1968	Attenburg	Ger	Man City (Feb 1994); Southampton (Jul 2000); WBA (Oct 2001)
Karl, Steffen	3 Feb 1970	Hohenm-Oelsen	Ger	Man City (Mar 1994)
Klinsmann, Jurgen	30 Jul 1964	Goppingen	Ger	Tottenham (Aug 1994); Tottenham (Dec 1997)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Gaudino, Maurizio	12 Dec 1966	Brule	Ger	Man City (Dec 1994)
Fuchs, Uwe	23 Jul 1966	Kaiserslautern	Ger	Middlesbrough (Jan 1995); Millwall (Jul 1995)
Taylor, Maik	4 Sep 1971	Hildesheim	N Ire	Barnet (Jun 1995); Southampton (Jan 1997); Fulham (Nov 1997)
Jones, Ian	26 Aug 1976	Germany	Brit	Cardiff (Jul 1995)
Immel, Eike	27 Nov 1960	Marburg Lahn	Ger	Man City (Aug 1995)
Frontzeck, Michael	26 Mar 1964	Moenchengladbach	Ger	Man City (Jan 1996)
Lenhart, Sascha	16 Dec 1973	Cologne	Ger	Leicester (Sep 1996)
Dowe, Jens	1 Jun 1968	Rostock	Ger	Wolves (Oct 1996)
Hey, Tony	19 Sep 1970	Berlin	Ger	Birmingham (Jun 1997)
Leese, Lars	18 Aug 1969	Cologne	Ger	Barnsley (Jul 1997)
Mendez, Alberto	24 Oct 1974	Nuremburg	Sp	Arsenal (Jul 1997)
Riedle, Karl-Heinz	16 Sep 1965	Weiler	Ger	Liverpool (Aug 1997); Fulham (Sep 1999)
Newell, Justin	8 Feb 1980	Germany	Ger	Torquay (Sep 1997)
Sobiech, Jorg	15 Jan 1969	Gelsenkirchen	Ger	Stoke (Mar 1998
Schnoor, Stefan	24 Apr 1971	Neumunster	Ger	Derby (Jul 1998)
Hamann, Dietmar	27 Aug 1973	Waldasson	Ger	Newcastle (Aug 1998); Liverpool (Jul 1999)
Hebel, Dirk	24 Nov 1972	Cologne	Ger	Brentford (Aug 1998)
Lehmann, Dirk	16 Aug 1971	Aachen	Ger	Fulham (Aug 1998); Brighton (Jun 2001)
Forssell, Mikael	15 Mar 1981	Steinfurt	Fin	Chelsea (Dec 1998); C Palace (Feb 2000)
Freund, Steffen	19 Jan 1970	Brandenburg	Ger	Tottenham (Dec 1998)
Unger, Lars	30 Sep 1972	Eutin	Ger	Southend (Feb 1999)
Jermyn, Mark	16 Apr 1981	Germany	Ger	Torquay (Mar 1999)
Wright, Ben	1 Jul 1980	Munster	Ire	Bristol C (Mar 1999)
Helmer, Thomas	21 Apr 1965	Herford	Ger	Sunderland (Jul 1999)
Malz, Stefan	15 Jun 1972	Ludwigshafen	Ger	Arsenal (Jul 1999)
Ziege, Christian	1 Jan 1972	Berlin	Ger	Middlesbrough (Aug 1999); Liverpool (Aug 2000); Tottenham (Jul 2001)
Schwinkendorf, Jorn	27 Jan 1971	Hamburg	Ger	Cardiff (Nov 1999)
Volz, Moritz	21 Jan 1983	Siegen	Ger	Arsenal (Jan 2000); Wimbledon (Feb 2003)
Hansen, John	17 Sep 1973	Mannheim	Den	Cambridge (Feb 2000)
Babbel, Markus	8 Sep 1972	Munich	Ger	Liverpool (Jul 2000)
Hitzlsperger, Thomas	5 Apr 1982	Munich	Ger	A Villa (Aug 2000); Chesterfield (Oct 2001)
Macdonald, Gary	25 Oct 1979	Iselone	Brit	Peterborough (Feb 2001)
Cennamo, Luigi	7 Feb 1980	Munich	It	Burnley (Jul 2001)
Canham, Marc	11 Sep 1982	Wefburg	Brit	Colchester (Aug 2001)
Formann, Pascal	16 Nov 1982	Werne	Ger	Nottm For (Aug 2001)
Prosinecki, Robert	12 Jan 1969	Schweminger	Cro	Portsmouth (Aug 2001)
Huth, Robert	18 Aug 1984	Berlin	Ger	Chelsea (Feb 2002)
Konstantinidis, Kostas	31 Aug 1972	Schorndorf	Gre	Bolton (Mar 2002)
Pelzer, Marc	24 Sep 1980	Trier	Ger	Blackburn (Jun 2002)
Camara, Ben	19 Jun 1985	Bonn	Brit	Torquay (Mar 2003)
Other players qualified for Germany but born outside Germany				
Niestroj, Robert	2 Dec 1974	Oppeln, Pol	Ger	Wolves (Nov 1998)
Bopp, Eugene	5 Sep 1983	Kiev, Ukr	Ger	Nottm For (Aug 2001)
Bobic, Fredi	30 Oct 1971	Maribor, Slo	Ger	Bolton (Jan 2002)
GHANA (13)				
Wharton, Arthur	28 Oct 1865	Accra	Gha	Rotherham T (Jul 1893); Sheff Utd (Jul 1894); Rotherham T (Jul 1895); Stockport (Jul 1901)
Laryea, Benny	20 Mar 1962	Ghana	Gha	Torquay (Mar 1984)
Grant, Kim	25 Sep 1972	Sekondi-Takaradi	Gha	Charlton (Mar 1991); Luton (Mar 1996); Millwall (Aug 1997); Notts Co (Dec 1998); Scunthorpe (Aug 2001)
Okai, Stephen	3 Dec 1973	Ghana	Brit	Orient (Apr 1992)
Lamptey, Nii	10 Dec 1974	Accra	Gha	A Villa (Aug 1994); Coventry (Aug 1995)
Yeboah, Tony	6 Jun 1966	Kumasi	Gha	Leeds (Jan 1995)
Agogo, Junior	1 Aug 1979	Accra	Gha	Sheff Wed (Oct 1996); Oldham (Jul 1999); Chester (Sep 1999); Chesterfield (Nov 1999); Lincoln (Dec 1999)
Boateng, George	5 Sep 1975	Nkawkaw	Neth	Coventry (Dec 1997); A Villa (Jul 1999); Middlesbrough (Aug 2002)
Desailly, Marcel	17 Sep 1968	Accra	Fr	Chelsea (Jul 1998)
Hammond, Elvis	6 Oct 1980	Accra	Gha	Fulham (Jul 1999); Bristol R (Aug 2001)
Nyarko, Alex	15 Oct 1973	Accra	Gha	Everton (Aug 2000)
Asamoah, Derek	1 May 1981	Accra	Brit	Northampton (Jul 2001)
Awuah, Jones	10 Jul 1983	Ghana	Gha	Gillingham (Sep 2002)
GIBRALTAR (5)				
Hill, Reg	1907	Gibraltar	Brit	Carlisle (Jul 1930); Tranmere (Dec 1932); Hartlepools (Jan 1933); Darlington (Feb 1937)
Macedo, Tony	22 Feb 1938	Gibraltar	Brit	Fulham (Oct 1955); Colchester (Sep 1968)
Devereux, Tony	6 Jan 1940	Gibraltar	Brit	Aldershot (Nov 1958)
Houston, Graham	24 Feb 1960	Gibraltar	Brit	Preston (Mar 1978); Wigan (Aug 1986); Carlisle (Oct 1987)
McEvoy, Ricky	6 Aug 1967	Gibraltar	Ire	Luton (Aug 1985); Cambridge (Feb 1987)
GREECE (12+5)				
Donis, George	29 Oct 1969	Greece	Grk	Blackburn (Jul 1996); Sheff Utd (Mar 1999); Huddersfield (Jun 1999)
Borbokis, Vassilis	10 Feb 1969	Serres	Grk	Sheff Utd (Jul 1997); Derby (Mar 1999)

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Dellas, Traianos	31 Jan 1976	Salonika	Grk	Sheff Utd (Aug 1997)
Zagorakis, Theo	17 Oct 1971	Kavala	Grk	Leicester (Feb 1998)
Dabizas, Nicos	3 Aug 1973	Ptolemaida	Grk	Newcastle (Mar 1998)
Vlachos, Michalis	20 Sep 1967	Athens	Grk	Portsmouth (Jun 1998); Walsall (Feb 2000)
Kyzeridis, Nicos	20 Apr 1971	Salonika	Grk	Portsmouth (Jul 1998)
Georgiadis, Georgios	8 Mar 1972	Kavala	Grk	Newcastle (Aug 1998)
Michopoulos, Nik	20 Feb 1970	Karditsa	Grk	Burnley (Aug 2000); C Palace (Sep 2002)
Syros, George	8 Feb 1976	Athens	Grk	Bury (Aug 2001)
Tavlaridis, Stathis	25 Jan 1980	Serres	Grk	Arsenal (Sep 2001); Portsmouth (Jan 2003)
Koumantarakis, George	27 Mar 1974	Athens	SA	Preston (Jan 2003)
Other players qualified for Greece but born outside Greece				
Panopoulos, Mike	9 Oct 1976	Melbourne, Aus	Grk	Portsmouth (Sep 1999)
Stergiopoulos, Marcus	12 Jun 1973	Melbourne, Aus	Grk	Lincoln (Aug 2000)
Bertos, Leo	20 Dec 1981	Wellington, NZ	Grk	Barnsley (Sep 2000)
Papadopoulos, Dimitrios	20 Sep 1981	Kazakhstan	Grk	Burnley (Jul 2001)
Konstantinidis, Kostas	31 Aug 1972	Schorndorf, Ger	Grk	Bolton (Mar 2002)
GRENADA (1)				
Batson, Brendan	6 Feb 1953	St George's	Eng	Arsenal (Jun 1971); Cambridge (Jan 1974); WBA (Feb 1978)
GUADELOUPE (5)				
Lambourde, Bernard	11 May 1971	Pointe-a-Pitre	Fr	Chelsea (Jul 1997); Portsmouth (Sep 2000)
Arphexad, Pegguy	18 May 1973	Abymes	Fr	Leicester (Aug 1997); Liverpool (Jul 2000); Stockport (Sep 2001)
Gueret, Willy	3 Aug 1973	St Claude	Fr	Millwall (Jul 2000)
Joseph, David	22 Nov 1976	Guadeloupe	Fr	Notts Co (Aug 2000)
Sommeil, David	10 Aug 1974	Point-a-Pitre	Fr	Man City (Jan 2003)
GUINEA (4+1)				
Berthe, Mohamed	12 Sep 1972	Conakry	Fr	Bournemouth (Jul 1998)
Camara, Titi	7 Nov 1972	Donka	Gui	Liverpool (Jun 1999); West Ham (Dec 2000)
Camara, Mohamed	25 Jul 1975	Conakry	Gui	Wolves (Aug 2000)
Oulare, Souleymane	16 Oct 1972	Conakry	Gui	Stoke (Dec 2001)
Other players qualified for Guinea but born outside Guinea				
Diallo, Drissa	4 Jan 1973	Nouadhibou, Mau	Gui	Burnley (Jan 2003)
GUINEA BISSAU (1)				
Forbes, Boniek	30 Sep 1983	Guinea Bissau	GuB	Orient (Sep 2002)
GUYANA (5)				
Maynard, Mike	7 Jan 1947	Guyana	Brit	Peterborough (Jul 1967)
Quamina, Mark	25 Nov 1969	Guyana	Guy	Wimbledon (Jul 1988); Plymouth (Jul 1991)
Griffith, Cohen	26 Dec 1962	Georgetown	Brit	Cardiff (Oct 1989)
Bunbury, Alex	18 Jun 1967	Plaisance	Can	West Ham (Dec 1992)
Hooper, Lyndon	30 May 1966	Georgetown	Can	Birmingham (Sep 1993)
HONDURAS (3)				
Nunez, Milton	30 Oct 1972	Zambocreek	Hon	Sunderland (Mar 2000)
Guerrero, Ivan	30 Nov 1977	Comayagua	Hon	Coventry (Oct 2000)
Martinez, Jairo	14 May 1978	Yoro	Hon	Coventry (Oct 2000)
HONG KONG (6)				
Edwards, Gerald	c.1919	Hong Kong	Brit	Luton (Jan 1931)
Harris, Alex	22 Oct 1934	Hong Kong	Brit	Blackpool (Nov 1951)
Cheung, Chi Doy	30 Jul 1941	Hong Kong	Brit	Blackpool (Oct 1960)
Anderson, Doug	29 Aug 1963	Hong Kong	Brit	Oldham (Sep 1980); Tranmere (Aug 1984); Plymouth (Aug 1987); Cambridge (Sep 1988); Northampton (Dec 1988)
Hunter, Chris	18 Jan 1964	Hong Kong	Brit	Preston (Sep 1981); Preston (Sep 1984)
Williamson, Davey	15 Dec 1975	Hong Kong	Brit	Cambridge (Aug 1996)
HUNGARY (7)				
Nagy, Mick	1 May 1929	Budapest	Hun	Swindon (Aug 1951)
Olah, Bela	8 Jun 1938	Oyd	Hun	Northampton (Dec 1958)
Haasz, Johnny	7 Jul 1934	Budapest	Hun	Swansea Town (Sep 1960); Workington (Jul 1961)
Kozma, Istvan	3 Dec 1964	Paszto	Hun	Liverpool (Feb 1992)
Kulcsar, George	12 Aug 1967	Budapest	Aus	Bradford (Mar 1997); QPR (Dec 1997)
Sebok, Vilmos	13 Jun 1973	Budapest	Hun	Bristol C (Jan 1999)
Bukran, Gabor	16 Nov 1975	Eger	Hun	Walsall (Aug 1999); Wigan Ath (ADD)
ICELAND (29)				
Gudmundsson, Albert	5 Oct 1923	Reykjavik	Ice	Arsenal (Sep 1946)
Jonsson, Siggi	27 Sep 1966	Akranes	Ice	Sheff Wed (Feb 1985); Barnsley (Jan 1986); Arsenal (Jul 1989)
Bergsson, Gudni	21 Jul 1965	Reykjavik	Ice	Tottenham (Dec 1988); Bolton (Mar 1995)
Orlygsson, Toddi	2 Aug 1966	Odense	Ice	Nottm For (Dec 1989); Stoke (Aug 1993); Oldham (Dec 1995)
Torfason, Gunnar	13 Dec 1961	Westann Isles	Ice	Doncaster (Jul 1994)
Sigurdsson, Larus	4 Jun 1973	Akuveyni	Ice	Stoke (Oct 1994); WBA (Sep 1999)

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Gunnlaugsson, Arnie	6 Mar 1973	Akranes	Ice	Bolton (Aug 1997); Leicester (Feb 1999); Stoke (Mar 2000)
Hreidarsson, Hermann	11 Jul 1974	Reykjavik	Ice	C Palace (Aug 1997); Brentford (Sep 1998); Wimbledon (Oct 1999); Ipswich (Aug 2000)
Gislason, Valur	8 Sep 1977	Reykjavik	Ice	Brighton (Oct 1997)
Gudmundsson, Johann	7 Dec 1977	Reykjavik	Ice	Watford (Mar 1998); Cambridge (Nov 2000)
Gudjohnsen, Eidur	15 Sep 1978	Reykjavik	Ice	Bolton (Aug 1998); Chelsea (Jul 2000)
Larusson, Bjarni	11 Mar 1976	Vestmannaeyjar	Ice	Walsall (Sep 1998); Scunthorpe (Sep 2000)
Danielsson, Helgi	13 Jul 1981	Reykjavik	Ice	Peterborough (Oct 1998)
Eyjolfsson, Siggi	1 Dec 1973	Reykjavik	Ice	Walsall (Jan 1999); Chester (Jan 2000)
Gunnlaugsson, Bjarke	6 Mar 1973	Akranes	Ice	Preston (Sep 1999)
Ingimarsson, Ivar	20 Aug 1977	Reykjavik	Ice	Torquay (Oct 1999); Brentford (Nov 1999); Wolves (Aug 2002); Brighton (Feb 2003)
Danielsson, Einer Thor	19 Jan 1970	Reykjavik	Ice	Stoke (Nov 1999)
Gislason, Siggi	25 Jun 1968	Akranes	Ice	Stoke (Nov 1999)
Einarsson, Gunnar	7 Jul 1976	Reykjavik	Ice	Brentford (Jan 2000)
Gunnarsson, Brynjar	16 Oct 1975	Reykjavik	Ice	Stoke (Jan 2000)
Helguson, Heidar	22 Aug 1977	Akureyri	Ice	Watford (Jan 2000)
Gudjonsson, Bjarni	26 Feb 1979	Akranes	Ice	Stoke (Mar 2000)
Thordarson, Stefan	27 Mar 1975	Reykjavik	Ice	Stoke (Jun 2000)
Gottskalksson, Ole	12 Mar 1968	Keflavik	Ice	Brentford (Jul 2000)
Dadason, Rikki	26 Apr 1972	Reykjavik	Ice	Stoke (Oct 2000)
Kristinsson, Birkir	15 Aug 1964	Vestmannaeyjar	Ice	Stoke (Nov 2000)
Gudjonsson, Thordur	14 Oct 1973	Akranes	Ice	Derby (Mar 2001); Preston (Jan 2002)
Marteinsson, Petur	14 Jul 1973	Reykjavic	Ice	Stoke (Nov 2001)
Gudjonsson, Joey	25 May 19980	Akranes	Ice	A Villa (Jan 2003)
INDIA (40)				
Pass, Jimmy	6 Nov 1883	Juffulpore	Brit	Stockport (Aug 1903)
Donaghy, Charles	c.1885	India	Brit	Chelsea (Aug 1905)
Hunter, George	Aug 1886	Peshawar	Brit	A Villa (Feb 1908); Oldham (Jan 1912); Chelsea (Feb 1913); Man Utd (Mar 1914)
Dolby, Hugh	c.1885	Agra	Brit	Chelsea (Jul 1908)
O'Donnell, Rudolph	Aug 1888	Madras	Brit	Fulham (Dec 1909)
Chandler, Robert	Sep 1894	Calcutta	Brit	A Villa (Aug 1913)
Wagstaffe, Thomas	c.1890	Dinapore	Brit	Sunderland (Mar 1923); Crewe (Sep 1926)
Quantrill, Alf	22 Jan 1897	Punjab	Eng	Derby (Aug 1914); Preston (Jul 1921) Bradford PA (Sep 1924); Nottm For (May 1930)
Mills, Paddy	23 Feb 1900	Multan	Brit	Hull (Aug 1920); Notts Co (Mar 1926); Birmingham (Feb 1929); Hull (Dec 1929)
Armand, Jack	11 Aug 1898	Sabathu	Brit	Leeds (Dec 1922); Swansea Town (May 1929); Newport (Aug 1932)
Preedy, Charlie	11 Jan 1900	Neemuch	Brit	Charlton (Dec 1922); Wigan Bor (Jul 1928); Arsenal (May 1929); Bristol R (Jul 1933); Luton (Aug 1934)
Bellis, George	8 Jun 1904	Khadki	Brit	Southport (Aug 1923); Wrexham (May 1927); Wolves (Jun 1929); Burnley (Dec 1932); B&B Ath (Jul 1935)
Ashton, Hubert	13 Feb 1898	Calcutta	Brit	Bristol R (Jul 1924); Clapton O (Aug 1926)
Tricker, Reg	5 Oct 1905	Karachi	Brit	Luton (Jul 1924); Charlton (Aug 1925); Arsenal (Mar 1927); Clapton O (Feb 1929)
Price, Johnny	4 Dec 1903	Mhow	Brit	Brentford (Apr 1928); Fulham (Jun 1928); Port Vale (May 1937)
Callachan, Harry	9 Apr 1903	Madras	Brit	Leicester (Sep 1929)
Mills, Arthur	1906	Karachi	Brit	Luton (Jul 1932); Gillingham (Jul 1933)
McDowall, Les	25 Oct 1912	Gunga Pur	Brit	Sunderland (Dec 1932); Man City (Mar 1938); Wrexham (Nov 1949)
Dugnolle, Jack	24 Mar 1914	Peshawar	Brit	Brighton (Oct 1934); Plymouth (Feb 1939); Brighton (Aug 1946)
Lancelotte, Eric	26 Feb 1917	India	Brit	Charlton (May 1935); Brighton (Feb 1948)
Court, Dick	23 Oct 1916	India	Brit	Aldershot (Jun 1937)
Dolding, Len	13 Dec 1922	Nundydroog	Brit	Chelsea (Jul 1945); Norwich (Jul 1948)
Garwood, Len	28 Jul 1923	Ranikwet	Brit	Tottenham (May 1946)
Leslie, Maurice	19 Aug 1923	India	Brit	Swindon (Jun 1947)
Pickett, Reg	6 Jan 1927	India	Brit	Portsmouth (Mar 1949); Ipswich (Jun 1957)
Bluck, Dave	31 Jan 1930	India	Brit	Aldershot (Aug 1951)
Stiffle, Nelson	30 Jul 1928	India	Brit	Chester (Dec 1951); Chesterfield (Mar 1954); B&B Ath (May 1955); Exeter (Mar 1958); Coventry (Jul 1960)
Fleming, Mike	23 Feb 1928	India	Brit	Tranmere (Sep 1953)
Smith, Roy	19 Mar 1936	Rawalpindi	Brit	West Ham (Jun 1955); Portsmouth (Jan 1962)
Houghton, Bud	1 Sep 1936	Madras	Brit	Bradford PA (Oct 1955); Birmingham (Oct 1957); Southend (Oct 1958); Oxford (Mar 1961); Lincoln (Oct 1963)
Huggins, Joe	24 Feb 1930	India	Brit	Aldershot (Dec 1955)
Porteous, Jack	12 Jan 1933	India	Brit	Aldershot (Dec 1955)
Keelan, Kevin	5 Jan 1941	Calcutta	Brit	A Villa (Jul 1958); Stockport (Apr 1961); Wrexham (Nov 1961); Norwich (Jul 1963)
Thorpe, Arthur	31 Jul 1939	Lucknow	Brit	Scunthorpe (Sep 1960); Bradford (Jul 1963)

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Chadwick, Dave	19 Aug 1943	Ooctamund	Brit	Southampton (Oct 1960); Middlesbrough (Jul 1966); Halifax (Jan 1970); Bournemouth (Feb 1972); Torquay (Dec 1972); Gillingham (Sep 1974)
Heppolette, Ricky	8 Apr 1949	Bhusawal	Brit	Preston (Sep 1964); Orient (Dec 1972); C Palace (Oct 1976); Chesterfield (Feb 1977); Peterborough (Aug 1979)
Methven, Colin	10 Dec 1955	India	Brit	Wigan Ath (Oct 1979); Blackpool (Jul 1986); Carlisle (Sep 1990); Walsall (Nov 1990)
Payne, Mark	2 Sep 1966	Bombay	Brit	Swindon (Sep 1984)
Cooper, Neale	24 Nov 1963	Darjeeling	Sco	A Villa (Jul 1986); Reading (Jul 1991)
Bhutia, Baichung	15 Jun 1976	Gangtok	Ind	Bury (Sep 1999)
IRAN (1)				
Bagheri, Karim	20 Feb 1974	Abbasi	Iran	Charlton (Aug 2000)
ISRAEL (14)				
Cohen, Avi	14 Nov 1956	Tel Aviv	Isr	Liverpool (Jul 1979)
Gariani, Moshe	18 Jun 1957	Tiberias	Isr	Brighton (Jun 1980)
Cohen, Jacob	25 Sep 1956	Israel	Isr	Brighton (Oct 1980)
Fadida, Aharon	20 Sep 1961	Israel	Isr	Aldershot (Dec 1985)
Pisanti, David	27 May 1962	Israel	Isr	QPR (Sep 1987)
Rosenthal, Ronny	4 Oct 1963	Haifa	Isr	Liverpool (Jun 1990); Tottenham (Jan 1994); Watford (Aug 1997)
Berkovic, Eyal	2 Apr 1972	Haifa	Isr	Southampton (Oct 1996); West Ham (Jun 1997); Blackburn (Feb 2001); Man City (Jul 2001)
Zohar, Itzhak	31 Oct 1970	Tel Aviv	Isr	C Palace (Aug 1997)
Hazan, Alon	14 Sep 1967	Ashdod	Isr	Watford (Jan 1998)
Amsalem, David	4 Sep 1971	Israel	Isr	C Palace (Aug 1998)
Badir, Walid	12 Mar 1974	Kafr Kasm	Isr	Wimbledon (Aug 1999)
Ghrayib, Naguyan	30 Jan 1974	Nazareth	Isr	A Villa (Aug 1999)
Nimni, Avi	26 Apr 1972	Tel Aviv	Isr	Derby (Nov 1999)
Tal, Idan	13 Sep 1975	Petach-Tikva	Isr	Everton (Oct 2000)
ITALY (58+2)				
Ugolini, Rolando	4 Jun 1924	Lucca	It	Middlesbrough (May 1948);Wrexham (Jun 1957)
Besagni, Remo	22 Apr 1935	Italy	It	C Palace (Oct 1952)
Kemp, Fred	27 Feb 1946	Salerno	Brit	Wolves (Jun 1963); Southampton (Jun 1965); Blackpool (Nov 1970); Halifax (Dec 1971); Hereford (Jul 1974)
Derko, Franco	22 Dec 1946	Italy	It	Mansfield (Jan 1965)
Sartori, Carlo	10 Feb 1948	Calderzone	It	Man Utd (Feb 1965)
Chinaglia, Giorgio	24 Jan 1947	Carrara	It	Swansea Town (Apr 1965)
Masiello, Luciano	2 Jan 1951	Italy	It	Charlton (Jan 1969)
Fiocca, Paul	13 Jan 1955	Italy	It	Swindon (Jan 1973)
Sperti, Franco	28 Jan 1955	Italy	It	Swindon (Jan 1973)
Ponte, Raimondo	4 Apr 1954	Naples	It	Nottm For (Aug 1980)
Silenzi, Andrea	10 Feb 1966	Rome	It	Nottm For (Aug 1995)
Bonetti, Ivano	1 Aug 1964	Brescia	It	Grimsby (Sep 1995); Tranmere (Aug 1996); C Palace (Oct 1997)
Bolesan, Mirko	6 May 1975	Genoa	It	Cardiff (Oct 1995)
Gambaro, Enzo	23 Feb 1966	Genoa	It	Grimsby (Mar 1996)
Ravanelli, Fabrizio	11 Dec 1968	Perugia	It	Middlesbrough (Jun 1996); Derby (Jul 2001)
Vialli, Gianluca	9 Jul 1964	Cremona	It	Chelsea (Jul 1996)
Carbone, Benito	14 Aug 1971	Bagnara Calabra	It	Sheff Wed (Oct 1996); A Villa (Oct 1999); Bradford (Aug 2000); Derby (Oct 2001);
Middlesbrough (Feb 2002)				
Zola, Gianfranco	5 Jul 1966	Oliena	It	Chelsea (Nov 1996)
Festa, Gianluca	15 Mar 1969	Cagliari	It	Middlesbrough (Jan 1997); Portsmouth (Aug 2002)
Eranio, Stefano	29 Dec 1968	Genoa	It	Derby (Jul 1997)
Pistone, Alessandro	27 Jul 1975	Milan	It	Newcastle (Jul 1997); Everton (Jul 2000)
Baiano, Francesco	24 Feb 1968	Naples	It	Derby (Aug 1997)
Lombardo, Attilio	6 Jan 1966	St Maria la Fossa	It	C Palace (Aug 1997)
Di Canio, Paolo	9 Jul 1968	Rome	It	Sheff Wed (Aug 1997); West Ham (Jan 1999)
Padovano, Michele	28 Aug 1966	Turin	It	C Palace (Nov 1997)
Berti, Nicola	14 Apr 1967	Salsomaggiore Terme	It	Tottenham (Jan 1998)
Branca, Marco	6 Jan 1965	Grosseto	It	Middlesbrough (Feb 1998)
Bruno, Pasquale	19 Jun 1962	Lecce	It	Wigan Ath (Feb 1998)
Billio, Patrizio	19 Apr 1974	Treviso	It	C Palace (Mar 1998)
Sanetti, Francesco	11 Jan 1979	Rome	It	Sheff Wed (Apr 1998)
Fabio, Ferraresi	25 May 1979	Fano	It	A Villa (Jun 1998)
Tramezzani, Paolo	30 Jul 1970	Reggio-Emilia	It	Tottenham (Jun 1998)
Casiraghi, Pierluigi	4 Mar 1969	Monza	It	Chelsea (Jul 1998)
Materazzi, Marco	19 Aug 1973	Perugia	It	Everton (Jul 1998)
Bortolazzi, Mario	10 Jan 1965	Verona	It	WBA (Aug 1998)
Maresca, Enzo	10 Feb 1980	Pontecagnano	It	WBA (Aug 1998)
Percassi, Luca	25 Aug 1980	Milan	It	Chelsea (Aug 1998)
Pinamonte, Lorenzo	9 May 1978	Verona	It	Bristol C (Sep 1998); Brentford (Feb 2000); Brighton (Dec 1999); Orient (Feb 2000)
Dalla Bona, Sam	6 Feb 1981	San Dona di Piave	It	Chelsea (Oct 1998)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Marcolin, Dario	28 Oct 1971	Brescia	It	Blackburn (Oct 1998)
Gioacchini, Stefano	25 Nov 1976	Rome	It	Coventry (Jan 1999)
Cudicini, Carlo	6 Sep 1973	Milan	It	Chelsea (Jun 1999)
Nuzzo, Raffaele	21 Feb 1973	Monza	It	Coventry (Jul 1999)
Ambrosetti, Gabriele	7 Aug 1973	Varese	It	Chelsea (Aug 1999)
Mannini, Moreno	15 Aug 1962	Imola	It	Nottm For (Aug 1999)
Matrecano, Salvatore	5 Oct 1970	Naples	It	Nottm For (Aug 1999)
Petrachi, Gianluca	14 Jan 1969	Lecce	It	Nottm For (Aug 1999)
Taibi, Massimo	18 Feb 1970	Palermo	It	Man Utd (Sep 1999)
Di Piedi, Michele	4 Dec 1980	Palermo	It	Sheff Wed (Aug 2000); Bristol R (Feb 2003)
Panucci, Christian	12 Apr 1973	Savona	It	Chelsea (Aug 2000)
Morini, Emanuele	31 Jan 1982	Rome	It	Bolton (Sep 2000)
Mancini, Roberto	27 Nov 1964	Jesi	It	Leicester (Jan 2001)
Grabbi, Corrado	29 Jul 1975	Turin	It	Blackburn (Jun 2001)
Galli, Filippo	19 May 1963	Monza	It	Watford (Jul 2001)
Zamperini, Alessandro	15 Aug 1982	Rome	It	Portsmouth (Jul 2001)
Daino, Daniele	8 Sep 1979	Alessandria	It	Derby (Aug 2001)
Sereni, Matteo	11 Feb 1975	Parma	It	Ipswich (Aug 2001)
Maccarone, Massimo	9 Sep 1979	Galliate	It	Middlesbrough (Aug 2002)
Qualified for Italy but born outside Italy				
Di Matteo, Roberto	29 May 1970	Sciaffusa, Swit	It	Chelsea (Jul 1996)
Cennamo, Luigi	7 Feb 1980	Munich, Ger	It	Burnley (Jul 2001)
IVORY COAST (10)				
Boli, Roger	26 Sep 1965	Adjame	Fr	Walsall (Aug 1997); Bournemouth (Oct 1998)
Abou, Samassi	4 Aug 1973	Gagnoa	Fr	West Ham (Nov 1997); Ipswich (Dec 1998); Walsall (Oct 1999)
Bakayoko, Ibrahima	31 Dec 1976	Seguela	IvCo	Everton (Oct 1998)
Zahana-Oni, Landry	8 Aug 1976	Abidjan	IvCo	Luton (Jan 1999)
Allou, Bernard	19 Jun 1975	Cocody	Fr	Nottm For (Mar 1999)
Tebily, Olivier	19 Dec 1975	Abidjan	IvCo	Sheff Utd (Mar 1999); Birmingham (Mar 2002)
Gnohere, Arthur	20 Nov 1978	Yamoussoukro	Fr	Burnley (Aug 2001)
Toure, Kolo	19 Mar 1981	Adidjan	IvCo	Arsenal (Aug 2002)
Djetou, Martin	15 Feb 1972	Brogohio	Fr	Fulham (Oct 2002)
Diabate, Lassina	16 Sep 1974	Bouake	IvCo	Portsmouth (Oct 2002)
JAMAICA (22)				
Delapenha, Lindy	25 May 1927	Kingston	Jam	Portsmouth (Apr 1948); Middlesbrough (Apr 1950); Mansfield (Jun 1958)
Phillips, Brendon	16 Jul 1954	St Catherine	Jam	Peterborough (Aug 1973); Mansfield (Aug 1980)
Gardner, Don	30 Aug 1955	Kingston	Jam	Wolves (Aug 1973)
Blissett, Luther	1 Feb 1958	Falmouth	Eng	Watford (Jul 1975); Watford (Aug 1984); Bournemouth (Nov 1988); Watford (Aug 1991); WBA (Oct 1992); Bury (Aug 1993); Mansfield (Dec 1993)
Williams, Everton	1 Feb 1957	Blackrod	Jam	Wrexham (Jul 1975)
Richards, Lloyd	11 Feb 1958	Kingston	Jam	Notts Co (Feb 1976); York (Jun 1980)
Streete, Floyd	5 May 1959	Kingston	Jam	Cambridge (Jul 1976); Derby (Oct 1984); Wolves (Oct 1985); Reading (Jul 1990)
Hazell, Bob	14 Jun 1959	Kingston	Eng	Wolves (Mar 1977); QPR (Sep 1979); Leicester (Sep 1983); Wolves (Sep 1985); Reading (Nov 1986); Port Vale (Dec 1986)
Cunningham, Tony	12 Nov 1957	Kingston	Brit	Lincoln (May 1979); Barnsley (Sep 1982); Sheff Wed (Nov 1983); Man City (Jul 1984); Newcastle (Feb 1985); Blackpool (Jul 1987); Bury (Jul 1989); Bolton (Mar 1991); Rotherham (Aug 1991); Doncaster (Jul 1993); Wycombe (Mar 1994)
Blake, Noel	12 Jan 1962	Kingston	Brit	A Villa (Aug 1979); Shrewsbury (Mar 1982); Birmingham (Sep 1982); Portsmouth (Apr 1984); Leeds (Jul 1988); Stoke (Feb 1990); Bradford (Jul 1992); Exeter (Aug 1995)
Barnes, John	7 Nov 1963	Kingston	Eng	Watford (Jul 1981); Liverpool (Jun 1987); Newcastle (Aug 1997); Charlton (Feb 1999)
Richards, Carl	1 Dec 1960	St Mary's	Brit	Bournemouth (Jul 1986); Birmingham (Oct 1988); Peterborough (Jul 1989); Blackpool (Jan 1990); Maidstone (Oct 1991)
Johnson, David	15 Aug 1976	Kingston	Jam	Bury (Jul 1995); Ipswich (Nov 1997); Nottm For (Jan 2001); Sheff Wed (Feb 2002); Burnley (Mar 2002)
Jack, Rodney	28 Sep 1972	Kingston	StV	Torquay (Oct 1995); Crewe (Aug 1998)
Moncrieffe, Prince	27 Feb 1977	Kingston	Jam	Doncaster (Jul 1997)
Gardner, Ricardo	25 Sep 1978	St Andrews	Jam	Bolton (Aug 1998)
Boyd, Walter	1 Jan 1972	Kingston	Jam	Swansea (Oct 1999)
Goodison, Ian	21 Nov 1972	St James	Jam	Hull (Oct 1999)
Whitmore, Theo	21 Nov 1972	St James	Jam	Hull (Oct 1999)
Fuller, Ricardo	31 Oct 1979	Kingston	Jam	C Palace (Feb 2001); Preston (Aug 2002)
Lowe, Onandi	2 Dec 1973	Kingston	Jam	Port Vale (Feb 2001); Rushden & D (Nov 2001)
Johnson, Jermaine	25 Jun 1980	Kingston	Jam	Bolton (Sep 2001)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST-PLAYED
JAPAN (5)				
Atkins, Arthur	21 Feb 1925	Tokyo	Brit	Birmingham (Nov 1948); Shrewsbury (Jun 1954)
Inamoto, Junichi	18 Sep 1979	Kagoshima	Jap	Arsenal (Jul 2001); Fulham (Jul 2002)
Nishizawa, Akinori	18 Jun 1976	Shizuoka	Jap	Bolton (Jul 2001)
Kawaguchi, Yoshikatsu	15 Aug 1975	Shizuoka	Jap	Portsmouth (Oct 2001)
Toda, Kazuyuki	30 Dec 1977	Tokyo	Jap	Tottenham (Apr 2003)
KAZAKHSTAN (1)				
Papadopoulos, Dimitrios	20 Sep 1981	Kazakhstan	Grk	Burnley (Jul 2001)
KENYA (4)				
Thompson, Peter	25 Jul 1942	Kenya	Brit	Peterborough (Mar 1964)
McBride, Andy	15 Mar 1954	Kenya	Brit	C Palace (Oct 1971)
Rafferty, Kevin	9 Nov 1960	Kenya	Brit	Crewe (Nov 1978)
Johnstone, Glenn	5 Jun 1967	Kenya	Brit	Preston (Jan 1993)
LATVIA (7+1)				
Freimanis, Eddie	22 Feb 1920	Latvia	Lat	Northampton (May 1948)
Astafjevs, Vitalis	3 Apr 1971	Riga	Lat	Bristol R (Jan 2000)
Bleidelis, Imants	16 Aug 1975	Latvia	Lat	Southampton (Feb 2000)
Kolinko, Alex	18 Jun 1975	Latvia	Lat	C Palace (Sep 2000)
Stepanovs, Igors	21 Jan 1976	Ogre	Lat	Arsenal (Sep 2000)
Rubins, Andrejs	26 Nov 1978	Latvia	Lat	C Palace (Oct 2000)
Stolcers, Andrejs	8 Jul 1974	Latvia	Lat	Fulham (Dec 2000)
Qualified for Latvia but born outside Latvia				
Pahars, Marian	5 Aug 1976	Chernevol, Ukr	Lat	Southampton (Mar 1999)
LIBERIA (4)				
Wreh, Christopher	14 May 1975	Monrovia	Lbr	Arsenal (Aug 1997); Birmingham (Oct 1999)
Andreasson, Marcus	13 Jul 1978	Monrovia	Swe	Bristol R (Jul 1998)
Sarr, Mass	6 Feb 1973	Unification Town	Lbr	Reading (Jul 1998)
Weah, George	1 Oct 1966	Monrovia	Lbr	Chelsea (Jan 2000); Man City (Aug 2000)
LIBYA (1)				
Muntasser, Jehad	26 Jul 1978	Tripoli	Lby	Arsenal (Jun 1997)
LITHUANIA (2+1)				
Bookman, Louis	1890	Zagaren	Brit	Bradford City (Jul 1911); West Brom (Feb 1914); Luton (Aug 1920); Port Vale (Jul 1923)
Tereskinas, Andrejus	10 Jul 1970	Telsiai	Lith	Macclesfield (Nov 2000)
Qualified for Lithuania but born outside Lithuania				
Danilevicius, Tomas	18 Jul 1978	Moscow, Rus	Lith	Arsenal (Sep 2000)
MACEDONIA (3)				
Bozinoski, Vlado	30 Mar 1964	Skopje	Aus	Ipswich (Dec 1992)
Hristov, Georgi	30 Jan 1976	Bitola	Mac	Barnsley (Jul 1997)
Sedloski, Goce	10 Apr 1974	Golemo Konjari	Mac	Sheff Wed (Mar 1998)
MADAGASCAR (1)				
Horace, Alain	4 Dec 1971	Madagascar	Fr	Hartlepool (Oct 1996)
MALAYSIA (3)				
Mordey, Henry	4 May 1911	Kuala Lumpur	Brit	Charlton (Jul 1936)
Cruickshank, George	22 Jul 1931	Malaysia	Brit	Carlisle (Aug 1957)
Edge, Declan	18 Sep 1965	Malacca	NZ	Notts Co (Dec 1985)
MALI (1)				
Sidibe, Mamady	18 Dec 1979	Mali	Fr	Swansea (Jul 2001); Gillingham (Aug 2002)
MALTA (14)				
Hogan, Cornelius	1878	Malta	Brit	NB Tower (May 1899); Burnley (Nov 1901)
Dwane, Eddie	17 Jul 1896	Malta	Brit	Lincoln (Jul 1920)
McNeill, Hamilton	13 May 1910	Malta	Brit	Hull (May 1937); Bury (Feb 1939)
Shanks, Wally	1 May 1923	Malta	Brit	Luton (Dec 1946)
Cini, Joe	20 Nov 1936	Malta	Mal	QPR (Aug 1959)
Cutbush, John	28 Jun 1949	Malta	Brit	Fulham (Jul 1972); Sheff Utd (Mar 1977); Sheff Utd (Aug 1979)
Liddle, David	21 May 1957	Malta	Brit	Northampton (May 1975)
Eames, Billy	20 Sep 1957	Malta	Brit	Portsmouth (Sep 1975); Brentford (Aug 1978)
Strutt, Brian	21 Sep 1959	Malta	Mal	Sheff Wed (Sep 1977)
Geard, Glen	25 Feb 1960	Malta	Brit	Brighton (Feb 1978)
Stevens, Ian	21 Oct 1966	Malta	Brit	Preston (Nov 1984); Bolton (Mar 1987); Stockport (Oct 1986); Bury (Jul 1991); Shrewsbury (Aug 1994); Carlisle (May 1997); Cheltenham (Mar 2000); Wrexham (Jul 1999); Carlisle (Aug 2000)
Buttigieg, John	15 Oct 1963	Malta	Mal	Brentford (Nov 1988); Swindon (Sep 1990)
Kerr, Dylan	14 Jan 1967	Malta	Brit	Leeds (Feb 1989); Blackpool (Dec 1991); Doncaster (Aug 1991); Reading (Jul 1993); Carlisle (Sep 1996); Kidderminster (Sep 2000); Exeter (Aug 2001)

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Tisdale, Paul	14 Jan 1973	Malta	Brit	Southampton (Jun 1991); Northampton (Mar 1992); Huddersfield (Nov 1996); Bristol C (Jun 1997); Exeter (Dec 1997)
MARTINIQUE (2)				
Sigere, Jean-Michel	26 Jan 1977	Martinique	Fr	Rushden & D (Mar 2000)
Negouai, Christian	20 Jan 1975	Fort-de-France	Fr	Man City (Nov 2001)
MAURITANIA (1)				
Diallo, Drissa	4 Jan 1973	Nouadhibou	Gui	Burnley (Jan 2003)
MEXICO (2)				
Burton, Frank	1891	Luapagno	Brit	West Ham (Aug 1919); Charlton (Jul 1921)
Lopez, Carlos	18 Apr 1970	Mexico City	Mex	Wycombe (Jan 2002)
MOLDOVA (1)				
Tistimetanu, Ivan	27 Apr 1974	Moldova	Mol	Bristol C (Dec 1998)
MOROCCO (11)				
Nayim, Mohamed	5 Nov 1968	Ceuta	Mor	Tottenham (Nov 1988)
Mettioui, Ahmed	3 Nov 1965	Tangier	Mor	Crewe (Jul 1992)
Moussaddik, Chuck	23 Feb 1970	Meknes	Mor	Wycombe (Sep 1995)
Kachloul, Hassan	19 Feb 1973	Agadir	Mor	Southampton (Oct 1998); A Villa (Jun 2001)
Chippo, Youssef	10 Jun 1973	Boujaad	Mor	Coventry (Jul 1999)
Hadji, Mustapha	16 Nov 1971	Ifrane	Mor	Coventry (Aug 1999); A Villa (Jul 2001)
El Khalej, Tahar	16 Jun 1968	Marrakesh	Mor	Southampton (Mar 2000); Charlton (Feb 2003)
Chalqi, Khalid	28 Apr 1971	Oujda	Mor	Torquay (Nov 2000)
Ouaddou, Abdeslam	1 Nov 1978	Ksar-Askour	Mor	Fulham (Aug 2001)
Safri, Youssef	1 Mar 1977	Casablanca	Mor	Coventry (Aug 2001)
El Karkouri, Talal	8 Jul 1976	Casablanca	Mor	Sunderland (Feb 2003)
MOZAMBIQUE (2)				
Xavier, Abel	30 Nov 1972	Nampula	Por	Everton (Sep 1999); Liverpool (Jan 2002)
Cadete, Jorge	27 Aug 1968	Porto Amélia	Por	Bradford (Feb 2000)
THE NETHERLANDS (107+18)				
Keizer, Gerry	18 Aug 1910	Amsterdam	Neth	Arsenal (Aug 1930); Charlton (Jul 1931)
Warburton, George	1916	Netherlands	Brit	Chester (Nov 1938)
Schroeder, Nico	19 Nov 1947	Netherlands	Neth	Swansea (Jul 1976)
Muhren, Arnold	2 Jun 1951	Volendam	Neth	Ipswich (Aug 1978); Man Utd (Aug 1982)
Thijssen, Frans	23 Jan 1952	Heumen	Neth	Ipswich (Feb 1979); Nottm For (Oct 1983)
Meijer, Geert	15 Mar 1951	Amsterdam	Neth	Bristol C (Mar 1979)
Ursem, Loek	7 Jan 1958	Amsterdam	Neth	Stoke (Jul 1979); Sunderland (Mar 1982)
De Goey, Len	29 Feb 1952	Amsterdam	Neth	Sheff Utd (Aug 1979)
Koenen, Frans	4 Nov 1958	Waalwijk	Neth	Newcastle (Aug 1980)
Brocken, Bud	12 Sep 1957	Tilburg	Neth	Birmingham (Aug 1981)
Kaiser, Rudi	26 Dec 1960	Amsterdam	Neth	Coventry (Aug 1981)
Otto, Heine	24 Aug 1954	Amsterdam	Neth	Middlesbrough (Aug 1981)
Van Mierlo, Toine	24 Aug 1957	Sorendonk	Neth	Birmingham (Aug 1981)
Jol, Maarten	16 Jan 1956	Den Haag	Neth	WBA (Oct 1981); Coventry (Jul 1984)
Lohman, Jan	18 Feb 1959	Dussen	Neth	Watford (Oct 1981)
Van Breukelen, Hans	4 Oct 1956	Utrecht	Neth	Nottm For (Sep 1982)
Van Wijk, Dennis	16 Dec 1962	Oostzaan	Neth	Norwich (Oct 1982)
Kraay, Hans	22 Dec 1959	Utrecht	Neth	Brighton (Feb 1984)
Metgod, Johnny	27 Feb 1958	Amsterdam	Neth	Nottm For (Aug 1984); Tottenham (Jul 1987)
Segers, Hans	30 Oct 1961	Eindhoven	Neth	Nottm For (Aug 1984); Stoke (Feb 1987); Sheff Utd (Nov 1987); Wimbledon (Sep 1988); Wolves (Feb 1998); Tottenham (Aug 1998)
Cheetham, Mike	30 Jun 1967	Amsterdam	Brit	Ipswich (Oct 1988); Cambridge (Oct 1989); Colchester (Mar 1995); Chesterfield (Jul 1994)
Atteveld, Ray	8 Sep 1966	Amsterdam	Neth	Everton (Aug 1989); Bristol C (Mar 1992); West Ham (Feb 1992)
Van der Laan, Robin	5 Sep 1968	Schiedam	Neth	Port Vale (Feb 1991); Derby (Aug 1995); Wolves (Oct 1996); Barnsley (Jul 1998)
Jalink, Nico	22 Jun 1964	Rotterdam	Neth	Port Vale (Jul 1991)
Essers, Pierre	20 Feb 1959	Holland	Neth	Walsall (Sep 1991)
Hoekman, Danny	21 Sep 1964	Nijmegen	Neth	Man City (Oct 1991)
Van Rossum, Erik	27 Mar 1963	Nijmegen	Neth	Plymouth (Jan 1992)
Vonk, Michel	28 Oct 1968	Alkmaar	Neth	Man City (Mar 1992); Oldham (Dec 1995); Sheff Utd (Nov 1995)
Dijkstra, Meindert	28 Feb 1967	Eindhoven	Neth	Notts Co (Aug 1992)
Goulooze, Richard	16 Nov 1967	Alkmaar	Neth	Derby (Sep 1992)
Keizerweerd, Orpheo	2 Nov 1968	Holland	Neth	Oldham (Mar 1993)
Groenendijk, Alfons	17 May 1964	Leiden	Neth	Man City (Jul 1993)
Nijholt, Luc	29 Jul 1961	Zaandam	Neth	Swindon (Jul 1993)
Boere, Jeroen	18 Nov 1967	Arnheim	Neth	Portsmouth (Mar 1994); West Ham (Sep 1993); WBA (Sep 1994); C Palace (Sep 1995); Southend (Mar 1996)
Dijkstra, Sieb	20 Oct 1966	Kerkrade	Neth	QPR (Jul 1994); Bristol C (Sep 1995); Wycombe (Mar 1996)
Roy, Bryan	12 Feb 1969	Amsterdam	Neth	Nottm For (Aug 1994)

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Sneekes, Richard	30 Oct 1968	Amsterdam	Neth	Bolton (Aug 1994); WBA (Mar 1996); Hull (Nov 2001); Stockport (Sep 2001)
Van Heusden, Arjan	11 Dec 1972	Alphen	Neth	Port Vale (Aug 1994); Oxford (Sep 1997); Cambridge (Aug 1998); Exeter (Jul 2000); Mansfield (Sep 2002); Torquay (Nov 2002)
De Wolf, John	10 Dec 1962	Schiedam	Neth	Wolves (Dec 1994)
Helder, Glenn	28 Oct 1968	Leiden	Neth	Arsenal (Feb 1995)
Witschge, Richard	20 Sep 1969	Amsterdam	Neth	Blackburn (Mar 1995)
Bergkamp, Dennis	18 May 1969	Amsterdam	Neth	Arsenal (Jul 1995)
Boogers, Marco	12 Jan 1967	Dordrecht	Neth	West Ham (Jul 1995)
Holwyn, Jermaine	16 Apr 1973	Amsterdam	Neth	Port Vale (Jul 1995)
Willems, Ron	20 Sep 1966	Epe	Neth	Derby (Jul 1995)
De Zeeuw, Arjan	16 Apr 1970	Castricum	Neth	Barnsley (Nov 1995); Wigan Ath (Jul 1999); Portsmouth (Aug 2002)
Griemink, Bart	29 Mar 1972	Groningen	Neth	Birmingham (Nov 1995); Peterborough (Oct 1996); Swindon (Mar 2000)
Bos, Gijsbert	22 Mar 1973	Spakenburg	Neth	Lincoln (Mar 1996); Rotherham (Aug 1997)
Ten Heuvel, Laurens	6 Jun 1976	Duivendrecht	Neth	Barnsley (Mar 1996); Sheff Utd (Aug 2002); Bradford (Mar 2003)
Van der Velden, Carel	3 Aug 1972	Arnhem	Neth	Barnsley (Mar 1996); Scarborough (Aug 1997)
Petta, Bobby	6 Aug 1974	Rotterdam	Neth	Ipswich (Jun 1996)
Regtop, Erik	16 Feb 1968	Emmen	Neth	Bradford (Jul 1996)
Sas, Marco	16 Feb 1971	Vlaardingden	Neth	Bradford (Jul 1996)
Van der Gouw, Raimond	24 Mar 1963	Oldenzaal	Neth	Man Utd (Jul 1996)
Cruyff, Jordi	9 Feb 1974	Amsterdam	Neth	Man Utd (Aug 1996)
Trustfull, Orlando	4 Aug 1970	Amsterdam	Neth	Sheff Wed (Aug 1996)
Molenaar, Robert	27 Feb 1969	Zaandam	Neth	Leeds (Jan 1997); Bradford (Dec 2000)
Koordes, Rogier	13 Jun 1972	Haarlem	Neth	Port Vale (Feb 1997)
Van Hooijdonk, Pierre	29 Nov 1969	Steenbergen	Neth	Nottm For (Mar 1997)
Gentile, Marco	24 Aug 1968	Den Haag	Neth	Burnley (Jun 1997)
Schreuder, Jan-Dirk	2 Aug 1971	Barneveld	Neth	Stoke (Jun 1997)
Sepp, Dennis	5 Jun 1973	Apeldoorn	Neth	Bradford (Jun 1997)
Zoetebier, Ed	7 May 1970	Purmerend	Neth	Sunderland (Jun 1997)
Overmars, Marc	29 Mar 1973	Emst	Neth	Arsenal (Jul 1997)
De Goey, Ed	20 Dec 1966	Gouda	Neth	Chelsea (Jul 1997)
Wiekens, Gérard	25 Feb 1973	Tolhuiswyk	Neth	Man City (Jul 1997)
Van Dulleman, Ray	6 May 1973	Gravenhage	Neth	Northampton (Aug 1997)
Snijders, Mark	12 Mar 1972	Alkmaar	Neth	Port Vale (Sep 1997)
Smeets, Jorg	5 Nov 1970	Bussum	Neth	Wigan Ath (Oct 1997); Chester (Mar 1999)
Holster, Marco	4 Dec 1971	Weesp	Neth	Ipswich (Jul 1998)
Stam, Jaap	17 Jul 1972	Kampen	Neth	Man Utd (Jul 1998)
Jonk, Wim	12 Oct 1966	Volendam	Neth	Sheff Wed (Aug 1998)
Kromheer, Elroy	15 Jan 1970	Amsterdam	Neth	Reading (Aug 1998)
Van der Kwaak, Peter	12 Oct 1968	Haarlem	Neth	Reading (Aug 1998); Carlisle (Feb 2000)
Achterberg, John	8 Jul 1971	Utrecht	Neth	Tranmere (Sep 1998)
Zwijnenberg, Clemens	18 May 1970	Enschede	Neth	Bristol C (Sep 1998)
Korsten, Willem	21 Jan 1975	Baxtel	Neth	Leeds (Jan 1999); Tottenham (Jul 1999)
Kuipers, Michel	26 Jun 1974	Amsterdam	Neth	Bristol R (Jan 1999); Brighton (Jul 2000)
Westerveld, Sander	23 Oct 1974	Enschede	Neth	Liverpool (Jun 1999)
Meijer, Erik	2 Aug 1969	Meersen	Neth	Liverpool (Jul 1999); Preston (Oct 2000)
Melchiot, Mario	4 Nov 1976	Amsterdam	Neth	Chelsea (Jul 1999)
Sibon, Gerald	19 Apr 1974	Dalen	Neth	Sheff Wed (Jul 1999)
Karelse, John	17 May 1970	Kapelle	Neth	Newcastle (Aug 1999)
Derveld, Fernando	22 Oct 1976	Vlissingen	Neth	Norwich (Mar 2000); WBA (Feb 2001)
De Waard, Raimond	27 Mar 1973	Rotterdam	Neth	Norwich (Mar 2000)
Reuser, Martijn	1 Feb 1975	Amsterdam	Neth	Ipswich (Jun 2000)
Abidallah, Nabil	5 Aug 1982	Amsterdam	Neth	Ipswich (Jul 2000)
Kaak, Tom	31 Mar 1978	Winterswijk	Neth	Darlington (Jul 2000)
Van der Geest, Frank	30 Apr 1973	Beverwijk	Neth	Darlington (Aug 2000)
Van der Linden, Antoine	10 Mar 1976	Rotterdam	Neth	Swindon (Aug 2000)
Bogarde, Winston	22 Oct 1970	Rotterdam	Neth	Chelsea (Sep 2000)
Hernandez, Dino	27 May 1971	Amersfoort	Neth	Wigan Ath (Nov 2000)
Willems, Menno	3 Oct 1977	Amsterdam	Neth	Grimsby (Nov 2000)
Van Nistelrooy, Ruud	1 Jul 1976	Oss	Neth	Man Utd (Apr 2001)
Van Bronckhorst, Giovanni	5 Feb 1975	Rotterdam	Neth	Arsenal (Jun 2001)
Cas, Marcel	30 Apr 1972	Breda	Neth	Notts Co (Jul 2001)
Hoekstra, Peter	4 Apr 1973	Assen	Neth	Stoke (Jul 2001)
Busscher, Robbie	23 Nov 1982	Leichendan	Neth	Grimsby (Aug 2001)
De Vogt, Wilko	17 Sep 1975	Breda	Neth	Sheff Utd (Aug 2001)
Moor, Reinier	12 Jun 83	The Hague	Ire	Exeter (Aug 2001)
Van der Sar, Edwin	29 Oct 1970	Voorhout	Neth	Fulham (Aug 2001)
Zenden, Boudewijn	15 Aug 1976	Maastricht	Neth	Chelsea (Aug 2001)
Evans, Michael	21 Jul 1976	Venlo	Neth	York (Sep 2001)
Ommel, Sergio	2 Sep 1977	The Hague	Neth	Bristol R (Nov 2001)
Postma, Stefan	10 Jun 1976	Utrecht	Neth	A Villa (Jul 2002)
Loran, Tyrone	29 Jun 1981	Amsterdam	Neth	Tranmere (Jan 2003)
Cas, Marcel	30 Apr 1972	Breda	Neth	Sheff Utd (Feb 2003)
Other players qualified for The Netherlands but born outside The Netherlands				
Zondervan, Romeo	4 Mar 1959	Surinam	Neth	WBA (Mar 1982); Ipswich (Mar 1984)
Wilson, Ulrich	5 May 1964	Surinam	Neth	Ipswich (Dec 1987)

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Monkou, Ken	29 Nov 1964	Surinam	Neth	Chelsea (Mar 1989); Southampton (Aug 1992); Huddersfield (Aug 1999)
Verveer, Etienne	22 Sep 1967	Surinam	Neth	Millwall (Dec 1991); Bradford (Feb 1995)
De Freitas, Fabian	28 Jul 1972	Surinam	Neth	Bolton (Aug 1994); WBA (Aug 1998)
Gullit, Ruud	1 Sep 1962	Surinam	Neth	Chelsea (Jul 1995)
Uhlenbeek, Gus	28 Aug 1970	Surinam	Neth	Ipswich (Aug 1995); Fulham (Jul 1998); Sheff Utd (Aug 2000); Walsall (Mar 2002); Bradford (Aug 2002)
Blinker, Regi	4 Jun 1969	Surinam	Neth	Sheff Wed (Mar 1996)
Van Gobbel, Ulrich	16 Jan 1971	Surinam	Neth	Southampton (Oct 1996)
Wilsterman, Brian	19 Nov 1966	Surinam	Neth	Oxford (Feb 1997); Rotherham (Jul 1999)
Hasselbaink, Jimmy Floyd	27 Mar 1972	Surinam	Neth	Leeds (Jul 1997); Chelsea (Jul 2000)
Boateng, George	5 Sep 1975	Nkawkaw, Gha	Neth	Coventry (Dec 1997); A Villa (Jul 1999); Middlesbrough (Aug 2002)
Wijnhard, Clyde	9 Nov 1973	Surinam	Neth	Leeds (Jul 1998); Huddersfield (Jul 1999); Preston (Mar 2002); Oldham (Aug 2002)
Wilnis, Fabian	23 Aug 1970	Surinam	Neth	Ipswich (Jan 1999)
Faerber, Winston	23 Jul 1971	Surinam	Neth	Cardiff (Aug 1999)
Gorre, Dean	10 Sep 1970	Surinam	Neth	Huddersfield (Sep 1999); Barnsley (Jul 2001)
Wooter, Nordin	24 Aug 1976	Surinam	Neth	Watford (Sep 1999)
Koejoe, Sammy	17 Aug 1974	Surinam	Neth	QPR (Nov 1999)
NEW CALEDONIA (2)				
Karembeu, Christian	3 Dec 1970	Lifou, NCal	Fr	Middlesbrough (Aug 2000)
Gope-Fenepej, John	6 Nov 1978	Noumea, NCal	Fr	Bolton (Sep 2000)
NEW ZEALAND (15+1)				
Moorhead, George	27 May 1895	Christchurch	Ire	Southampton (Aug 1920); Brighton (Aug 1922)
Rush, Jon	13 Oct 1961	Wellington	NZ	Blackpool (Nov 1979)
Herbert, Ricki	10 Apr 1961	Auckland	NZ	Wolves (Oct 1984)
Evans, Ceri	2 Oct 1963	Christchurch	NZ	Oxford (Feb 1989)
Ngata, Harry	24 Aug 1971	Wanganui	NZ	Hull (Jul 1989)
Zoricich, Chris	3 May 1969	Auckland	NZ	Orient (Feb 1990)
Smith, Scott	6 Mar 1975	Christchurch	NZ	Rotherham (Oct 1993)
Norfolk, Lee	17 Oct 1975	Dunedin	NZ	Ipswich (Jul 1994)
Viljoen, Nik	3 Dec 1976	Auckland	NZ	Rotherham (Jun 1995)
Fallon, Rory	20 Mar 1982	Gisbourne	NZ	Barnsley (Mar 1999); Shrewsbury (Dec 2001)
Killen, Chris	8 Oct 1981	Wellington	NZ	Man City (Mar 1999); Wrexham (Sep 2000); Port Vale (Sep 2001); Oldham (Aug 2002)
Hay, Danny	15 May 1975	Auckland	NZ	Leeds (Aug 1999); Walsall (Aug 2002)
Bertos, Leo	20 Dec 1981	Wellington	Grk	Barnsley (Sep 2000)
Christie, Jeremy	22 May 1983	Whangarie	NZ	Barnsley (Dec 2001)
Pearce, Allan	7 Apr 1983	Wellington	NZ	Lincoln (Dec 2002)
Qualified for New Zealand but born outside New Zealand				
Edge, Declan	18 Sep 1965	Malacca, Mly	NZ	Notts Co (Dec 1985)
NIGERIA (39)				
Balogun, Tesilim	27 Mar 1931	Lagos	Nig	QPR (Sep 1956)
Onyeali, Elkanah	7 Jun 1939	Port Harcourt	Nig	Tranmere (Aug 1960)
Coker, Ade	19 May 1954	Lagos	Nig	West Ham (Dec 1971); Lincoln (Dec 1974)
Chiedozie, John	18 Apr 1960	Owerri	Nig	Orient (Apr 1977); Notts Co (Aug 1981); Tottenham (Aug 1984); Derby (Aug 1988); Chesterfield (Mar 1990); Notts Co (Jan 1990)
Nwajiobi, Emeka	25 May 1959	Nibo Awka	Nig	Luton (Dec 1983)
Salako, John	11 Feb 1969	Lagos	Eng	C Palace (Nov 1986); Swansea (Aug 1989); Coventry (Aug 1995); Bolton (Mar 1998); Fulham (Jul 1998); Charlton (Aug 1999); Reading (Nov 2001)
Iorfa, Dominic	1 Oct 1968	Lagos	Nig	QPR (Mar 1990); Peterborough (Oct 1992); Southend (Aug 1994); Southend (Dec 1998)
Salako, Andy	8 Nov 1972	Lagos	Nig	Charlton (Apr 1991)
Okenla, Foley	9 Oct 1967	Nigeria	Nig	Birmingham (Aug 1991)
Adekola, David	18 May 1968	Lagos	Nig	Bury (Jan 1993); Exeter (Feb 1994); Bournemouth (Sep 1994); Wigan Ath (Oct 1994); Cambridge (Aug 1995); Brighton (Oct 1996)
Adebola, Dele	23 Jun 1975	Lagos	Nig	Crewe (Mar 1993); Birmingham (Feb 1998); Oldham (Mar 2002); C Palace (Aug 2002)
Obebo, Godfrey	16 Apr 1966	Lagos	Nig	Halifax (Mar 1993)
Okorie, Chima	8 Oct 1968	Izombe	Nig	Grimsby (Sep 1993); Torquay (Mar 1994)
Amokachi, Daniel	30 Dec 1972	Kaduna	Nig	Everton (Aug 1994)
Emenalo, Michael	14 Jul 1965	Aba	Nig	Notts Co (Aug 1994)
Omoyimni, Manny	28 Dec 1977	Nigeria	Nig	West Ham (May 1995); Bournemouth (Sep 1996); Orient (Mar 1999); Gillingham (Sep 1999); Scunthorpe (Dec 1999); Barnet (Feb 2000); Oxford (Jul 2000)
Ayorinde, Sammy	20 Oct 1974	Lagos	Nig	Orient (Apr 1996)
Bankole, Ade	9 Sep 1969	Abeokuta	Nig	Crewe (Sep 1996); QPR (Jul 1998); Crewe (Jul 2000)
Babayaro, Celestine	29 Aug 1978	Kaduna	Nig	Chelsea (Jun 1997)
Okafar, Sam	17 Mar 1982	Xtiam	Nig	Colchester (Aug 1998)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Ameobi, Shola	12 Oct 1981	Zaria	Eng	Newcastle (Oct 1998)
Ifejiagwa, Emeka	30 Oct 1977	Aba	Nig	Brighton (Oct 1998)
Iroha, Ben	29 Nov 1969	Aba	Nig	Watford (Dec 1998)
Kanu, Nwankwo	1 Aug 1976	Owerri	Nig	Arsenal (Feb 1999)
Opara, Kelechi	21 Dec 1981	Owerri	Nig	Colchester (Aug 1999); Orient (Dec 2000)
Abbey, George	20 Oct 1978	Port Harcourt	Nig	Macclesfield (Aug 1999)
Etuhu, Dixon	8 Jun 1982	Kano	Nig	Man City (Dec 1999); Preston (Jan 2002)
Odejayi, Kay	21 Feb 1982	Ibadon	Brit	Bristol C (Jul 2000)
Olaoye, Dele	17 Oct 1982	Lagos	Nig	Port Vale (Aug 2000)
West, Taribo	26 Mar 1974	Port Harcourt	Nig	Derby (Nov 2000)
Shittu, Danny	2 Sep 1980	Lagos	Nig	Blackpool (Feb 2001); QPR (Oct 2001)
Foyewa, Amos	26 Dec 1981	Nigeria	Nig	Bournemouth (Jul 2001)
Ofodile, Adolphus	15 Dec 1979	Fungu	Nig	Walsall (Jul 2001)
George, Finidi	15 Apr 1971	Port Harcourt	Nig	Ipswich (Aug 2001)
Okocha, Jay-Jay	14 Aug 1973	Enugu	Nig	Bolton (Aug 2002)
Okoli, James	11 Jan 1976	Nigeria	Nig	York (Aug 2002)
Yobo, Joseph	6 Sep 1980	Kano	Nig	Everton (Sep 2002)
Ayegbini, Yakubu	22 Nov 1982	Nigeria	Nig	Portsmouth (Jan 2003)
Udeze, Ifeanyi	21 Jul 1980	Lagos	Nig	WBA (Jan 2003)
NORWAY (77+2)				
Hansen, Karl	4 Jul 1921	Denmark	Nor	Huddersfield (Jan 1949)
Aas, Einar	12 Oct 1955	Moss	Nor	Nottm For (Mar 1981)
Hareide, Aage	23 Sep 1953	Hareide	Nor	Man City (Oct 1981); Norwich (Jun 1983)
Osvold, Kjetil	5 Jun 1961	Aalesund	Nor	Nottm For (Mar 1987); Leicester (Dec 1987)
Thorstvedt, Erik	28 Oct 1962	Stavanger	Nor	Tottenham (Dec 1988)
Andersen, Vetle	20 Apr 1964	Kristiansand	Nor	WBA (Dec 1989)
Johnsen, Erland	5 Apr 1967	Fredrikstad	Nor	Chelsea (Dec 1989)
Halle, Gunnar	11 Aug 1965	Larvik	Nor	Oldham (Feb 1991); Leeds (Dec 1996); Bradford (Jun 1999); Wolves (Mar 2002)
Bjornebye, Stig Inge	11 Dec 1969	Elverum	Nor	Liverpool (Dec 1992); Blackburn (Jun 2000)
Berg, Henning	1 Sep 1969	Eidsvell	Nor	Blackburn (Jan 1993); Man Utd (Aug 1997); Blackburn (Sep 2000)
Ingebrigtsen, Kaare	11 Nov 1965	Rosenborg	Nor	Man City (Jan 1993)
Strandli, Frank	16 May 1972	Norway	Nor	Leeds (Jan 1993)
Fjortoft, Jan Aage	10 Jan 1967	Aalesund	Nor	Swindon (Jul 1993); Middlesbrough (Mar 1995); Sheff Utd (Jan 1997); Barnsley (Jan 1998)
Flo, Jostein	3 Oct 1964	Eid	Nor	Sheff Utd (Aug 1993)
Kjeldbjerg, Jakob	21 Oct 1969	Fredrikstad	Den	Chelsea (Aug 1993)
Pedersen, Tore	29 Sep 1969	Fredrikstad	Nor	Oldham (Oct 1993); Blackburn (Sep 1997); Wimbledon (Jun 1999)
Bohinen, Lars	8 Sep 1969	Vadso	Nor	Nottm For (Nov 1993); Blackburn (Oct 1995); Derby (Mar 1998)
Nilsen, Roger	8 Aug 1969	Tromso	Nor	Sheff Utd (Nov 1993); Tottenham (Mar 1999)
Haaland, Alf-Inge	23 Nov 1972	Stavanger	Nor	Nottm For (Jan 1994); Leeds (Jul 1997); Man City (Jun 2000)
Hansen, Vergard	8 Aug 1969	Drammen	Nor	Bristol C (Nov 1994)
Leonhardsen, Oyvind	17 Aug 1970	Kristiansund	Nor	Wimbledon (Nov 1994); Liverpool (Jun 1997); Tottenham (Aug 1999); A Villa (Sep 2002)
Hovi, Tom	15 Jan 1972	Gjovik	Nor	Charlton (Jan 1995)
Riseth, Vidar	21 Apr 1972	Levanger	Nor	Luton (Oct 1995)
Rushfeldt, Siggi	11 Dec 1972	Vadso	Nor	Birmingham (Oct 1995)
Belsvik, Petter	2 Oct 1967	Lillehammer	Nor	Southend (Nov 1995)
Andersen, Leif	19 Apr 1971	Fredrikstad	Nor	C Palace (Jan 1996)
Johnsen, Ronny	10 Jun 1969	Sandefjord	Nor	Man Utd (Jul 1996); A Villa (Sep 2002)
Solskjaer, Ole Gunnar	26 Feb 1973	Kristiansund	Nor	Man Utd (Jul 1996)
Grodas, Frode	24 Oct 1964	Sogndal	Nor	Chelsea (Sep 1996)
Ostenstad, Egil	2 Jan 1972	Haugesund	Nor	Southampton (Oct 1996); Blackburn (Aug 1999); Man City (Feb 2001)
Henriksen, Tony	25 Apr 1973	Hammel	Nor	Southend (Oct 1996)
Knarvik, Tommy	1 Nov 1979	Bergen	Nor	Leeds (Nov 1996)
Lundekvam, Claus	22 Feb 1973	Austevoll	Nor	Southampton (Nov 1996)
Sundgot, Ole	21 Mar 1972	Olsumd	Nor	Bradford (Nov 1996)
Heidenstrom, Bjorn	15 Jan 1968	Porsgrunn	Nor	Orient (Dec 1996)
Iversen, Steffen	10 Nov 1976	Oslo	Nor	Tottenham (Dec 1996)
Kvarme, Bjorn Tore	17 Jun 1972	Trondheim	Nor	Liverpool (Jan 1997)
Nevland, Erik	10 Nov 1977	Stavanger	Nor	Man Utd (Jul 1997)
Soltvedt, Trond Egil	15 Feb 1967	Voss	Nor	Coventry (Jul 1997); Southampton (Aug 1999); Sheff Wed (Feb 2001)
Flo, Tore Andre	15 Jun 1973	Stryn	Nor	Chelsea (Aug 1997); Sunderland (Nov 2002)
Hjelde, Jon Olav	30 Jul 1972	Levanger	Nor	Nottm For (Aug 1997)
Pedersen, Jan Ove	12 Nov 1968	Oslo	Nor	Hartlepool (Oct 1997)
Rudi, Petter	17 Sep 1973	Kristiansund	Nor	Sheff Wed (Oct 1997)
Solbakken, Stale	27 Feb 1968	Kongsvinger	Nor	Wimbledon (Oct 1997)
Fuglestad, Erik	13 Aug 1974	Randaberg	Nor	Norwich (Nov 1997)
Hollund, Martin	11 Aug 1974	Stord	Nor	Hartlepool (Nov 1997)
Myhre, Thomas	16 Oct 1973	Sarpsborg	Nor	Everton (Nov 1997); Birmingham (Mar 2000); Tranmere (Nov 2000); Sunderland (Oct 2002)
Larsen, Stig Olav	29 Sep 1973	Bergen	Nor	Hartlepool (Dec 1997)
Johansen, Stig	13 Jun 1972	Svolvær	Nor	Bristol C (Feb 1998); Southampton (Aug 1997)
Heggem, Vegard	13 Jul 1975	Trondheim	Nor	Liverpool (Jul 1998)

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Alsaker, Paul	6 Nov 1973	Stord	Nor	Stockport (Aug 1998)
Kval, Frank	17 Jul 1974	Bergen	Nor	Burnley (Oct 1998)
Vindheim, Rune	18 May 1972	Hoyanguer	Nor	Burnley (Oct 1998); Hartlepool (Sep 1999)
Berntsen, Robin	10 Jul 1970	Tromso	Nor	Port Vale (Nov 1998)
Andreassen, Svein	3 Jul 1968	Hadsel	Nor	Portsmouth (Dec 1998)
Jacobsen, Anders	18 Apr 1968	Oslo	Nor	Sheff Utd (Dec 1998); Stoke (Aug 1999); Notts Co (Sep 2000)
Flo, Havard	4 Apr 1970	Volda	Nor	Wolves (Jan 1999)
Kippe, Frode	17 Jan 1978	Oslo	Nor	Liverpool (Jan 1999); Stoke (Dec 1999)
Stensaas, Stale	7 Jul 1971	Trondheim	Nor	Nottm For (Jan 1999)
Bakke, Eirik	13 Sep 1977	Sogndal	Nor	Leeds (Jul 1999)
Andersen, Trond	6 Jan 1975	Kristiansund	Nor	Wimbledon (Aug 1999)
Normann, Runar	1 Mar 1978	Harstad	Nor	Coventry (Aug 1999)
Tennebo, Thomas	19 Mar 1975	Bergen	Nor	Hartlepool (Aug 1999)
Bergersen, Kent	8 Feb 1967	Oslo	Nor	Stockport (Sep 1999)
Andresen, Martin	2 Feb 1977	Oslo	Nor	Wimbledon (Oct 1999)
Berntsen, Tommy	18 Dec 1973	Oslo	Nor	Portsmouth (Nov 1999)
Tessem, Jo	28 Feb 1972	Orlandet	Nor	Southampton (Nov 1999)
Lund, Andreas	7 May 1975	Kristiansand	Nor	Wimbledon (Feb 2000)
Bragstad, Bjorn Otto	5 Jan 1971	Trondheim	Nor	Derby (Aug 2000); Birmingham (Sep 2001)
Sperrevik, Tim	2 Mar 1976	Bergen	Nor	Hartlepool (Aug 2000)
Fostervold, Anders	4 Oct 1971	Molde	Nor	Grimsby (Nov 2000)
Johansen, Rune	1 Apr 1978	Oslo	Nor	Bristol R (Nov 2000)
Karlsen, Kent	17 Feb 1973	Oslo	Nor	Luton (Nov 2000)
Soma, Ragnvald	10 Nov 1979	Bryne	Nor	West Ham (Jan 2001)
Riise, John Arne	29 Sep 1980	Molde	Nor	Liverpool (Jun 2001)
Rovde, Marius	26 Jun 1972	Trondheim	Nor	Wrexham (Jan 2002)
Capaldi, Tony	12 Aug 1981	Porsgrunn	N Ire	Plymouth (May 2003)
Other players qualified for Norway but born outside Norway				
Lydersen, Pal	10 Sep 1965	Odense, Den	Nor	Arsenal (Nov 1991)
Baardsen, Espen	7 Dec 1977	San Rafael, USA	Nor	Tottenham (Jul 1996); Watford (Aug 2000); Everton (Jan 2003)
PARAGUAY (1)				
Gavilan, Diego	1 Mar 1980	Ascuncion	Par	Newcastle (Feb 2000)
PERU (3)				
Solano, Nolberto	12 Dec 1974	Lima	Per	Newcastle (Aug 1998)
Zuniga, Ysrael	27 Aug 1976	Lima	Per	Coventry (Mar 2000)
Labarthe, Gianfranco	20 Sep 1984	Lima	Per	Huddersfield (Feb 2003)
POLAND (20+1)				
Kubicki, Eryk	18 Aug 1925	Hadjuki	Pol	York (Oct 1946)
Wojtczak, Edouard	29 Apr 1921	Poland	Pol	York (Oct 1946)
Gerula, Stan	21 Feb 1914	Dzikow	Pol	Orient (May 1948)
Kapler, Konrad	25 Feb 1925	Tychy	Pol	Rochdale (May 1949)
Starocsik, Felix	20 May 1920	Silesia	Pol	Northampton (Jul 1951)
Wasilewski, Adam	1925	Poland	Pol	Rochdale (Jul 1953)
Deyna, Kazimierz	23 Oct 1947	Starograd	Pol	Man City (Nov 1978)
Nowak, Tadeusz	28 Nov 1948	Trzcinsko	Pol	Bolton (Mar 1979)
Kowenicki, Ryszard	22 Dec 1948	Lodz	Pol	Oldham (Dec 1979)
Musial, Adam	18 Dec 1948	Wieliczka	Pol	Hereford(Aug 1980)
Warzycha, Robert	20 Jun 1963	Wielun	Pol	Everton (Mar 1991)
Kubicki, Dariusz	6 Jun 1963	Kozuchow	Pol	A Villa (Aug 1991); Sunderland (Mar 1994); Tranmere (Mar 1998); Wolves (Aug 1997); Carlisle (Jul 1998); Darlington (Oct 1998)
Dziekanowski, Jackie	30 Sep 1962	Warsaw	Pol	Bristol C (Jan 1992)
Wdowczyk, Dariusz	21 Sep 1962	Warsaw	Pol	Reading (Aug 1994)
Niestroj, Robert	2 Dec 1974	Oppeln	Ger	Wolves (Nov 1998)
Radzinski, Tomasz	14 Dec 1973	Poznan	Can	Everton (Jul 2001)
Dudek, Jerzy	23 Mar 1973	Rybnik	Pol	Liverpool (Aug 2001)
Adamczuk, Darius	20 Oct 1969	Szczecinek	Pol	Wigan (Aug 2001)
Bak, Arkadiusz	6 Jan 1974	Szczecinek	Pol	Birmingham (Dec 2001)
Swierczewski, Piotr	8 Apr 1972	Nowy Sacz	Pol	Birmingham (Feb 2003)
Qualified for Poland but born outside Poland				
Kloner, Hymie	23 May 1929	Jo-burg, SA	Pol	Birmingham (Nov 1950)
PORTUGAL (26+7)				
Dominguez, Jose	16 Feb 1974	Lisbon	Por	Birmingham (Mar 1994); Tottenham (Aug 1997)
Andrade, Jose-Manuel	1 Jun 1970	Gaboverde	Por	Stoke (Mar 1995); Stoke (Aug 1997)
Neves, Rui	10 Mar 1965	Vinhais	Por	Darlington (Aug 1995)
Carvalho, Dani	2 Nov 1976	Lisbon	Por	West Ham (Feb 1996)
Futre, Paulo	26 Feb 1966	Montijo	Por	West Ham (Jun 1996)
Moreira, Joao	30 Jun 1970	Oporto	Por	Swansea (Jun 1996)
Nelson, Fernando	5 Nov 1971	Lisbon	Por	A Villa (Jun 1996)
Cavaco, Luis Miguel	1 Mar 1972	Almada	Por	Stockport (Aug 1996)
Da Costa, Hugo	4 Nov 1973	Tramagal	Por	Stoke (Aug 1996)
Porfirio, Hugo	29 Sep 1973	Lisbon	Por	West Ham (Sep 1996); Nottm For (Jan 1999)
Pinto, Sergio	8 Jan 1973	Escudos	Por	Bradford (Oct 1996)
Kiko, Manuel	24 Oct 1976	Cedofeita	Por	Stockport (Dec 1996)
Oliveira, Raul	26 Aug 1972	Lisbon	Por	Bradford (Mar 1997)

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Boa Morte, Luis	4 Aug 1977	Lisbon	Por	Arsenal (Jun 1997); Southampton (Aug 1999); Fulham (Jun 2001)
Ribeiro, Bruno	22 Oct 1975	Setubal	Por	Leeds (Jul 1997); Sheff Utd (Oct 1999)
Alves, Paulo	10 Feb 1969	Mateus Villareal	Por	West Ham (Nov 1997)
Rodrigues, Dani	3 Mar 1980	Madeira	Por	Bournemouth (Oct 1998); Southampton (Mar 1999); Bristol C (Oct 2000); Walsall (Aug 2002)
Costa, Ricardo	10 Jan 1973	Lisbon	Por	Darlington (Jan 1999)
Almeida, Marco	4 Apr 1977	Lisbon	Por	Southampton (Jul 1999)
Rocha, Carlos	4 Dec 1974	Lisbon	Por	Bury (Aug 1999)
Leitao, Jorge	14 Jan 1974	Oporto	Por	Walsall (Aug 2000)
Andre, Carlos	28 Nov 1971	Lisbon	Por	Walsall (Aug 2001)
Miranda, Jose	2 Apr 1974	Lisbon	Por	Rotherham (Sep 2001)
Costa, Jorge	14 Oct 1971	Porto	Por	Charlton (Dec 2001)
Viana, Hugo	15 Jan 1983	Barcelos	Por	Newcastle (Aug 2002)
De Oliveira, Filipe	27 May 1984	Braga	Por	Chelsea (Sep 2002)
Other players qualified for Portugal but born outside Portugal				
Isaias, Marques	17 Nov 1963	Rio de Janeiro, Bra	Por	Coventry (Aug 1995)
Paulo, Pedro	21 Nov 1973	Angola	Por	Darlington (Aug 1995)
Xavier, Abel	30 Nov 1972	Nampula, Moz	Por	Everton (Sep 1999); Liverpool (Jan 2002)
Helder, Rodrigues	21 Mar 1971	Luanda, Ang	Por	Newcastle (Nov 1999)
Cadete, Jorge	27 Aug 1968	Porto Amélia, Moz	Por	Bradford (Feb 2000)
Batista, Jordao	30 Aug 1971	Malanje, Ang	Por	WBA (Aug 2000)
Da Silva, Lourenco	5 Jun 1983	Luanda, Ang	Por	Bristol C (Mar 2001); Oldham (Aug 2002)
REUNION (1)				
Robert, Laurent	21 May 1975	Saint-Benoit	Fr	Newcastle (Aug 2001)
ROMANIA (6)				
Iovan, Stefan	23 Aug 1960	Bucharest	Rom	Brighton (Mar 1991)
Dumitrescu, Ilie	6 Jan 1969	Bucharest	Rom	Tottenham (Aug 1994); West Ham (Mar 1996)
Petrescu, Dan	22 Dec 1967	Bucharest	Rom	Sheff Wed (Aug 1994); Chelsea (Nov 1995); Southampton (Aug 2000); Bradford (Aug 2000)
Popescu, Gica	9 Oct 1967	Calafat	Rom	Tottenham (Sep 1994)
Raducioiu, Florin	17 Mar 1970	Bucharest	Rom	West Ham (Jun 1996)
Moldovan, Viorel	8 Jul 1972	Bistrita	Rom	Coventry (Jan 1998)
RUSSIA (3)				
Kharine, Dimitri	16 Aug 1968	Moscow	Rus	Chelsea (Dec 1992)
Kulkov, Vasili	11 Jun 1966	Moscow	Rus	Millwall (Jan 1996)
Danilevicius, Tomas	18 Jul 1978	Moscow	Lith	Arsenal (Sep 2000)
SAUDI ARABIA (1)				
Al-Jaber, Sami	11 Dec 1972	Riyadh	Sau	Wolves (Sep 2000)
SENEGAL (14)				
Vieira, Patrick	23 Jun 1976	Dakar	Fr	Arsenal (Aug 1996)
Dia, Ali	20 Aug 1965	Dakar	Sen	Southampton (Nov 1996)
N'Diaye, Sada	27 Mar 1975	Dakar	Sen	Southend (Oct 1997)
Diop, Pape Seydou	12 Jan 1979	Dakar	Sen	Norwich (Aug 1999)
Mendy, Jules	4 Sep 1973	Pikine	Sen	Torquay (Aug 2000)
N'Diaye, Seyni	1 Jun 1973	Dakar	Sen	Tranmere (Mar 2001)
Diawara, Djibril	3 Jan 1975	Dakar	Sen	Bolton (Jun 2001)
Sall, Abdou	1 Nov 1980	Dakar	Sen	Kidderminster (Aug 2001); Oxford (Dec 2002)
Diallo, Cherif	28 Aug 1971	Dakar	Sen	Exeter (Sep 2001)
Cisse, Aliou	24 Mar 1976	Zinguinchor	Sen	Birmingham (Aug 2002)
Diao, Salif	10 Jan 1977	Kedougou	Sen	Liverpool (Aug 2002)
Diouf, El Hadji	15 Jan 1981	Dakar	Sen	Liverpool (Aug 2002)
Sonko, Ibrahima	22 Jan 1981	Bignola	Sen	Brentford (Aug 2002)
Coly, Ferdinand	10 Sep 1973	Dakar	Sen	Birmingham (Jan 2003)
SEYCHELLES (1)				
Betsy, Kevin	20 Mar 1978	Seychelles	Sey	Fulham (Sep 1998); Bournemouth (Sep 1999); Hull (Nov 1999); Barnsley (Mar 2002)
SIERRA LEONE (2)				
Dillsworth, Eddie	16 Apr 1946	Freetown	SiLe	Lincoln (Mar 1967)
Bart-Williams, Chris	16 Jun 1974	Freetown	Brit	Orient (Jul 1990); Sheff Wed (Nov 1991); Nottm For (Jul 1995); Charlton (Dec 2001)
SINGAPORE (6)				
Twissell, Charlie	16 Dec 1932	Singapore	Eng	Plymouth (Aug 1955); York (Nov 1958)
Butcher, Terry	28 Dec 1958	Singapore	Eng	Ipswich (Aug 1976); Coventry (Nov 1990); Sunderland (Jul 1992)
Callaghan, Nigel	12 Sep 1962	Singapore	Eng	Watford (Jul 1979); Derby (Feb 1987); A Villa (Feb 1989); Derby (Sep 1990); Watford (Mar 1991); Huddersfield (Jan 1992)
Young, Eric	25 Mar 1960	Changi	Wal	Brighton (Nov 1982); Wimbledon (Jul 1987); C Palace (Aug 1990); Wolves (Sep 1995)
Atkinson, Paddy	22 May 1970	Singapore	Brit	Hartlepool (Aug 1988); York (Nov 1995); Scarborough (Aug 1998)

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Carmichael, Matt	13 May 1964	Singapore	Brit	Lincoln (Aug 1989); Scunthorpe (Jul 1993); Barnet (Sep 1994); Preston (Mar 1995); Darlington (Feb 1996); Doncaster (Aug 1995); Mansfield (Aug 1995)
SLOVAKIA (6)				
Kinder, Vladimir	9 Mar 1969	Bratislava	Svk	Middlesbrough (Jan 1997)
Varga, Stanislav	8 Oct 1972	Lipany	Svk	Sunderland (Aug 2000); WBA (Mar 2002)
Balis, Igor	5 Jan 1970	Zalozinik	Svk	WBA (Dec 2000)
Nemeth, Szilard	8 Aug 1977	Komarno	Svk	Middlesbrough (Jul 2001)
Labant, Vladimir	8 Jun 1974	Zilina	Svk	West Ham (Jan 2002)
Gresko,Vratislav	24 Jul 1977	Pressburg	Svk	Blackburn (Jan 2003)
SLOVENIA (5)				
Krizan, Ales	25 Jul 1971	Maribor	Slo	Barnsley (Jul 1997)
Rudonja, Mladen	26 Jul 1971	Koper	Slo	Portsmouth (Aug 2000)
Karic, Amir	31 Dec 1973	Oramovica Ponja	Slo	C Palace (Mar 2001); Ipswich (Sep 2000)
Bobic, Fredi	30 Oct 1971	Maribor	Ger	Bolton (Jan 2002)
Acimovic, Milenko	15 Feb 1977	Ljubljana	Slo	Tottenham (Aug 2002)
SOUTH AFRICA (121+1)				
Waller, Wilfred	27 Jul 1877	South Africa	SA	Bolton (Mar 1900)
Bell, Alec	1882	Cape Town	Sco	Man Utd (Jan 1903); Blackburn (Jul 1913)
Whitson, Anthony	c.1880	Cape Town	SA	Newcastle (Feb 1905)
Gibson, Fred	8 Dec 1888	Pilgrim's Rest	SA	Sunderland (May 1909); Coventry (May 1919)
Mackrill, Percy	19 Oct 1894	Wynberg	SA	Coventry (Jul 1919); Halifax (Jul 1921); Torquay (Jul 1925)
Osborne, Frank	14 Oct 1896	Wynberg	Eng	Fulham (Nov 1921); Tottenham (Jan 1924); Southampton (Jun 1931)
Osborne, Reg	23 Jul 1898	Wynberg	Eng	Leicester (Feb 1923)
King, Charlie	18 May 1897	Johannesburg	SA	Southport (May 1923)
Osborne, Harold	2 Apr 1904	Wynberg	SA	Norwich (Sep 1924)
Riley, Arthur	26 Dec 1903	Boksburg	SA	Liverpool (Jul 1925)
Murray, David	1902	Wynberg	SA	Everton (Aug 1925); Bristol C (Oct 1926); Bristol R (1928); Swindon (Jun 1930); Rochdale (Aug 1931)
Hodgson, Gordon	16 Apr 1904	Johannesburg	Eng	Liverpool (Nov 1925); A Villa (Jan 1936); Leeds (Mar 1937)
Martin, Sydney	c.1910	Durban	SA	Gillingham (Jul 1929)
Mandy, Aubrey	c.1910	Transvaal	SA	Leicester (Oct 1929)
Crawford, Ronald	c.1910	South Africa	SA	Thames (Jul 1930); Rotherham (Jul 1931)
Richardson, John	1909	Johannesburg	SA	Bristol R (Aug 1930)
Carr, Lance	18 Feb 1910	Johannesburg	SA	Liverpool (Aug 1933); Newport (Oct 1936); Newport (Jul 1938); Bristol R (Aug 1946)
Nieuwenhuys, Berry	5 Nov 1911	Boksburg	SA	Liverpool (Sep 1933)
Bunch, Arthur	30 Sep 1909	Bloemfontein	SA	Aldershot (Jun 1934)
Clarke, Bruce	4 Oct 1910	Johannesburg	SA	Fulham (Jun 1934)
Brown, Lennox	24 Nov 1910	South Africa	SA	Millwall (Nov 1935)
Kemp, Dick	15 Oct 1913	Cape Town	SA	Liverpool (Jul 1936)
Van Den Berg, Herman	21 Mar 1918	Cape Town	SA	Liverpool (Jul 1937)
Wienand, Tolley	1912	East London	SA	Huddersfield (Jul 1937); Hull (Oct 1938)
Lindsay, Denis	1916	Benoni	SA	Huddersfield (Aug 1937)
Woolf, Levi	28 Jan 1916	Johannesburg	SA	Southampton (Sep 1937)
Fish, Kenneth	c.1915	Cape Town	SA	Port Vale (Nov 1937)
Milligan, Dudley	7 Nov 1916	Johannesburg	N Ire	Chesterfield (Nov 1938); B&B Ath (Aug 1947); Walsall (Oct 1948)
Malan, Norman	23 Nov 1923	Johannesburg	SA	Middlesbrough (Oct 1945); Scunthorpe (Jun 1950); Bradford PA (Jul 1956)
Priday, Bob	29 Mar 1925	Cape Town	SA	Liverpool (Dec 1945); Blackburn (Mar 1949); Acc Stanley (Dec 1952); Rochdale (Aug 1953)
Strauss, Bill	6 Jan 1916	Transvaal	SA	Plymouth (Jul 1946)
Kelly, Pat	9 Apr 1918	Johannesburg	N Ire	Barnsley (Oct 1946); Crewe (Feb 1952)
Forbes, Dudley	19 Apr 1926	Cape Town	SA	Charlton (Dec 1947)
O'Linn, Syd	5 May 1927	Oudtschoorn	SA	Charlton (Dec 1947)
Havenga, Willie	6 Nov 1924	Bloemfontein	SA	Birmingham (Jul 1948); Luton (May 1950); Ipswich (Jan 1952)
Arnison, Joseph	27 Jun 1924	Johannesburg	SA	Luton (Aug 1948)
Uytenbogaardt, Albert	5 Mar 1930	Cape Town	SA	Charlton (Oct 1948)
Nielson, Norman	6 Nov 1928	Johannesburg	SA	Charlton (Jul 1949); Derby (Sep 1951); Bury (May 1954); Hull (Apr 1957)
Williams, Stan	1 May 1919	South Africa	SA	Plymouth (Aug 1949)
Falconer, Andy	27 Jun 1925	South Africa	SA	Blackpool (Sep 1949)
Hewie, John	13 Dec 1927	Pretoria	Sco	Charlton (Oct 1949)
Perry, Bill	10 Sep 1930	Johannesburg	SA	Blackpool (Nov 1949); Southport (Jun 1962)
Firmani, Eddie	7 Aug 1933	Cape Town	SA	Charlton (Feb 1950); Charlton (Oct 1963); Southend (Jun 1965); Charlton (Mar 1967)
Leary, Stuart	30 Apr 1933	Cape Town	SA	Charlton (Feb 1950); QPR (Dec 1962)
Ackerman, Alf	5 Jan 1929	Pretoria	SA	Hull (Jul 1950); Norwich (Aug 1951); Hull (Oct 1953); Derby (Mar 1955); Carlisle (Nov 1956); Millwall (Jan 1959)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Purdon, Ted	1 Mar 1930	Johannesburg	SA	Birmingham (Aug 1950); Sunderland (Jan 1954); Workington (Mar 1957); Barrow (Mar 1958); Bristol R (Aug1960)
Carr, John	10 Jun 1926	Durban	SA	Huddersfield (Oct 1950)
Kloner, Hymie	23 May 1929	Jo-burg, SA	Pol	Birmingham (Nov 1950)
Miller, George	17 Oct 1927	South Africa	SA	Leeds (Nov 1950); Workington (Mar 1952)
Stuart, Eddie	12 May 1931	Johannesburg	SA	Wolves (Jan 1951); Stoke (Jul 1962); Tranmere (Aug 1964); Stockport (Jul 1966)
Davies, Roy	23 Aug 1924	Cape Town	SA	Luton (May 1951)
Kirsten, Ken	28 Oct 1922	South Africa	SA	Aldershot (Aug 1951)
Oelofse, Ralph	12 Nov 1926	Johannesburg	SA	Chelsea (Oct 1951); Watford (Jul 1953)
Stewart, Gordon	7 Aug 1927	Durban	SA	Leeds (Oct 1951)
Chamberlain, Ken	30 Jun 1926	Durban	SA	Charlton (Oct 1951)
Foreman, Denis	1 Feb 1933	Cape Town	SA	Brighton (Mar 1952)
Gerhardt, Hugh	5 May 1933	South Africa	SA	Liverpool (Aug 1952)
Hastie, Ken	6 Sep 1928	Cape Town	SA	Leeds (Aug 1952)
Miller, Graham	25 Aug 1927	South Africa	SA	Workington (Dec 1952)
Firmani, Peter	14 Feb 1936	Cape Town	SA	Charlton (Sep 1953)
Oosthuizen, Ron	16 Mar 1936	South Africa	SA	Charlton (Sep 1953); Carlisle (Sep 1959)
Tulloch, Roland	15 Jul 1932	South Africa	SA	Hull (Dec 1953)
McEwan, Peter	23 May 1933	Roodepoort	SA	Luton (Feb 1954)
Rudham, Doug	3 May 1926	Johannesburg	SA	Liverpool (Nov 1954)
Hauser, Peter	20 Apr 1934	Kimberley	SA	Blackpool (Nov 1955); Chester (Aug 1963)
Hewkins, Ken	30 Oct 1929	Pretoria	SA	Fulham (Nov 1955)
Kennon, Sandy	26 Nov 1933	Johannesburg	Zim	Huddersfield (Aug 1956); Norwich (Feb 1959); Colchester (Mar 1965)
Hodge, Eric	3 Apr 1933	Cape Town	SA	Brighton (Oct 1956); Aldershot (Jun 1959)
Mokone, Steve	23 Mar 1932	Pretoria	SA	Coventry (Oct 1956); Cardiff (Jun 1959); Barnsley (Aug 1961)
Peterson, Brian	20 Oct 1936	Durban	SA	Blackpool (Oct 1956)
Horne, Des	12 Dec 1939	Johannesburg	SA	Wolves (Dec 1956); Blackpool (Mar 1961)
Lightening, Arthur	1 Aug 1936	Durban	SA	Nottm For (Dec 1956); Coventry (Nov 1958); Middlesbrough (Aug 1962)
Le Roux, Daniel	25 Nov 1933	Port Shepstone	SA	Arsenal (Feb 1957)
Durandt, Cliff	16 Apr 1940	Johannesburg	SA	Wolves (Jun 1957); Charlton (Mar 1963)
Cubie, Neil	3 Nov 1932	South Africa	SA	Hull (Jul 1957)
Francis, Gerry	6 Dec 1933	Johannesburg	SA	Leeds (Jul 1957); York (Oct 1961)
Kichenbrand, Don	13 Aug 1933	Johannesburg	SA	Sunderland (Mar 1958)
Tennant, Roy	12 Sep 1936	Durban	SA	Workington (Jul 1958)
Hubbard, John	16 Dec 1930	Pretoria	SA	Bury (Apr 1959)
Tocknell, Brian	21 May 1937	Pretoria	SA	Charlton (Jul 1959)
Smethurst, Peter	8 Aug 1940	Durban	SA	Blackpool (Feb 1960)
Johanneson, Albert	12 Mar 1940	Johannesburg	SA	Leeds (Apr 1961); York (Jul 1970)
Viljoen, Colin	20 Jun 1948	Johannesburg	SA	Ipswich (Mar 1967); Man City (Aug 1978); Chelsea (Mar 1980)
Smethurst, Derek	24 Oct 1947	Durban	SA	Chelsea (Dec 1968); Millwall (Sep 1971)
Collins, Mike	27 Jul 1953	Johannesburg	SA	Swindon (Jul 1973)
Vernon, John	2 Mar 1956	South Africa	SA	Stockport (Apr 1975)
Backos, Des	13 Nov 1950	Wynberg	SA	Stoke (Oct 1977)
Stein, Brian	19 Oct 1957	Cape Town	Eng	Luton (Oct 1977); Luton (Jul 1991); Barnet (Aug 1992)
Johnston, Craig	8 Dec 1960	Johannesburg	Aus	Middlesbrough (Feb 1978); Liverpool (Apr 1981)
Parkinson, Andy	5 May 1959	Johannesburg	SA	Newcastle (Mar 1978); Peterborough (Aug 1979)
D'Avray, Mich	19 Feb 1962	Johannesburg	Eng	Ipswich (May 1979); Leicester (Feb 1987)
Grobbelaar, Bruce	6 Oct 1957	Durban	Zim	Crewe (Dec 1979); Liverpool (Mar 1981); Stoke (Mar 1993); Southampton (Aug 1994); Plymouth (Aug 1996); Oldham (Dec 1997); Bury (Sep 1998); Lincoln (Dec 1998)
Nebbeling, Gavin	15 May 1963	Johannesburg	SA	C Palace (Aug 1981); Northampton (Oct 1985); Fulham (Jul 1989); Hereford(Dec 1991); Preston (Jul 1993)
Stein, Edwin	28 Jun 1955	Cape Town	Brit	Barnet (Jul 1982)
Stein, Mark	28 Jan 1966	Cape Town	Eng	Luton (Jan 1984); Aldershot (Jan 1986); QPR (Jun 1988); Oxford (Sep 1989); Stoke (Nov 1991); Chelsea (Oct 1993); Stoke (Aug 1996); Bournemouth (June 1998); Ipswich (Aug 1997); Luton (Jul 2000)
Wegerle, Roy	19 Mar 1964	Johannesburg	USA	Chelsea (Jun 1986); Swindon (Mar 1988); Luton (Jul 1988); QPR (Dec 1989); Blackburn (Mar 1992); Coventry (Mar 1993)
McMillan, Andy	22 Jun 1968	Bloemfontein	SA	York (Oct 1987)
Paskin, John	1 Feb 1962	Cape Town	SA	WBA (Aug 1988); Wolves (Jun 1989); Stockport (Sep 1991); Birmingham (Nov 1991); Shrewsbury (Feb 1992); Wrexham (Feb 1992); Bury (Jul 1994)
Leitch, Grant	31 Oct 1972	South Africa	SA	Blackpool (Aug 1990)
Aspinall, Brendan	22 Jul 1975	Johannesburg	SA	Mansfield (Jul 1994)
Masinga, Phil	28 Jun 1969	Johannesburg	SA	Leeds (Aug 1994)
Radebe, Lucas	12 Apr 1969	Johannesburg	SA	Leeds (Sep 1994)
Stephenson, Ashlyn	6 Jul 1974	South Africa	SA	Darlington (Sep 1995)
Williams, Mark	11 Aug 1966	Johannesburg	SA	Wolves (Sep 1995)

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Goodhind, Warren	16 Aug 1977	Johannesburg	SA	Barnet (Jul 1996); Cambridge (Sep 2001)
Harris, Andy	26 Feb 1977	Springs	Brit	Southend (Jul 1996); Orient (Jul 1999)
Tinkler, Eric	30 Jul 1970	Roodepoort	SA	Barnsley (Jul 1997)
Arendse, Andre	27 Jun 1967	Cape Town	SA	Fulham (Aug 1997); Oxford (Jul 1999)
Fish, Mark	14 Mar 1974	Cape Town	SA	Bolton (Sep 1997); Charlton (Nov 2000)
Dundee, Sean	7 Dec 1972	Durban	SA	Liverpool (Jun 1998)
Arber, Mark	9 Oct 1977	Johannesburg	Brit	Barnet (Sep 1998); Peterborough (Dec 2002)
O'Brien, Burton	10 Jun 1981	South Africa	Brit	Blackburn (Feb 1999)
Fortune, Quinton	21 May 1977	Cape Town	SA	Man Utd (Aug 1999)
Hardy, Adam	22 Feb 1983	Uitenhage	SA	Bradford (Sep 2000)
Bartlett, Shaun	31 Oct 1972	Cape Town	SA	Charlton (Dec 2000)
Byrne, Paul	26 Nov 1982	Natal	Brit	Port Vale (Apr 2001)
Greyling, Anton	5 Dec 1977	Pretoria	SA	Torquay (Aug 2001)
Issa, Pierre	11 Aug 1975	Johannesburg	SA	Watford (Sep 2001)
Roberts, Sean	2 Jan 1983	Johannesburg	SA	Sheff Wed (Oct 2001)
Miller, Justin	16 Dec 1980	Johannesburg	SA	Orient (Sep 2002)
Evans, Paul	28 Dec 1973	Newcastle	SA	Sheff Wed (Mar 2003)
Other players qualified for South Africa but born outside South Africa				
Koumantarakis, George	27 Mar 1974	Athens, Grk	SA	Preston (Jan 2003)
SPAIN (30+1)				
Aldecoa, Emilio	30 Nov 1922	Bilbao	Sp	Coventry (Dec 1945)
Gallego, Jose	8 Apr 1923	San Sebastian	Sp	Brentford (Jan 1947); Southampton (May 1948); Colchester (Aug 1950)
Gallego, Tony	2 Jun 1924	San Sebastian	Sp	Norwich (Mar 1947)
Diaz, Isidro	15 May 1972	Valencia	Sp	Wigan Ath (Jul 1995); Wolves (Aug 1997); Wigan Ath (Aug 1997); Rochdale (Aug 1998)
Martinez, Roberto	13 Jul 1973	Balaguer Lerida	Sp	Wigan Ath (Jul 1995); Walsall (Aug 2002); Swansea (Feb 2003)
Seba, Jesus	11 Apr 1974	Zaragoza	Sp	Wigan Ath (Aug 1995)
Mateu, Jose-Luis	15 Jan 1966	Castellon	Sp	Torquay (Sep 1995)
Doncel, Antonio	31 Jan 1967	Lugo	Sp	Hull (Aug 1996)
San Miguel, Xavier	7 May 1971	Bilbao	Sp	Cambridge (Aug 1996)
Calvo-Garcia, Alex	1 Jan 1972	Ordizia	Sp	Scunthorpe (Oct 1996)
Segura, Victor	30 Mar 1973	Zaragoza	Sp	Norwich (Aug 1997)
Garcia Sanjuan, Jesus	22 Aug 1971	Zaragoza	Sp	Wolves (Sep 1997)
Merino, Carlos	15 Mar 1980	Bilbao	Sp	Nottm For (Sep 1997)
Ferrer, Albert	6 Jun 1970	Barcelona	Sp	Chelsea (Aug 1998)
Gomez, Fernando	11 Sep 1965	Valencia	Sp	Wolves (Aug 1998)
Matias, Pedro	11 Oct 1973	Madrid	Sp	Macclesfield (Dec 1998); Tranmere (Aug 1999); Walsall (Oct 1999)
Mori Cuesta, Francisco	10 Nov 1970	Canea de Onis	Sp	Barnsley (Mar 1999)
Elena, Marcelino	26 Sep 1971	Gijon	Sp	Newcastle (Jul 1999)
Aranalde, Zigor	28 Feb 1973	Guipuzcoa	Sp	Walsall (Aug 2000)
Counago, Pablo	9 Aug 1979	Potevedra	Sp	Ipswich (May 2001)
Juanjo, Carricondo	4 May 1977	Barcelona	Sp	Bradford (Oct 2001)
Sanchez-Lopez, Carlos	22 Jul 1979	Madrid	Sp	Bristol R (Feb 2002)
Yordi	14 Sep 1974	San Fernando	Sp	Blackburn (Feb 2002)
De Lucas, Enrique	17 Aug 1978	Llobregat	Sp	Chelsea (Aug 2002)
Dixon, Jonny	16 Jan 1984	Muria	Brit	Wycombe (Aug 2002)
Campo, Ivan	21 Feb 1974	San Sebastian	Sp	Bolton (Sep 2002)
Lopez, Ricardo	30 Dec 1971	Madrid	Sp	Man Utd (Sep 2002)
Ballesta, Salva	22 May 1975	Paese	Sp	Bolton (Feb 2003)
Bravo, Raul	14 Apr 1981	Gandia	Sp	Leeds (Feb 2003)
Engonga, Vincente	20 Oct 1969	Barcelona	Sp	Coventry (Feb 2003)
Other players qualified for Spain but born outside Spain				
Mendez, Alberto	24 Oct 1974	Nuremburg, Ger	Sp	Arsenal (Jul 1997)
SRI LANKA (1)				
Butler, Jack	14 Aug 1894	Colombo	Brit	Arsenal (Jan 1914); Torquay (May 1930)
ST KITTS-NEVIS (4)				
Podd, Ces	7 Aug 1952	St Kitts	StK	Bradford (Aug 1970); Halifax (Aug 1984); Scarborough (Jul 1986)
Bowery, Bert	29 Oct 1954	St Kitts	StK	Nottm For (Jan 1975); Lincoln (Feb 1976)
Benjamin, Tristan	1 Apr 1957	St Kitts	StK	Notts Co (Mar 1975); Chesterfield (Jul 1987)
Walwyn, Keith	17 Feb 1956	Nevis	Brit	Chesterfield (Nov 1979); York (Jul 1981); Blackpool (Jun 1987); Carlisle (Jul 1989)
ST LUCIA (2)				
Marshall, Dwight	3 Oct 1965	St Lucia	Brit	Plymouth (Aug 1991); Middlesbrough (Mar 1993); Luton (Jul 1994); Plymouth (Oct 1998)
Jean, Earl	9 Oct 1971	St Lucia	StL	Ipswich (Dec 1996); Rotherham (Jan 1997); Plymouth (Aug 1997)
ST VINCENT (2+1)				
Ambrose, Leroy	22 Jun 1960	St Vincent	StV	Charlton (Aug 1979)
Kelly, Errington	8 Apr 1958	Sandy Bay	StV	Bristol R (Sep 1981); Lincoln (Jan 1983); Bristol C (Feb 1983); Peterborough (Mar 1984); Peterborough (Dec 1986)

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Other players qualified for St Vincent but born outside St Vincent				
Jack, Rodney	28 Sep 1972	Kingston, Jam	StV	Torquay (Oct 1995); Crewe (Aug 1998)
SURINAM (17)				
Zondervan, Romeo	4 Mar 1959	Surinam	Neth	WBA (Mar 1982); Ipswich (Mar 1984)
Wilson, Ulrich	5 May 1964	Surinam	Neth	Ipswich (Dec 1987)
Monkou, Ken	29 Nov 1964	Surinam	Neth	Chelsea (Mar 1989); Southampton (Aug 1992); Huddersfield (Aug 1999)
Verveer, Etienne	22 Sep 1967	Surinam	Neth	Millwall (Dec 1991); Bradford (Feb 1995)
De Freitas, Fabian	28 Jul 1972	Surinam	Neth	Bolton (Aug 1994); WBA (Aug 1998)
Gullit, Ruud	1 Sep 1962	Surinam	Neth	Chelsea (Jul 1995)
Uhlenbeek, Gus	28 Aug 1970	Surinam	Neth	Ipswich (Aug 1995); Fulham (Jul 1998); Sheff Utd (Aug 2000); Walsall (Mar 2002); Bradford (Aug 2002)
Blinker, Regi	4 Jun 1969	Surinam	Neth	Sheff Wed (Mar 1996)
Van Gobbel, Ulrich	16 Jan 1971	Surinam	Neth	Southampton (Oct 1996)
Wilsterman, Brian	19 Nov 1966	Surinam	Neth	Oxford (Feb 1997); Rotherham (Jul 1999)
Hasselbaink, Jimmy Floyd	27 Mar 1972	Surinam	Neth	Leeds (Jul 1997); Chelsea (Jul 2000)
Wijnhard, Clyde	9 Nov 1973	Surinam	Neth	Leeds (Jul 1998); Huddersfield (Jul 1999); Oldham (Aug 2002)
Wilnis, Fabian	23 Aug 1970	Surinam	Neth	Ipswich (Jan 1999)
Faerber, Winston	23 Jul 1971	Surinam	Neth	Cardiff (Aug 1999)
Gorre, Dean	10 Sep 1970	Surinam	Neth	Huddersfield (Sep 1999); Barnsley (Jul 2001)
Wooter, Nordin	24 Aug 1976	Surinam	Neth	Watford (Sep 1999)
Koejoe, Sammy	17 Aug 1974	Surinam	Neth	QPR (Nov 1999)
SWEDEN (54+3)				
Ekner, Dan	5 Feb 1927	Sweden	Swe	Portsmouth (1949-50)
Jeppson, Hans	10 May 1925	Gothenburg	Swe	Charlton (Jan 1951)
Moller, Jan	17 Sep 1953	Malmo	Swe	Bristol C (Dec 1980)
Gough, Richard	5 Apr 1962	Stockholm	Sco	Tottenham (Aug 1986); Nottm For (Mar 1999); Everton (Jun 1999)
Rehn, Stefan	22 Sep 1966	Stockholm	Swe	Everton (Jun 1989)
Hysen, Glenn	30 Oct 1959	Gothenburg	Swe	Liverpool (Jul 1989)
Nilsson, Roland	27 Nov 1963	Helsingborg	Swe	Sheff Wed (Nov 1989); Coventry (Jul 1997) & (Jul 2001)
Limpar, Anders	24 Sep 1965	Solna	Swe	Arsenal (Aug 1990); Everton (Mar 1994); Birmingham (Jan 1997)
Andersson, Patrik	18 Aug 1971	Borgeby	Swe	Blackburn (Dec 1992)
Shail, Mark	15 Oct 1963	Sandviken	Brit	Bristol C (Mar 1993); Kidderminster (Jul 2000)
Wirmola, Jonas	17 Jul 1969	Vaxjo	Swe	Sheff Utd (Aug 1993)
Schwarz, Stefan	18 Apr 1969	Malmo	Swe	Arsenal (May 1994); Sunderland (Aug 1999)
Ingesson, Klas	20 Aug 1968	Odeshog	Swe	Sheff Wed (Sep 1994)
Brolin, Tomas	29 Nov 1969	Hudiksvall	Swe	Leeds (Nov 1995); C Palace (Jan 1998)
Kaamark, Pontus	5 Apr 1969	Vasteras	Swe	Leicester (Nov 1995)
Sahlin, Dan	18 Apr 1967	Falum	Swe	Birmingham (Nov 1995)
Gudmundsson, Niklas	29 Feb 1972	Sweden	Swe	Blackburn (Dec 1995); Ipswich (Mar 1997)
Pehrsson, Magnus	25 May 1976	Malmo	Swe	Bradford (Oct 1996)
Jansson, Jan	26 Jan 1968	Kalmar	Swe	Port Vale (Nov 1996)
Svensson, Mathias	24 Sep 1974	Boras	Swe	Portsmouth (Dec 1996); C Palace (Sep 1998); Charlton (Jan 2000)
Ottosson, Ulf	2 Jul 1968	Degefors	Swe	Norwich (Jan 1997)
Eriksson, Jan	24 Aug 1967	Sundsvall	Swe	Sunderland (Jan 1997)
Rahmberg, Marino	7 Aug 1974	Orebro	Swe	Derby (Jan 1997)
Andersson, Anders	15 Mar 1974	Tomeiilla	Swe	Blackburn (Jun 1997)
Dahlin, Martin	16 Apr 1968	Udevalla	Swe	Blackburn (Jul 1997)
Hedman, Magnus	19 Mar 1973	Stockholm	Swe	Coventry (Jul 1997)
Steiner, Rob	20 Jun 1973	Finsprong	Swe	Bradford (Jul 1997); QPR (Jul 1998); Walsall (Mar 1999); QPR (Jul 1999)
Markstedt, Peter	11 Jan 1972	Vasteras	Swe	Barnsley (Nov 1997)
Alexandersson, Niclas	29 Dec 1971	Halmstad	Swe	Sheff Wed (Dec 1997); Everton (Jul 2000)
Andersson, Andreas	10 Apr 1974	Osterhoninge	Swe	Newcastle (Jan 1998)
Blomqvist, Jesper	5 Feb 1974	Tavelsjo	Swe	Man Utd (Jul 1998); Everton (Nov 2001); Charlton (Sep 2002)
Ljungberg, Freddie	16 Apr 1977	Halmstad	Swe	Arsenal (Sep1998)
Mattsson, Jesper	18 Apr 1968	Visby	Swe	Nottm For (Dec 1998)
Pringle, Martin	18 Nov 1970	Gothenburg	Swe	Charlton (Jan 1999); Grimsby (Feb 2002)
Lundin, Pal	21 Nov 1964	Osby	Swe	Oxford (Mar 1999)
Axeldahl, Jonas	2 Sep 1970	Holm	Swe	Ipswich (Jul 1999); Cambridge (Aug 2000)
Bengtsson, Robert	4 Jun 1968	Gothenburg	Swe	Barnsley (Nov 1999)
Gustafsson, Tomas	7 May 1973	Stockholm	Swe	Coventry (Dec 1999)
Hansson, Mikael	15 Mar 1968	Norrkoping	Swe	Stoke (Dec 1999)
Bryngelsson, Fredrik	10 Apr 1975	Sweden	Swe	Stockport (Jul 2000)
Johansson, Jonatan	16 Aug 1975	Stockholm	Fin	Charlton (Aug 2000)
Karlsson, Par	29 May 1978	Gothenburg	Swe	Wimbledon (Sep 2000)
Traore, Demba	22 Apr 1982	Stockholm	Swe	Cambridge (Dec 2000)
Svensson, Anders	17 Jul 1976	Gothenburg	Swe	Southampton (Jun 2001)
Mellberg, Olof	3 Sep 1977	Gullspang	Swe	A Villa (Jul 2001)
Johansson, Nils-Eric	13 Jan 1980	Stockholm	Swe	Blackburn (Oct 2001)
Mild, Hakan	14 Jun 1971	Trollhattan	Swe	Wimbledon (Nov 2001)
Bjorklund, Joachim	15 Mar 1971	Vaxjo	Swe	Sunderland (Jan 2002)

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Linderoth, Tobias	21 Apr 1979	Stockholm	Swe	Everton (Jan 2002)
Allback, Marcus	5 Jul 1973	Gothenburg	Swe	A Villa (Jul 2002)
Svensson, Michael	25 Nov 1975	Sweden	Swe	Southampton (Aug 2002)
Shaaban, Rami	30 Jun 1975	Stockholm	Swe	Arsenal (Nov 2002)
Lucic, Teddy	15 Apr 1973	Biskopsgaard	Swe	Leeds (Oct 2002)
Tidman, Ola	11 May 1979	Sweden	Swe	Stockport (Jan 2003)
Other players qualified for Sweden but born outside Sweden				
Andreasson, Marcus	13 Jul 1978	Monrovia, Lbr	Swe	Bristol R (Jul 1998)
Avdiu, Kemajl	22 Dec 1976	Kosovo, Yug	Swe	Bury (Aug 1998)
Djordjic, Bojan	6 Feb 1982	Belgrade, Yug	Swe	Man Utd (Feb 1999); Sheff Wed (Dec 2001)
SWITZERLAND (10+1)				
Steffen, Willi	17 Mar 1925	Berne	Swit	Chelsea (Nov 1946)
Hottiger, Marc	7 Nov 1967	Lausanne	Swit	Newcastle (Aug 1994); Everton (Mar 1996)
Mazzarelli, Giuseppe	14 Aug 1972	Uster	Swit	Man City (Mar 1996)
Di Matteo, Roberto	29 May 1970	Sciaffusa	It	Chelsea (Jul 1996)
Vega, Ramon	14 Jun 1971	Olten	Swit	Tottenham (Jan 1997); Watford (Jun 2001)
Pascolo, Marco	9 May 1966	Sion	Swit	Nottm For (Jun 1997)
Henchoz, Stephane	7 Sep 1974	Billens	Swit	Blackburn (Jul 1997); Liverpool (Jul 1999)
Giallanza, Gaetano	6 Jun 1974	Dornach	Swit	Bolton (Mar 1998); Norwich (Mar 2000)
Konde, Oumar	19 Aug 1979	Binnengen	Swit	Blackburn (Nov 1998)
Foletti, Patrick	27 May 1974	Sorengo	Swit	Derby (Feb 2002)
Other players qualified for Switzerland but born outside Switzerland				
Haas, Bernt	8 Apr 1978	Vienna, Aut	Swit	Sunderland (Aug 2001)
TANZANIA (1)				
Chine, Athumani	12 Mar 1967	Dar es Salaam	Tan	Walsall (Mar 1992)
TOGO (1)				
Hodouto, Kwami	31 Oct 1974	Lome	Fr	Huddersfield (Sep 1999)
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (18)				
Charles, Alf	11 Jul 1909	Trinidad	Trin	Southampton (Jan 1937)
Auguste, Joe	24 Nov 1955	Trinidad	Trin	Exeter (Jun 1981)
Granville, John	6 May 1956	Tobago	Trin	Millwall (Oct 1985); Aldershot (Aug 1991)
Yorke, Dwight	3 Dec 1971	Canaan	Trin	A Villa (Dec 1989); Man Utd (Aug 1998); Blackburn (Jul 2002)
Samuel, Randy	23 Dec 1963	Trinidad	Can	Port Vale (Nov 1995)
Marcelle, Clint	9 Nov 1968	Port of Spain	Trin	Barnsley (Aug 1996); Scunthorpe (Oct 1999); Darlington (Feb 2001); Hull (Sep 2000)
Rougier, Tony	17 Jul 1971	Tobago	Trin	Port Vale (Jan 1999); Reading (Aug 2000); Brighton (Feb 2003)
Ince, Clayton	13 Jul 1972	Trinidad	Trin	Crewe (Sep 1999)
Samuel, J Lloyd	29 Mar 1981	Trinidad	Brit	A Villa (Feb 1999); Gillingham (Oct 2001)
John, Stern	30 Oct 1976	Tunapuna	Trin	Nottm For (Nov 1999); Birmingham (Feb 2002)
Eve, Angus	23 Feb 1972	Trinidad	Trin	Chester (Dec 1999)
Laird, Kamu	23 Dec 1975	Port of Spain	Trin	Chester (Dec 1999)
Pierre, Nigel	2 Jun 1979	Port of Spain	Trin	Bristol R (Feb 2000)
Edwards, Carlos	24 Oct 1978	Port of Spain	Trin	Wrexham (Aug 2000)
Sam, Hector	25 Feb 1978	Mount Murray	Trin	Wrexham (Aug 2000)
Lawrence, Denis	1 Aug 1974	Port of Spain	Trin	Wrexham (Mar 2001)
Norville, Jason	9 Sep 1983	Trinidad	Brit	Watford (Oct 2001)
Rahim, Brent	8 Aug 1978	Diego Martin	Trin	Northampton (Jan 2003)
TUNISIA (1)				
Karaa, Roch	3 Apr 1964	Tunisia	Tun	Darlington (Mar 1985)
TURKEY (4+1)				
Alpay Ozalan	29 May 1973	Karisyaled	Tur	A Villa (Jul 2000)
Tugay Kerimoglu	24 Aug 1970	Istanbul	Tur	Blackburn (Jul 2001)
Hakan Unsal	14 May 1973	Sinop	Tur	Blackburn (Mar 2002)
Hakan Sukur	1 Sep 1971	Sakarya	Tur	Blackburn (Dec 2002)
Other players qualified for Turkey but born outside Turkey				
Bulent, Akin	28 Aug 1979	Brussels, Bel	Tur	Bolton (Oct 2002)
UGANDA (3)				
Baugh, John	23 Feb 1956	Uganda	Uga	Exeter (Feb 1977)
Iga, Andrew	9 Dec 1977	Kampala	Brit	Millwall (Jun 1995)
Kitamirike, Joel	5 Apr 1984	Uganda	Uga	Chelsea (Apr 2001)
UKRAINE (9)				
Baltacha, Sergei	17 Feb 1958	Kiev	USSR	Ipswich (Jan 1989)
Kanchelskis, Andrei	23 Jan 1969	Kirowograd	Ukr	Man Utd (Mar 1991); Everton (Aug 1995); Man City (Jan 2001); Southampton (Sep 2002)
Yuran, Sergei	11 Jun 1969	Kiev	Ukr	Millwall (Jan 1996)
Evtushok, Alex	11 Jan 1970	Kiev	Ukr	Coventry (Feb 1997)
Pahars, Marian	5 Aug 1976	Chernevol	Lat	Southampton (Mar 1999)
Luzhny, Oleg	5 Aug 1968	Kiev	Ukr	Arsenal (Jul 1999)
Rebrov, Sergei	3 Jun 1974	Gorlovka	Ukr	Tottenham (Jun 2000)
Bopp, Eugene	5 Sep 1983	Kiev	Ger	Nottm For (Aug 2001)
Baltacha, Sergei Jnr	28 Jul 1979	Kiev, Ukr	Sco	Millwall (Jan 2003)

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URUGUAY (6)				
Villazan, Rafael	19 Jul 1956	Montevideo	Uru	Wolves (May 1980)
Perdomo, Jose	6 Jan 1965	Montevideo	Uru	Coventry (Aug 1990)
Paz, Adrian	9 Sep 1968	Montevideo	Uru	Ipswich (Sep 1994)
Poyet, Gustavo	15 Nov 1967	Montevideo	Uru	Chelsea (Jul 1997); Tottenham (Jul 2001)
Corbo, Mateo	21 Apr 1976	Montevideo	Arg	Barnsley (Aug 2000)
Forlan, Diego	19 May 1979	Montevideo	Uru	Man Utd (Jan 2002)
USA (47+4)				
Andrews, Billy	1886	Kansas City	N Ire	Oldham (Aug 1908); Stockport (Mar 1909); Grimsby Town (Jul 1912).
Lester, Hugh	1891	USA	Brit	Liverpool (Aug 1911); Oldham (Aug 1914)
Gibson, Jock	23 Mar 1898	Philadelphia	Sco	Sunderland (Nov 1920); Hull (May 1922); Sheff Utd (Mar 1929); Luton (Jul 1933)
Donoghue, John	22 Jan 1903	New York	USA	Wrexham (Jul 1930)
Aspinall, Wilf	22 Sep 1910	Hartford	USA	Stockport (Jun 1934); Southport (Jul 1935)
McLaughlin, William	31 Jan 1918	USA	USA	Crewe (Oct 1946)
Kirkby, John	29 Nov 1929	USA	USA	Stoke (Dec 1946); Wrexham (Aug 1951)
Boyd, John	10 Sep 1926	USA	USA	Bristol C (Dec 1950)
Turner, Alf	26 Dec 1929	USA	Brit	N Brighton (Feb 1951)
Clelland, Crawford	3 Dec 1930	New Jersey	USA	Plymouth (Jun 1955)
Baker, Gerry	11 Apr 1938	New York	Brit	Man City (Nov 1960); Ipswich (Dec 1963); Coventry (Nov 1967); Brentford (Oct 1969)
Potts, Steve	7 May 1967	Hartford	Eng	West Ham (May 1984)
Goulet, Brent	19 Jun 1964	Tacoma	USA	Crewe (Jan 1988); Bournemouth (Nov 1987)
Pittman, Steve	18 Jul 1967	North Carolina	USA	Shrewsbury (Mar 1989)
Bruce, Marcelle	15 Mar 1971	Detroit	USA	Colchester (Jul 1989)
Meola, Tony	21 Feb 1969	Belleville	USA	Brighton (Aug 1990)
Harkes, John	8 Mar 1967	Kearny	USA	Sheff Wed (Oct 1990); Derby (Aug 1993); West Ham (Oct 1995); Nottm For (Jan 1999)
Sommer, Jurgen	27 Feb 1964	New York	USA	Luton (Sep 1991); Brighton (Nov 1991); Torquay (Oct 1992); QPR (Aug 1995); Bolton (Feb 2001)
Keller, Kasey	27 Nov 1969	Washington	USA	Millwall (Feb 1992); Leicester (Aug 1996); Tottenham (Aug 2001)
Murray, Bruce	25 Jan 1966	Washington	USA	Millwall (Aug 1993); Stockport (Mar 1994)
Barada, Taylor	14 Aug 1972	Charlottesville	USA	Colchester (Mar 1994)
Stackman, Scott	16 Nov 1975	Arizona	USA	Northampton (Mar 1994)
McDougald, Junior	12 Jan 1975	Big Spring	Brit	Brighton (May 1994); Chesterfield (Mar 1996); Rotherham (Jul 1996); Millwall (Jul 1998); Orient (Oct 1998)
Ammann, Mike	8 Feb 1971	California	USA	Charlton (Jul 1994)
Jones, Cobi	16 Jun 1970	Detroit	USA	Coventry (Sep 1994)
Feuer, Ian	20 May 1971	Las Vegas	USA	Peterborough (Feb 1995); Luton (1995-96); West Ham (Feb 2000); Wimbledon (Jun 2000); Derby (Oct 2001); Tranmere (Aug 2002)
Crawford, Jimmy	1 May 1973	Chicago	Ire	Newcastle (Mar 1995); Rotherham (Sep 1996); Reading (Mar 1998)
Lapper, Mike	28 Aug 1970	California	USA	Southend (Aug 1995)
Santos, Ali	n/a	New Jersey	USA	Bournemouth (Aug 1995)
Caldwell, Garrett	6 Nov 1973	Princeton	USA	Colchester (Sep 1995)
Baardsen, Espen	7 Dec 1977	San Rafael	Nor	Tottenham (Jul 1996); Watford (Aug 2000); Everton (Jan 2003)
Melvang, Lars	3 Apr 1969	Seattle	Den	Watford (Aug 1997)
Friedel, Brad	18 May 1971	Lakewood	USA	Liverpool (Dec 1997); Blackburn (Nov 2000)
Hahnemann, Marcus	15 Jun 1972	Seattle	USA	Fulham (Jul 1999); Rochdale (Oct 2001); Reading (Dec 2001)
Rachubka, Paul	21 May 1981	San Luis	USA	Man Utd (Jul 1999); Oldham (Nov 2001)
Carver, Joe	11 Jun 1971	Illinois	USA	Chester (Sep 1999)
Moore, Joe-Max	23 Feb 1971	Tulsa	USA	Everton (Dec 1999)
Lewis, Eddie	17 May 1974	Cerritos	USA	Fulham (Mar 2000); Preston (Sep 2002)
McBride, Brian	19 Jun 1972	Arlington Heights	USA	Preston (Sep 2000); Everton (Jan 2003)
Olsen, Ben	3 May 1977	Harrisburg, PA	USA	Nottm For (Oct 2000)
Berhalter, Gregg	8 Jan 1973	Tenafly	USA	C Palace (Feb 2001)
Joy, Ian	14 Jul 1981	San Diego	USA	Kidderminster (Aug 2001)
Kirovski, Jovan	18 Mar 1976	Escondido	USA	C Palace (Aug 2001); Birmingham (Sep 2002)
Thorrington, John	17 Oct 1979	Palos Verdes	USA	Huddersfield (Aug 2001)
Reyna, Claudio	20 Jul 1973	New Jersey	USA	Sunderland (Dec 2001)
Myhill, Boaz	9 Nov 1982	California	Eng	Bradford (Nov 2002)
Sagere, Jake	5 Apr 1980	USA	USA	Grimsby (Apr 2003)
Other players qualified for USA but born outside USA				
Wegerle, Roy	19 Mar 1964	Johannesburg, SA	USA	Chelsea (Jun 1986); Swindon (Mar 1988); Luton (Jul 1988); QPR (Dec 1989); Blackburn (Mar 1992); Coventry (Mar 1993)
Kerr, John	6 Mar 1965	Toronto, Can	USA	Portsmouth (Aug 1987); Peterborough (Dec 1987); Millwall (Feb 1993); Walsall (Nov 1995)
Radosavljevic, Preki	24 Jun 1963	Belgrade, Yug	USA	Everton (Aug 1992); Portsmouth (1994-95)
Miglioranzi, Stefani	20 Sep 1977	Pocos de Caldas, Bra	USA	Portsmouth (1998-99); Swindon (Aug 2002)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
USSR (7)				
Five of these players also listed under Belarus				
Baltacha, Sergei	17 Feb 1958	Kiev (then USSR)	USSR	Ipswich (Jan 1989)
Cherednik, Alexei	12 Dec 1960	Pamir (then USSR)	USSR	Southampton (Feb 1990)
Gotsmanov, Sergei	17 Mar 1959	Minsk (then USSR)	USSR/Blr	Brighton (Feb 1990); Southampton (Aug 1990)
Gurinovich, Igor	5 Mar 1960	Minsk (then USSR)	USSR/Blr	Brighton (Nov 1990)
Yanushevski, Victor	23 Jan 1960	Minsk (then USSR)	USSR/Blr	Aldershot (Mar 1991)
Kachouro, Petr	2 Aug 1972	Minsk (then USSR)	Blr	Sheff Utd (Jul 1996)
Shtaniuk, Sergei	11 Jan 1972	Minsk (then USSR)	Blr	Stoke (Jul 2001)
VENEZUELA (3)				
De Ornelas, Fernando	29 Jul 1976	Caracas	Ven	C Palace (Sep 1999); QPR (Oct 2001)
Savarese, Giovanni	14 Jul 1971	Caracas	Ven	Swansea (Oct 2000); Millwall (Jul 2001)
Nacca, Franco	9 Nov 1982	Venezuela	Ven	Cambridge (Sep 2002)
YUGOSLAVIA (31+1)				
Eight of these players also listed under Bosnia-Herzogovina				
Golac, Ivan	15 Jun 1950	Kuprivnica	Yug	Southampton (Nov 1978); Bournemouth (Nov 1982); Man City (Mar 1983); Southampton (Mar 1984); Portsmouth (Jan 1985)
Jankovic, Bozo	22 May 1951	Sarajevo (Bos, then Yug)	Yug	Middlesbrough (Feb 1979)
Borota, Petar	5 Mar 1952	Belgrade	Yug	Chelsea (Mar 1979)
Avramovic, Raddy	29 Nov 1949	Rijeka	Yug	Notts Co (Aug 1979); Coventry (Sep 1983)
Stepanovic, Dragoslav	30 Aug 1948	Rekovac	Yug	Man City (Aug 1979)
Jovanovic, Nikola	18 Sep 1952	Cetinje	Yug	Man Utd (Jan 1980)
Katalinic, Ivan	17 May 1951	Yugoslavia	Yug	Southampton (Feb 1980)
Antic, Raddy	22 Nov 1949	Zitiste	Yug	Luton (Jul 1980)
Hadziabdic, Dzemal	25 Jul 1953	Yugoslavia	Yug	Swansea (Aug 1980)
Banovic, Yakka	12 Nov 1956	Bihac (Bos, then Yug)	Aus	Derby (Sep 1980)
Muzinic, Drazen	25 Jan 1953	Yugoslavia	Yug	Norwich (Sep 1980)
Mirocevic, Ante	6 Aug 1952	Titograd	Yug	Sheff Wed (Oct 1980)
Dusan, Nikolic	23 Jan 1953	Belgrade	Yug	Bolton (Oct 1980)
Rajkovic, Anto	17 Aug 1952	Sarajevo (Bos, then Yug)	Yug	Swansea (Mar 1981)
Petrovic, Vladimir	1 Jul 1955	Belgrade	Yug	Arsenal (Dec 1982)
Radosavljevic, Preki	24 Jun 1963	Belgrade	USA	Everton (Aug 1992); Portsmouth (Jul 1994)
Milosevic, Savo	2 Sep 1973	Bijeljina (Bos, then Yug)	Yug	A Villa (Jul 1995)
Curcic, Sasa	14 Feb 1972	Belgrade	Yug	Bolton (Oct 1995); A Villa (Aug 1996); C Palace (Mar 1998)
Stefanovic, Dejan	28 Oct 1974	Belgrade	Yug	Sheff Wed (Dec 1995)
Kovacevic, Darko	18 Nov 1973	Kovin	Yug	Sheff Wed (Dec 1995)
Bosancic, Jovo	7 Aug 1970	Novi Sad	Yug	Barnsley (Aug 1996)
Avdiu, Kemajl	22 Dec 1976	Kosovo	Swe	Bury (Aug 1998)
Petric, Gordan	30 Jul 1969	Belgrade	Yug	C Palace (Nov 1998)
Mavrak, Darko	19 Jan 1969	Mostar (Bos, then Yug)	Bos	Walsall (Jan 1999)
Konjic, Muhamed	14 May 1970	Tuzla (Bos, then Yug)	Bos	Coventry (Feb 1999)
Djordjic, Bojan	6 Feb 1982	Belgrade	Swe	Man Utd (Feb 1999); Sheff Wed (Dec 2001)
Milovaijevic, Goran	11 Apr 1967	Kraljevo	Yug	Chester (Sep 1999)
Stanic, Mario	10 Apr 1972	Sarajevo (Bos, then Yug)	Cro	Chelsea (Jul 2000)
Boksic, Alen	21 Jan 1970	Makarska (Herz, then Yug)	Cro	Middlesbrough (Aug 2000)
Jokanovic, Slavisa	16 Aug 1968	Novi Sad	Yug	Chelsea (Oct 2000)
Bunjevcevic, Goran	17 Feb 1973	Karlovac (Cro, then Yug)	Yug	Tottenham (Jun 2001)
Qualified for Yugoslavia but born outside Yugoslavia				
Ilic, Sasa	18 Jul 1972	Melbourne, Aus	Yug	Charlton (Oct 1997); West Ham (Feb 2000); Portsmouth (Sep 2001)
ZAMBIA (9)				
Mwila, Freddie	6 Jul 1946	Kasama	Zam	A Villa (Jun 1969)
Kapengwe, Emment	27 Mar 1943	Zambia	Zam	A Villa (Sep 1969)
Hesford, Iain	4 Mar 1960	Ndola	Eng	Blackpool (Aug 1977); Fulham (Jan 1985); Notts Co (Nov 1985); Sunderland (Aug 1986); Hull (Dec 1988); Maidstone United (Aug 1991)
Gregory, Neil	7 Oct 1972	Ndola	Brit	Chesterfield (Feb 1994); Scunthorpe (Aug 1994); Ipswich (Mar 1995); Torquay (Nov 1996); Peterborough (Nov 1997); Colchester (Jan 1998)
Rice, Gary	29 Sep 1975	Zambia	Brit	Exeter (Jul 1994)
Whitley, Jim	14 Apr 1975	Ndola	N Ire	Man City (Aug 1994); Blackpool (Aug 1999); Norwich (Aug 2000); Swindon (Dec 2000); Northampton (Feb 2001); Wrexham (Oct 2001)
Whitley, Jeff	28 Jan 1979	Ndola	N Ire	Man City (Feb 1996); Wrexham (Jan 1999); Notts Co (Mar 2002)
Earnshaw, Robert	6 Apr 1981	Zambia	Wal	Cardiff (Aug 1997)
Haarhoff, Jimmy	27 May 1981	Lusaka	Zam	Birmingham (Jun 1998)
ZIMBABWE (6+2)				
Law, Cecil	10 Mar 1930	Salisbury	Brit	Derby (Aug 1951); Bury (May 1954)
Gibbs, Peter	24 Aug 1956	Chingola	Brit	Watford (Jul 1975)
Statham, Brian	21 May 1969	Harare	Eng	Tottenham (Aug 1987); Reading (Mar 1991); Bournemouth (Nov 1991); Brentford (Jan 1992); Gillingham (Aug 1997)
Robinson, John	29 Aug 1971	Bulawayo	Wal	Brighton (Apr 1989); Charlton (Sep 1992)

SURNAME, NAME	DOB	PLACE OF BIRTH	NAT	CLUB(S) JOINED/FIRST PLAYED
Ndlovu, Peter	25 Feb 1973	Bulawayo	Zim	Coventry (Aug 1991); Birmingham (Jul 1997); Huddersfield (Dec 2000); Sheff Utd (Feb 2001)
McKop, Henry	8 Jul 1967	Bulawayo	Zim	Bristol C (Feb 1994)
Other players qualified for Zimbabwe but born outside Zimbabwe				
Kennon, Sandy	26 Nov 1933	Johannesburg, SA	Zim	Huddersfield (Aug 1956); Norwich (Feb 1959); Colchester (Mar 1965)
Grobbelaar, Bruce	6 Oct 1957	Durban, SA	Zim	Crewe (Dec 1979); Liverpool (Mar 1981); Stoke (Mar 1993); Southampton (Aug 1994); Plymouth (Aug 1996); Oldham (Dec 1997); Bury (Sep 1998); Lincoln (Dec 1998)

APPENDIX TWO:

Foreign players in England since 1888

Club by Club

Overseas-born players in English League history, club-by-club, in chronological order of arrival

Key:
LgAp = league starts + substitute appearances. LgG = league goals. OthAp = all other competitive appearances, including FA Cup, League Cup, play-off matches and European club games. OthG = all other goals. Born = country of birth (nationality, where it differs, in brackets after surname). Pos = playing position (gk = goalkeeper; fb = full-back; ch = centre-half; d = defender; wh = wing-half; w = winger; m = midfielder; f = forward). From = the month of signing or month of first appearance. (1) (2) (3) Number in brackets next to a player's name denotes separate playing spells at the club.

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
ACCRINGTON (1)								
Bowman	Walter	Can	wh	Aug 1891	5	3	0	0
ACCRINGTON STANLEY (2)								
Priday	Bob	SA	w	Dec 1952	5	0	0	0
Kirk	John	Can	f	Mar 1953	14	1	0	0
ALDERSHOT (14)								
Bunch	Arthur	SA	f	Jun 1934	16	3	4	2
Court (Brit)	Dick	Ind	f	Jun 1937	10	1	3	3
Bluck (Brit)	Dave	Ind	wh	Aug 1951	1	0	0	0
Kirsten	Ken	SA	fb	Aug 1951	5	0	0	0
Huggins (Brit)	Joe	Ind	f	Dec 1955	6	5	0	0
Porteous (Brit)	Jack	Ind	f	Feb 1956	1	0	0	0
Devereux (Brit)	Tony	Gib	fb	Nov 1958	132	0	14	0
Hodge	Eric	SA	ch	Jul 1959	17	0	1	0
Burgess	Mike	Can	f/ch	Nov 1965	6	0	1	0
Fadida	Aharon	Isr	f	Dec 1985	9+5	6	1	0
Stein (Eng)	Mark	SA	f	Jan 1986	2	1	0	0
Yanushevski	Victor	USSR	d	Mar 1991	6	1	0	0
Granville	John	Trin	gk	Aug 1991	30	0	3	0
Berry (Wal)	George	Ger	d	Nov 1991	25	1	1	0
ARSENAL (56)								
Butler (Eng)	Jack	SL	ch	Jan 1914	267	7	29	1
Tricker (Brit)	Reg	Ind	f	Mar 1927	12	5	0	0
Preedy (Brit)	Charlie	Ind	gk	May 1929	37	0	2	0
Keizer	Gerry	Neth	gk	Aug 1930	12	0	0	0
Gudmundsson	Albert	Ice	f	Sep 1946	2	0	0	0
Le Roux	Daniel	SA	w	Feb 1957	5	0	0	0
Batson (Eng)	Brendan	Grn	fb	Jun 1971	6+4	0	0	0
Kosmina	John	Aus	f	Mar 1978	0+1	0	1+2	0
Petrovic	Vladimir	Yug	m	Dec 1982	10+3	2	9	1
Jonsson	Siggi	Ice	m	Jul 1989	2+6	1	1+1	0
Limpar	Anders	Swe	w	Aug 1990	76+20	17	19	3
Lydersen (Nor)	Pal	Den	fb	Nov 1991	12+3	0	1	0
Jensen	John	Den	m	Aug 1992	93+5	1	35+3	0
Schwarz	Stefan	Swe	m	May 1994	34	2	13	2
Helder	Glenn	Neth	f	Feb 1995	27+12	1	6+4	0
Bergkamp	Dennis	Neth	f	Jul 1995	204+30	73	69+11	31
Garde	Remi	Fr	m	Aug 1996	19+12	0	8+4	0
Vieira (Fr)	Patrick	Sen	m	Aug 1996	211+7	20	95+2	4
Anelka	Nicolas	Fr	f	Mar 1997	50+15	23	22+2	4
Manninger	Alex	Aut	gk	Jun 1997	38+1	0	24	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Boa Morte	Luis	Por	f	Jun 1997	6+19	0	7+5	4
Grimandi	Gilles	Fr	d	Jun 1997	85+29	4	42+12	2
Petit	Emmanuel	Fr	m	Jun 1997	82+3	9	30+1	2
Muntasser	Jehad	Lby	m	Jun 1997	0	0	0+1	0
Overmars	Marc	Neth	w	Jul 1997	91+9	25	35+6	15
Mendez (Sp)	Alberto	Ger	m	Jul 1997	1+3	0	5+2	2
Wreh	Christopher	Lbr	f	Aug 1997	10+18	3	8+9	1
Grondin	David	Fr	d	Jul 1998	1	0	3	0
Vivas	Nelson	Arg	d	Aug 1998	14+26	0	15+14	1
Ljungberg	Freddie	Swe	m	Sep 1998	100+17	31	54+11	13
Caballero	Fabian	Arg	f	Oct 1998	0+1	0	0+2	0
Diawara	Kaba	Fr	f	Jan 1999	2+10	0	1+2	0
Kanu	Nwankwo	Nig	f	Feb 1999	60+49	29	34+30	11
Luzhny	Oleg	Ukr	d	Jul 1999	58+17	0	33+1	0
Malz	Stefan	Ger	m	Jul 1999	2+4	1	4+4	1
Silvinho	Silvio	Bra	fb	Jul 1999	46+9	3	19+5	2
Henry	Thierry	Fr	f	Aug 1999	121+15	82	58+10	30
Suker	Davor	Cro	f	Aug 1999	8+14	8	7+10	3
Volz	Moritz	Ger	d	Jan 2000	0	0	1+1	0
Aliadiere	Jeremie	Fr	f	Mar 2000	0+4	1	0+2	0
Lauren		Cam	m	Jun 2000	68+4	5	39+6	3
Pires	Robert	Fr	m	Jul 2000	77+10	27	46+5	10
Svard	Sebastian	Den	d	Aug 2000	0	0	2+1	0
Wiltord	Sylvain	Fr	f	Aug 2000	70+24	28	39+21	17
Stepanovs	Igors	Lat	d	Sep 2000	17	0	12+2	1
Danilevicius (Lith)	Tomas	Rus	f	Dec 2000	0+2	0	0+1	0
Edu		Bra	m	Jan 2001	22+15	3	15+8	3
Van Bronckhorst	Giovanni	Neth	m	Jun 2001	22+19	2	17+5	0
Inamoto	Junichi	Jap	m	Jul 2001	0	0	2+2	0
Duarte	Juan Maldondo	Bra	d	Aug 2001	0	0	2	0
Itonga	Carlin	DRC	f	Aug 2001	0	0	0+1	0
Tavlaridis	Stathis	Grk	d	Sep 2001	0+1	0	4	0
Silva	Gilberto	Bra	m	Aug 2002	32+3	0	12+3	2
Toure	Kolo	IvCo	d	Aug 2002	9+17	2	7+6	0
Cygan	Pascal	Fr	d	Sep 2002	16+2	1	11+2	0
Shaaban	Rami	Swe	gk	Nov 2002	3	0	2	0
ASTON VILLA (46)								
Hunter (Brit)	George	Ind	wh	Feb 1908	91	1	6	0
Chandler (Brit)	Robert	Ind	gk	Aug 1913	1	0	0	0
Hodgson (Eng)	Gordon	SA	f	Jan 1936	28	11	0	0
Keelan (Brit)	Kevin	Ind	gk	Jul 1958	5	0	0	0
Mwila	Freddie	Zam	f	Jun 1969	1	0	0	0
Kapengwe	Emment	Zam	f	Sep 1969	3	0	0	0
Young (Brit)	Charlie	Cyp	d	Nov 1975	9+1	0	1	0
Blake (Brit)	Noel	Jam	d	Aug 1979	4	0	0	0
Dorigo (Eng)	Tony	Aus	fb	Jul 1983	106+5	1	21+1	0
Six	Didier	Fr	w	Oct 1984	13+3	2	1+1	0
Cooper (Sco)	Neale	Ind	m	Jul 1986	19+1	0	2	1
Callaghan (Eng)	Nigel	Sing	w	Feb 1989	24+2	1	3+2	0
Nielsen	Kent	Den	d	Jun 1989	74+5	4	16+1	1
Yorke	Dwight	Trin	f	Dec 1989	195+36	73	51+4	24
Regis (Eng)	Cyrille	FrGu	f	Jul 1991	46+6	12	8+3	0
Kubicki	Dariusz	Pol	fb	Aug 1991	24+1	0	7+1	0
Beinlich	Stefan	Ger	m	Oct 1991	7+9	1	0	0
Breitkreutz	Matthias	Ger	m	Oct 1991	10+3	0	0+1	0
Bosnich	Mark	Aus	gk	Feb 1992	179	0	48+1	0
Lamptey	Nii	Gha	m	Aug 1994	1+5	0	2+1	3
Milosevic	Savo	Yug	f	Jul 1995	84+6	28	26+1	5
Nelson	Fernando	Por	d	Jun 1996	54+5	0	11+4	0
Curcic	Sasa	Yug	m	Aug 1996	20+9	0	3+2	1
Fabio	Ferraresi	It	m	Jun 1998	0	0	0+1	0
Enckelman	Peter	Fin	gk	Feb 1999	51+1	0	14+1	0
Samuel (Brit)	J Lloyd	Trin	d	Feb 1999	56+17	0	12+3	0
Boateng (Neth)	George	Gha	m	Jul 1999	96+7	4	31+1	1
Ghrayib	Naguyan	Isr	d	Aug 1999	1+4	0	1	0
Carbone	Benito	It	f	Oct 1999	22+2	3	6	5
Nilis	Luc	Bel	f	Jul 2000	3	1	2	1
Ozalan	Alpay	Tur	d	Jul 2000	52	0	13	0
Ginola	David	Fr	w	Aug 2000	14+18	3	5+4	2
Hitzlsperger	Thomas	Ger	m	Aug 2000	0+1	0	0	0
De Bilde	Gilles	Bel	f	Oct 2000	4	0	0	0
Angel	Juan Pablo	Col	f	Jan 2001	41+12	14	6+5	6
Kachloul	Hassan	Mor	m	Jun 2001	17+5	2	8+2	0
Hadji	Mustapha	Mor	m	Jul 2001	24+10	2	7+6	1
Schmeichel	Peter	Den	gk	Jul 2001	29	1	7	0
Mellberg	Olof	Swe	d	Jul 2001	70+1	0	10	0
Balaban	Bosko	Cro	f	Aug 2001	0+8	0	2+1	0
Allback	Marcus	Swe	f	Jul 2002	9+11	5	3+2	1
Postma	Stefan	Neth	gk	Jul 2002	5+1	0	3	0
De La Cruz	Ulises	Ecu	d/m	Aug 2002	12+8	1	3+1	1

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Johnsen	Ronny	Nor	d	Sep 2002	25+1	0	3	0
Leonhardsen	Øyvind	Nor	m	Sep 2002	13+6	3	3+1	0
Gudjonsson	Joey	Ice	m	Jan 2003	9+2	2	0	0
BARNET (9)								
Stein (Brit)	Edwin	SA	m	Jul 1982	0+1	0	0	0
Stein (Eng)	Brian	SA	f	Aug 1992	17+23	8	2	0
Carmichael (Brit)	Matt	Sing	f	Sep 1994	2+1	0	0	0
Taylor (N Ire)	Maik	Ger	gk	Jun 1995	70	0	12	0
Goodhind	Warren	SA	d	Jul 1996	73+20	3	9+2	1
Constantinou	Costas	Cyp	d	Oct 1996	1	0	0	0
Arber (Brit)	Mark	SA	d	Sep 1998	123+2	15	9	1
Bossu	Bert	Fr	gk	Oct 1999	0	0	0+1	0
Omoyimni	Manny	Nig	f	Feb 2000	1+5	0	0	0
BARNSLEY (30)								
Robledo	George	Chi	f	Apr 1943	105	45	9	2
Robledo	Ted	Chi	wh	Mar 1946	5	0	0	0
Kelly (N Ire)	Pat	SA	gk	Oct 1946	144	0	3	0
Mokone	Steve	SA	w	Aug 1961	0	0	1	0
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Sep 1982	40+2	11	3	0
Jonsson	Siggi	Ice	m	Jan 1986	5	0	0	0
Molby	Jan	Den	m	Sep 1995	5	0	0	0
De Zeeuw	Arjan	Neth	d	Nov 1995	138	7	26	0
Ten Heuvel	Laurens	Neth	f	Mar 1996	1+7	0	0+1	0
Van der Velden	Carel	Neth	m	Mar 1996	7+2	0	1	0
Bosancic	Jovo	Yug	m	Aug 1996	30+12	3	8+2	0
Marcelle	Clint	Trin	f	Aug 1996	37+32	8	9+6	1
Hristov	Georgi	Mac	f	Jul 1997	18+26	8	4+7	3
Krizan	Ales	Slo	d	Jul 1997	13	0	6	0
Tinkler	Eric	SA	m	Jul 1997	78+21	9	18+1	1
Leese	Lars	Ger	gk	Jul 1997	16+1	0	4	0
Barnard (Wal)	Darren	Ger	m	Aug 1997	151+19	28	28+3	8
Markstedt	Peter	Swe	f	Nov 1997	8+1	0	1+1	0
Mori Cuesta	Francisco	Sp	m	Mar 1999	2	0	0	0
Fjortoft	Jan Aage	Nor	f	Jan 1998	21+13	9	5+1	4
Van der Laan	Robin	Neth	m	Jul 1998	52+15	5	11+2	4
Fallon	Rory	NZ	f	Mar 1999	21+15	7	2+1	0
Bengtsson	Robert	Swe	d	Nov 1999	0	0	2	0
Corbo	Mateo	Uru	d	Aug 2000	10+8	0	2+1	1
Bertos (Grk)	Leo	NZ	f	Sep 2000	4+8	1	0+1	0
Gorre (Neth)	Dean	Sur	m	Jul 2001	32+14	2	2	0
Salli	Janne	Fin	d	Nov 2000	6+1	0	1	0
Sand	Peter	Den	m	Oct 2001	4+2	1	1+1	0
Christie	Jeremy	NZ	m	Dec 2001	0+1	0	0+1	0
Betsy	Kevin	Sey	m	Mar 2002	42+6	6	2	0
BARROW (2)								
Peed (Brit)	Frank	Arg	f	Nov 1933	38	15	0	0
Purdon	Ted	SA	f	Mar 1958	37	12	0	0
BIRMINGHAM CITY (42)								
Mills (Brit)	Paddy	Ind	f	Feb 1929	13	3	0	0
Mitchell	Frank	Aus	wh	Sep 1943	93	6	13	2
Havenga	Willie	SA	f	Jul 1948	1	0	0	0
Atkins (Brit)	Arthur	Jap	ch	Nov 1948	97	0	8	0
Purdon	Ted	SA	f	Aug 1950	64	27	6	3
Kloner (Pol)	Hymie	SA	wh	Nov 1950	1	0	0	0
Houghton (Brit)	Bud	Ind	f	Oct 1957	4	1	0	0
Van Den Hauwe (Wal)	Pat	Bel	fb	Aug 1978	119+4	1	17	0
Tarantini	Alberto	Arg	d	Oct 1978	23	1	1	0
Brocken	Bud	Neth	m	Aug 1981	17	0	2	0
Van Mierlo	Toine	Neth	w	Aug 1981	44	4	3	0
Blake (Brit)	Noel	Jam	d	Sep 1982	76	5	20	0
Richards (Eng)	Carl	Jam	f	Oct 1988	18+1	2	0	0
Okenla	Foley	Nig	m	Aug 1991	2+5	1	1+3	0
Paskin	John	SA	f	Nov 1991	8+2	3	0+1	0
Peschisolido (1)	Paul	Can	f	Nov 1992	37+6	16	2+1	1
Hooper (Can)	Lyndon	Guy	m	Sep 1993	1+4	0	1	0
Dominguez	Jose	Por	w	Mar 1994	15+20	3	3+3	0
Rushfeldt	Siggi	Nor	f	Oct 1995	3+4	0	1	1
Griemink	Bart	Neth	gk	Nov 1995	20	0	4	0
Sahlin	Dan	Swe	f	Nov 1995	0+1	0	0	0
Peschisolido (2)	Paul	Can	f	Mar 1996	7+2	1	0	0
Limpar	Anders	Swe	w	Jan 1997	3+1	0	1	0
Hey	Tony	Ger	m	Jun 1997	8+1	0	2	1
Ndlovu	Peter	Zim	f	Jul 1997	78+29	22	22+5	5
Adebola	Dele	Nig	f	Feb 1998	86+43	31	16+7	11
Haarhoff	Jimmy	Zam	f	Jun 1998	0+1	0	0	0
Luntala	Tresor	Fr	d/m	Jul 1999	9+6	0	1	0
Lazaridis	Stan	Aus	w	Jul 1999	91+33	6	14+9	0
Wreh	Christopher	Lbr	f	Oct 1999	6+1	1	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Marcelo		Bra	f	Oct 1999	47+30	24	6+9	2
Myhre	Thomas	Nor	gk	Mar 2000	7	0	2	0
Vaesen	Nico	Bel	gk	Jun 2001	49+1	0	6	0
Ferrari	Carlos	Bra	f	Aug 2001	0+4	0	0	0
Bragstad	Bjorn Otto	Nor	d	Sep 2001	3	0	0	0
Bak	Arkadiusz	Pol	m	Dec 2001	2+2	0	1	0
John	Stern	Tri	f	Feb 2002	35+10	12	4+1	5
Tebily	Olivier	IvCo	d	Mar 2002	19	0	4	0
Cisse	Aliou	Sen	m	Aug 2002	21	0	0	0
Kirovski	Jovan	USA	f	Sep 2002	5+12	2	2+1	0
Coly	Ferdinand	Sen	d	Jan 2003	1	0	1	0
Dugarry	Christophe	Fr	f	Jan 2003	16	5	0	0
Swierczewski	Piotr	Pol	m	Feb 2003	0+1	0	0	0
BLACKBURN ROVERS (40)								
Bell (Sco)	Alec	SA	wh	Jul 1913	11	0	1	0
Priday	Bob	SA	w	Mar 1949	44	11	1	0
Roberts	John	Aus	gk	Apr 1966	3	0	0	0
Arentoft	Ben	Den	m	Sep 1971	94	3	14	0
Ardiles	Ossie	Arg	m	Mar 1988	5	0	1+1	0
Wegerle (USA)	Roy	SA	f	Mar 1992	20+14	6	7+4	8
Andersson	Patrik	Swe	d	Dec 1992	7+5	5	3	1
Berg (1)	Henning	Nor	d	Jan 1993	154+5	4	34	0
Witschge	Richard	Neth	m	Mar 1995	1	0	0	0
Bohinen	Lars	Nor	m	Oct 1995	40+18	7	5+3	2
Gudmundsson	Niklas	Swe	f	Dec 1995	1+5	0	0	0
Donis	George	Grk	m	Jul 1996	11+11	2	2+1	0
Pedersen	Per	Den	f	Feb 1997	6+5	1	1+1	0
Andersson	Anders	Swe	m	Jun 1997	1+3	0	3+1	1
Valery	Patrick	Fr	d	Jun 1997	14+1	0	3+1	0
Filan	John	Aus	gk	Jul 1997	61+1	0	11	0
Henchoz	Stephane	Swit	d	Jul 1997	70	0	11+1	0
Dahlin	Martin	Swe	f	Jul 1997	13+13	4	2+2	2
Pedersen	Tore	Nor	d	Sep 1997	3+2	0	3	0
Perez	Sebastien	Fr	m	Jul 1998	4+1	1	3	1
Marcolin	Dario	It	m	Oct 1998	5+5	1	5	0
Konde	Oumar	Swit	d/m	Nov 1998	0	0	0+1	0
O'Brien (Brit)	Burton	SA	f	Feb 1999	0	0	0+1	0
Ostenstad	Egil	Nor	f	Aug 1999	38+24	12	10+9	2
Frandsen	Per	Den	m	Sep 1999	26+5	5	4	1
Bjornebye	Stig Inge	Nor	d	Jun 2000	53+3	1	11+1	0
Diawara	Kaba	Fr	f	Aug 2000	1+4	0	1	1
Berg (2)	Henning	Nor	d	Sep 2000	90+1	3	10+1	0
Friedel	Brad	USA	gk	Nov 2000	100	0	25	0
Keller	Marc	Fr	m	Jan 2001	0+2	0	0+3	0
Berkovic	Eyal	Isr	m	Feb 2001	4+7	2	3	0
Grabbi	Corrado	It	f	Jun 2001	11+14	2	4+5	3
Tugay	Kerimoglu	Tur	m	Jul 2001	64+6	4	18+3	0
Neill	Lucas	Aus	d/m	Sep 2001	65	1	15	0
Johansson	Nils-Eric	Swe	d	Oct 2001	34+16	0	15+2	2
Yordi		Sp	f	Feb 2002	5+3	2	0+1	0
Hakan Unsal		Tur	m	Mar 2002	7+1	0	0	0
Pelzer	Marc	Ger	d	Jun 2002	0	0	1	0
Hakan Sukur		Tur	f	Dec 2002	7+2	2	0	0
Yorke	Dwight	Trin	f	Jul 2002	25+8	8	10	5
Gresko	Vratislav	Svk	m	Jan 2003	10	0	0	0
BLACKPOOL (22)								
Wilcox (Brit)	Tom	At sea	gk	May 1906	37	0	1	0
Falconer	Andy	SA	f	Sep 1949	4	0	0	0
Perry	Bill	SA	w	Nov 1949	397	119	42	10
Harris (Brit)	Alex	HK	w	Nov 1951	15	4	0	0
Hauser	Peter	SA	wh	Nov 1955	83	10	14	1
Peterson	Brian	SA	f	Oct 1956	101	16	8	1
Smethurst	Peter	SA	f	Feb 1960	1	0	0	0
Cheung	Chi Doy	HK	f	Oct 1960	2	1	0	0
Horne	Des	SA	w	Mar 1961	117+1	17	19	4
Kemp (Brit)	Fred	It	m	Nov 1970	19+2	1	3	0
Hesford (Eng)	Iain	Zam	gk	Aug 1977	202	0	28	0
Rush	Jon	NZ	gk	Nov 1979	11	0	0	0
Methven (Brit)	Colin	Ind	d	Jul 1986	166+7	11	26+1	2
Walwyn (Brit)	Keith	Jam	f	Jun 1987	51+18	16	10+2	1
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Jul 1987	71	17	13	5
Richards (Eng)	Carl	Jam	f	Jan 1990	32+9	8	2+2	0
Leitch	Grant	SA	f	Aug 1990	13+12	1	1+1	0
Kerr (Brit)	Dylan	Mal	d	Dec 1991	12	1	0	0
Kearton	Jason	Aus	gk	Jan 1992	14	0	0	0
Whitley (N Ire)	Jim	Zam	m	Aug 1999	7+1	0	1	0
Shittu	Danny	Nig	m	Feb 2001	15+2	2	2	0
Theoklitos	Michael	Aus	gk	Nov 2002	2	0	1	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
BOLTON WANDERERS (47)								
Waller	Wilfred	SA	gk	Mar 1900	6	0	0	0
Grieves	Ken	Aus	gk	Dec 1951	49	0	1	0
Nowak	Tadeusz	Pol	w	Mar 1979	22+2	1	1+2	0
Dusan	Nikolic	Yug	w	Oct 1980	22	2	3	0
Stevens (Brit)	Ian	Mal	f	Mar 1987	26+21	7	5+3	2
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Mar 1991	9	4	3	0
Paatelainen	Mixu	Fin	f	Jul 1994	58+11	15	12+2	3
Sneekes	Richard	Neth	m	Aug 1994	51+4	7	13+1	4
De Freitas (Neth)	Fabian	Sur	f	Aug 1994	24+16	7	3+6	2
Bergsson	Gudni	Ice	d	Mar 1995	263+7	23	43+4	4
Curcic	Sasa	Yug	m	Oct 1995	28	4	5	3
Frandsen (1)	Per	Den	m	Aug 1996	129+1	17	22+2	5
Johansen	Michael	Den	m	Aug 1996	112+25	16	28+5	5
Gunnlaugsson	Arnie	Ice	m	Aug 1997	24+18	13	7+4	2
Fish	Mark	SA	d	Sep 1997	102+1	3	23+1	1
Jaaskelainen	Jussi	Fin	gk	Nov 1997	166+1	0	17	0
Giallanza	Gaetano	Swit	f	Mar 1998	0+3	0	0	0
Salako (Eng)	John	Nig	m	Mar 1998	0+7	0	0	0
Jensen	Claus	Den	d	Jul 1998	85+1	8	23	2
Gudjohnsen	Eidur	Ice	f	Aug 1998	48+7	18	16+2	8
Gardner	Ricardo	Jam	m	Aug 1998	132+22	15	23+5	4
Hansen	Bo	Den	m	Feb 1999	64+32	15	14+9	2
Passi	Franck	Fr	m	Nov 1999	21+17	0	9+2	0
Kaprielian	Mickael	Fr	m	Jan 2000	0+1	0	0	0
Frandsen (2)	Per	Den	m	Jul 2000	94+8	12	6+4	1
Morini	Emanuele	It	m	Sep 2000	1+1	0	1	0
Gope-Fenepej (Fr)	John	NCal	d	Sep 2000	0+2	0	0	0
Fredgaard	Carsten	Den	m	Nov 2000	1+4	0	0	0
Sommer	Jurgen	USA	gk	Feb 2001	0	0	1	0
Diawara	Djibril	Sen	d	Jun 2001	4+5	0	2	0
Nishizawa	Akinori	Jap	f	Jul 2001	0	0	3	1
Pedersen	Henrik	Den	f	Jul 2001	36+8	7	3+2	2
Johnson	Jermaine	Jam	m	Sep 2001	4+8	0	4+1	0
N'Gotty	Bruno	Fr	d	Sep 2001	47+2	2	3+1	0
Viander	Jani	Fin	gk	Nov 2001	0	0	1	0
Bobic (Ger)	Fredi	Slo	f	Jan 2002	14+2	4	0	0
Tofting	Stig	Den	m	Feb 2002	8+6	0	3	0
Djorkaeff	Youri	Fr	f	Feb 2002	48	11	1	0
Espartero	Mario	Fr	m	Feb 2002	0+3	0	0	0
Konstantinidis (Grk)	Kostas	Ger	m	Mar 2002	3	0	0	0
Mendy	Bernard	Fr	d	Aug 2002	20+1	0	2	0
Okocha	Jay-Jay	Nig	m	Aug 2002	26+5	7	0+1	0
Campo	Ivan	Sp	d	Sep 2002	28+3	2	3	0
Bulent (Tur)	Akin	Bel	m	Oct 2002	0+1	0	2	0
Andre	Pierre-Yves	Fr	f	Feb 2003	0+9	0	0	0
Ballesta	Salva	Sp	f	Feb 2003	1+5	0	0	0
Laville	Florent	Fr	d	Feb 2003	10	0	0	0
BOURNEMOUTH (27)								
Peed (Brit)	Frank	Arg	f	Jun 1930	2	0	0	0
Bellis (Brit)	George	Ind	ch	Jul 1935	56	0	4	0
Milligan (N Ire)	Dudley	SA	f	Aug 1947	45	25	3	2
Stiffle (Brit)	Nelson	Ind	w	May 1955	36	7	6	1
Woollard	Arnold	Ber	fb	Jun 1956	157	0	15	0
Burgess	Mike	Can	f/ch	Jun 1957	104	34	9	2
Chadwick (Brit)	Dave	Ind	w	Feb 1972	29+7	4	1	0
Golac	Ivan	Yug	fb	Nov 1982	9	0	1	0
Richards (Eng)	Carl	Jam	f	Jul 1986	57+14	16	9+3	2
Goulet	Brent	USA	f	Nov 1987	1+2	0	0	0
Blissett (Eng)	Luther	Jam	f	Nov 1988	121	56	18	4
Statham (Eng)	Brian	Zim	d/m	Nov 1991	2	0	0	0
Adekola	David	Nig	f	Sep 1994	0	0	0+1	0
Santos	Ali	USA	f	Aug 1995	0+3	0	0	0
Omoyimni	Manny	Nig	f	Sep 1996	5+2	0	0	0
Rolling	Franck	Fr	d	Aug 1997	26+4	4	2+2	1
Stein (Eng)	Mark	SA	f	Jun 1998	90	30	17	9
Berthe (Fr)	Mohamed	Gui	m	Jul 1998	12+3	2	5	0
Boli (Fr)	Roger	IvCo	f	Oct 1998	5+1	0	0+3	0
Rodrigues	Dani	Por	f	Oct 1998	0+5	0	0	0
Huck	Willie	Fr	m	Mar 1999	11+29	0	0+6	1
Jorgensen	Claus	Den	m	Jul 1999	77+10	14	12	1
Betsy	Kevin	Sey	m	Sep 1999	1+4	0	0	0
Menetrier	Mickael	Fr	gk	Aug 2000	12+1	0	2	0
Foyewa	Amos	Nig	f	Jul 2001	1+8	0	0+3	0
Kandol (Brit)	Tresor	DRC	f	Oct 2001	3+9	0	0+2	0
McDonald	Scott	Aus	f	Mar 2003	3+4	1	0+1	0
BRADFORD CITY (34)								
Bookman (Brit)	Louis	Lith	w	Jul 1911	32	2	2	0
Thorpe (Brit)	Arthur	Ind	w	Jul 1963	81	17	9	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Roberts	John	Aus	gk	Aug 1968	44	0	4	0
Podd	Ces	StK	fb	Aug 1970	494+8	3	63+1	1
Cooke (1)	Joe	Dom	d/f	May 1972	184+20	62	25+1	9
Cooke (2)	Joe	Dom	d/f	Jan 1982	61+1	6	10	2
Blake (Brit)	Noel	Jam	d	Jul 1992	44+1	3	7+1	1
Petterson	Andy	Aus	gk	Dec 1994	3	0	0	0
Verveer (Neth)	Etienne	Sur	m	Feb 1995	9	1	0	0
Regtop	Erik	Neth	f	Jul 1996	5+3	1	2	0
Sas	Marco	Neth	d	Jul 1996	31	3	3	0
Pehrsson	Magnus	Swe	m	Oct 1996	1	0	0	0
Pinto	Sergio	Por	m	Oct 1996	7+11	0	1+1	0
Schwarzer	Mark	Aus	gk	Nov 1996	13	0	3	0
Sundgot	Ole	Nor	f	Nov 1996	11+14	6	0+1	0
Vanhala	Jari	Fin	f	Dec 1996	0+1	0	0	0
Edinho	Amaral	Bra	f	Feb 1997	50+9	15	3+1	1
Oliveira	Raul	Por	d	Mar 1997	2	0	0	0
Kulcsar (Aus)	George	Hun	d	Mar 1997	23+3	1	0	0
Sepp	Dennis	Neth	f	Jun 1997	0+3	0	0	0
Steiner	Rob	Swe	f	Jul 1997	40+12	14	5	2
Zabica	Robert	Aus	gk	Aug 1997	3	0	1	0
Halle	Gunnar	Nor	d	Jun 1999	78+5	1	9+1	1
Rodriguez	Bruno	Fr	f	Sep 1999	0+2	0	1+2	0
Cadete (Por)	Jorge	Moz	f	Feb 2000	2+5	0	0	0
Carbone	Benito	It	f	Aug 2000	39+3	10	3+1	2
Petrescu	Dan	Rom	m	Aug 2000	16+1	1	2+1	0
Hardy	Adam	SA	m	Sep 2000	0	0	0+1	0
Molenaar	Robert	Neth	d	Dec 2000	70+1	1	5+1	0
Jorgensen	Claus	Den	m	Jul 2001	41+3	12	3+1	0
Juanjo	Carricondo	Sp	f	Oct 2001	7+19	1	2+1	0
Uhlenbeek (Neth)	Gus	Sur	d	Aug 2002	42	1	2	0
Reid	Paul	Aus	m	Sep 2002	7+1	2	0	0
Myhill (Eng)	Boaz	USA	gk	Nov 2002	2	0	0	0
Ten Heuvel	Laurens	Neth	f	Mar 2003	4+1	0	0	0
BRADFORD PARK AVENUE (3)								
Quantrill (Eng)	Alf	Ind	w	Sep 1924	191	58	11	1
Houghton (Brit)	Bud	Ind	f	Oct 1955	28	7	3	3
Malan	Norman	SA	gk	Jul 1956	24	0	2	0
BRENTFORD (20)								
Price (Brit)	Johnny	Ind	f	Apr 1928	1	1	0	0
Gallego	Jose	Sp	w	Jan 1947	6	0	0	0
Baker (Brit)	Gerry	USA	f	Oct 1969	8	2	0	0
Sweetzer (1)	Gordon	Can	f	Jul 1975	68+4	40	7	4
Salman (Eng)	Danis	Cyp	d	Aug 1977	316+9	8	34+2	0
Eames (Brit)	Billy	Mal	f	Aug 1978	2	1	0	0
Sweetzer (2)	Gordon	Can	f	Jan 1982	8+1	1	0	0
Buttigieg	John	Mal	d	Nov 1988	24+16	0	3+2	0
Statham (Eng)	Brian	Zim	d/m	Jan 1992	148+18	1	23	0
Kruszynski	Detsi	Ger	m	Aug 1992	13+1	0	1	0
Coyne	Chris	Aus	d	Aug 1998	7	0	1	0
Hebel	Dirk	Ger	m	Aug 1998	6+9	0	2+1	0
Hreidarsson	Hermann	Ice	d	Sep 1998	41	6	4	1
Ingimarsson	Ivar	Ice	m	Nov 1999	109+4	10	12	0
Einarsson	Gunnar	Ice	d	Jan 2000	1+2	0	0	0
Pinamonte	Lorenzo	It	f	Feb 2000	8+15	2	1+1	1
Gottskalksson	Ole	Ice	gk	Jul 2000	73	0	9	0
Javary	Jean-Phillipe	Fr	m	Aug 2000	4+2	0	2	0
Caceres (Aus)	Adrian	Arg	m	Sep 2001	5	0	0	0
Sonko	Ibrahima	Sen	d	Aug 2002	37	5	6	0
Antoine-Curier	Mickael	Fr	f	Mar 2003	11	3	0	0
BRIGHTON & HOVE ALBION (28)								
Moorhead (Ire)	George	NZ	ch	Aug 1922	1	0	0	0
Dugnolle (Brit)(1)	Jack	Ind	ch	Oct 1934	7	0	0	0
Dugnolle (Brit)(2)	Jack	Ind	ch	Aug 1946	59	0	6	0
Lancelotte (Brit)	Eric	Ind	f	Feb 1948	60	14	1	0
Foreman	Denis	SA	w	Mar 1952	211	63	8	6
Hodge	Eric	SA	ch	Oct 1956	4	0	0	0
Smit(h)	Wilf	Ger	fb	Oct 1974	5	0	0	0
Geard	Glen	Mal	m	Feb 1978	0	0	1	0
Gariani	Moshe	Isr	m	Jun 1980	0+1	0	0	0
Cohen	Jacob	Isr	d	Oct 1980	3+3	0	0	0
Young (Wal)	Eric	Sing	d	Nov 1982	126	10	19+1	1
Kraay	Hans	Neth	m/d	Feb 1984	19+4	3	0	0
Robinson (Wal)	John	Zim	m	Apr 1989	57+5	6	7+3	2
Edwards	Alistair	Aus	f	Nov 1989	1	0	0	0
Gotsmanov (Blr)	Sergei	USSR	f	Feb 1990	14+2	4	0	0
Meola	Tony	USA	gk	Aug 1990	1	0	1	0
Gurinovich (Blr)	Igor	USSR	f	Nov 1990	3+1	1	1	1
Iovan	Stefan	Rom	d	Mar 1991	4+2	0	3	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Sommer	Jurgen	USA	gk	Nov 1991	1	0	0	0
McDougald (Brit)	Junior	USA	f	May 1994	71+7	14	12	5
Adekola	David	Nig	f	Oct 1996	1	0	0	0
Gislason	Valur	Ice	m	Oct 1997	7	0	0	0
Ifejiagwa	Emeka	Nig	d	Oct 1998	2	1	0	0
Pinamonte	Lorenzo	It	f	Dec 1999	8+1	2	0	0
Kuipers	Michel	Neth	gk	Jul 2000	94	0	7	0
Lehmann	Dirk	Ger	f	Jun 2001	3+4	0	1+1	0
Petterson	Andy	Aus	gk	Aug 2002	6+1	0	2	0
Ingimarsson	Ivar	Ice	m	Feb 2003	15	0	0	0
Rougier	Tony	Trin	m/f	Feb 2003	5+1	2	0	0
BRISTOL CITY (32)								
Murray	David	SA	f	Oct 1926	16	0	0	0
Eisentrager	Alec	Ger	f	Jul 1949	228	47	11	0
Boyd	John	USA	w	Dec 1950	31	6	1	0
Jantunen	Pertti	Fin	m	Mar 1979	7+1	1	3+1	1
Meijer	Geert	Neth	w	Mar 1979	12+3	2	1+1	0
Moller	Jan	Swe	gk	Dec 1980	48	0	13	0
Kelly	Errington	StV	w	Feb 1983	4+1	1	0	0
Dziekanowski	Jackie	Pol	f	Jan 1992	40+3	7	5+1	2
Atteveld	Ray	Neth	d/m	Mar 1992	9+5	1	0	0
Kristensen	Bjorn	Den	d	Nov 1992	4	0	0	0
Shail (Brit)	Mark	Swe	d	Mar 1993	117+11	4	18+1	1
McKop	Henry	Zim	d	Feb 1994	2+3	0	0	0
Brennan	Jim	Can	fb	Oct 1994	51+4	3	7	0
Seal	David	Aus	f	Oct 1994	24+27	10	5+2	3
Hansen	Vergard	Nor	fb	Nov 1994	36+1	0	7	0
Agostino	Paul	Aus	f	Jul 1995	63+21	19	10+3	7
Dijkstra	Sieb	Neth	gk	Sep 1995	8	0	0	0
Barnard (Wal)	Darren	Ger	m	Oct 1995	77+1	15	12	2
Goater	Shaun	Ber	f	Jul 1996	67+8	40	14	2
Goodridge	Greg	Bar	w	Aug 1996	76+43	14	15+7	2
Tisdale (Brit)	Paul	Mal	m	Jun 1997	2+3	0	2+1	0
Johansen	Stig	Nor	f	Feb 1998	2+1	0	0	0
Andersen	Soren	Den	f	Jul 1998	26+13	10	3+1	1
Pinamonte	Lorenzo	It	f	Sep 1998	3+4	1	1+2	0
Zwijnenberg	Clemens	Neth	d	Sep 1998	1+2	0	1	0
Andersen	Bo	Den	gk	Dec 1998	10	0	0	0
Tistimetanu	Ivan	Mol	d	Dec 1998	23+12	2	4+1	0
Sebok	Vilmos	Hun	d	Jan 1999	18+5	0	4	0
Wright (Ire)	Ben	Ger	f	Mar 1999	0+2	0	0	0
Odejayi (Brit)	Kay	Nig	f	Jul 2000	0+6	0	0	0
Rodrigues	Dani	Por	f	Oct 2000	3+5	0	0	0
Da Silva (Por)	Lourenco	Ang	m	Mar 2001	1+2	1	0	0
BRISTOL ROVERS (22)								
Ashton (Brit)	Hubert	Ind	d	1924	1	0	0	0
Murray	David	SA	f	1928	39	12	5	1
Richardson	John	SA	f	1930	8	0	0	0
Preedy (Brit)	Charlie	Ind	gk	1933	39	0	3	0
Carr	Lance	SA	f	Aug 1946	42	8	1	0
Purdon	Ted	SA	f	Aug 1960	4	1	2	0
Smit(h)	Wilf	Ger	d	Mar 1975	54	2	8	0
Kelly	Errington	StV	m	Sep 1981	12+6	3	2+1	0
Andreasson	Marcus	Swe	d	Jul 1998	14+1	1	4	0
Ipoua (Fr)	Guy	Cam	f	Aug 1998	15+9	3	4+2	0
Leoni	Stephane	Fr	m	Aug 1998	27+11	0	5+1	1
Kuipers	Michels	Neth	gk	Jan 1999	1	0	0	0
Astafjevs	Vitalis	Lat	m	Jan 2000	87+22	16	14+1	1
Pierre	Nigel	Trin	f	Feb 2000	1+2	0	0	0
Andreasson	Marcus	Swe	d	Mar 2000	9	1	2	0
Dagnogo	Moussa	Fr	f	Sep 2000	0+2	0	0	0
Allsopp	Danny	Aus	f	Oct 2000	4+2	0	0	0
Johansen	Rune	Nor	m	Nov 2000	0+2	0	1	0
Hammond	Elvis	Gha	f	Aug 2001	3+4	0	0+1	0
Ommel	Sergio	Neth	f	Nov 2001	18+5	8	2+1	1
Sanchez-Lopez	Carlos	Sp	m	Feb 2002	6	0	0	0
Di Piedi	Michele	It	m	Feb 2003	3+2	0	0	0
BURNLEY (14)								
Hogan (Brit)	Cornelius	Mal	f	Nov 1901	43	17	3	2
Seeburg	Max	Ger	f	Jan 1910	17	0	1	0
Bellis (Brit)	George	Ind	ch	Dec 1932	86	0	5	0
Hodgson	Doug	Aus	d	Oct 1996	1	0	0	0
Gentile	Marco	Neth	d	Jun 1997	0	0	1	0
Robertson	Mark	Aus	m	Oct 1997	27+9	1	1+2	0
Vindheim	Rune	Nor	m	Oct 1998	8	2	1	0
Kval	Frank	Nor	gk	Oct 1998	0	0	1	0
Michopoulos	Nik	Grk	gk	Aug 2000	85	0	8	0
Cennamo (It)	Luigi	Ger	gk	Jul 2001	0	0	0+1	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Papadopoulos (Grk)	Dimitrios	Khz	f	Jul 2001	7+33	3	2+6	3
Gnohere (Fr)	Arthur	IvCo	d	Aug 2001	62+5	5	10	0
Johnson	David	Jam	f	Mar 2002	8	5	0	0
Diallo (Gui)	Drissa	Mau	m	Jan 2003	14	1	4	1
BURY (19)								
McNeill (Brit)	Hamilton	Mal	f	Feb 1930	18	7	0	0
Grieves	Ken	Aus	gk	Apr 1947	59	0	4	0
Law	Cecil	Zim	w	May 1954	44	5	3	0
Nielson	Norman	SA	ch	May 1954	100	5	7	0
Hubbard	John	SA	w	Apr 1959	109	29	11	3
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Jul 1989	55+3	17	7	1
Bradley	Pat	Aus	d	Jul 1990	0+1	0	0	0
Stevens	Ian	Mal	f	Jul 1991	100+10	38	7+3	0
Adekola	David	Nig	f	Jan 1993	21+14	12	3+1	0
Blissett (Eng)	Luther	Jam	f	Aug 1993	8+2	1	2	1
Paskin	John	SA	f	Jul 1994	15+23	8	4+3	1
Johnson	David	Jam	f	Jul 1995	72+25	18	9+3	4
D'Jaffo	Laurent	Fr	f	Jul 1998	35+2	8	5+1	1
Avdiu (Swe)	Kemajl	Yug	m	Aug 1998	8+19	1	0+2	0
Grobbelaar (Zim)	Bruce	SA	gk	Sep 1998	1	0	0	0
Rocha	Carlos	Por	f	Aug 1999	0+3	0	0	0
Bhutia	Baichung	Ind	m	Sep 1999	20+17	3	4+3	0
Syros (Grk)	George	Grk	d	Aug 2001	9+1	1	0+1	0
Dunfield	Terry	Can	m	Aug 2002	28+1	2	3	0
CAMBRIDGE UNITED (25)								
Batson (Eng)	Brendan	Grn	fb	Jan 1974	162+1	6	17	0
Streete (Brit)	Floyd	Jam	d	Jul 1976	111+14	19	13+4	1
Sweetzer	Gordon	Can	f	Apr 1978	9	3	0	0
Corbin	Kirk	Bar	fb	Jan 1978	3	0	0	0
Galloway (Brit)	Steve	Ger	f	Mar 1986	0+1	0	0	0
McEvoy (Ire)	Ricky	Gib	m	Feb 1987	10+1	1	0	0
Anderson (Brit)	Doug	HK	m	Sep 1988	8	2	0	0
Cheetham	Mike	Neth	m	Oct 1989	123+9	22	30+1	4
Filan	John	Aus	gk	Mar 1993	68	0	9	0
Corazzin	Carlo	Can	f	Dec 1993	104+1	39	9	2
Adekola	David	Nig	f	Aug 1995	1+4	1	2	0
San Miguel	Xavier	Sp	m	Aug 1996	0+1	0	1	0
Larkin	Jim	Can	gk	Jan 1998	1	0	0	0
Williamson (Brit)	Davey	HK	d	Aug 1996	2+4	0	2	0
Van Heusden	Arjan	Neth	gk	Aug 1998	41+1	0	7	0
Hansen (Den)	John	Ger	m	Feb 2000	19+9	3	1+2	1
Perez	Lionel	Fr	gk	Jun 2000	87+1	0	7	0
Axeldahl	Jonas	Swe	f	Aug 2000	12+6	2	3	1
Gudmundsson	Johann	Ice	m	Nov 2000	3	0	0	0
Traore	Demba	Swe	f	Dec 2000	2+6	0	1	0
Pilvi	Tero	Fin	m	Mar 2001	3+2	0	0	0
Kandol (Brit)	Tresor	DRC	f	Aug 2001	2+2	0	0	0
Goodhind	Warren	SA	d	Sep 2001	45+6	0	6	0
One	Armand	Fr	f	Sep 2001	18+14	4	0+2	0
Nacca	Franco	Ven	d	Sep 2002	9+8	0	1+5	0
CARDIFF CITY (13)								
Mokone	Steve	SA	w	Jun 1959	3	1	0	0
Mallory	Richard	Ber	w	May 1963	3	0	1	0
Griffith (Brit)	Cohen	Guy	m/f	Oct 1989	205+29	39	27+2	5
Jones (Brit)	Ian	Ger	d	Jul 1995	3	0	0	0
Bolesan	Mirko	It	f	Oct 1995	0+1	0	0	0
Johnson	Glenn	Aus	f	Mar 1996	1+4	0	0	0
Earnshaw (Wal)	Robert	Zam	f	Aug 1997	93+35	63	18+4	14
O'Sullivan (Ire)	Wayne	Cyp	m	Aug 1997	78+7	4	11+2	1
Zois	Peter	Aus	gk	Feb 1998	1	0	0	0
Faerber (Neth)	Winston	Sur	d	Aug 1999	31+2	1	8+1	0
Schwinkendorf	Jorn	Ger	m	Nov 1999	5	0	1	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Feb 2001	2+1	0	0	0
Zhiyi	Fan	Chn	d	Dec 2002	6	0	0	0
CARLISLE UNITED (19)								
Hill (Brit)	Reg	Gib	wh	Jul 1930	5	0	0	0
Ackerman	Alf	SA	f	Nov 1956	97	61	10	12
Cruickshank (Brit)	George	Mly	w	Aug 1957	14	0	0	0
Oosthuizen	Ron	SA	w	Sep 1959	1	0	0	0
MacDonald (Brit)	Ian	Ger	d	May 1976	186+1	7	32	2
Houston	Graham	Gib	m	Oct 1987	8+8	1	0	0
Walwyn (Brit)	Keith	Jam	f	Jul 1989	59+3	15	8	2
Methven (Brit)	Colin	Ind	d	Sep 1990	12	0	3	0
Pounewatchy	Stephane	Fr	d	Aug 1996	81	3	12	0
Kerr (Brit)	Dylan	Mal	d	Sep 1996	0+1	0	0	0
Stevens (1)	Ian	Mal	f	May 1997	64+14	26	4	1
Harries	Paul	Aus	f	Jul 1997	6+14	2	1	1

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Croci	Laurent	Fr	m	Oct 1997	1	0	0	0
Pagal	Jean-Claude	Cam	d	Feb 1998	1	0	0	0
Kubicki	Dariusz	Pol	fb	Jul 1998	7	0	2	0
Van der Kwaak	Peter	Neth	gk	Feb 2000	2	0	0	0
Stevens (2)	Ian	Mal	f	Aug 2000	64+3	19	8	5
Lemarchand	Stephane	Fr	f	Sep 2000	4+1	1	0	0
Hews	Chay	Aus	m	Sep 2001	4+1	2	0	0
CHARLTON ATHLETIC (47)								
Burton (Brit)	Frank	Mex	fb	Jul 1921	97	0	10	0
Kingsley	Alf	Bar	w	Jul 1921	20	2	0	0
Preedy (Brit)	Charlie	Ind	gk	Dec 1922	131	0	9	0
Tricker (Brit)	Reg	Ind	f	Aug 1925	41	17	2	1
Keizer	Gerry	Neth	gk	Jul 1931	17	0	0	0
Lancelotte (Brit)	Eric	Ind	f	May 1935	40	6	1	1
Mordey (Brit)	Henry	Mly	fb	Jul 1936	10	0	1	0
O'Linn	Syd	SA	f	Dec 1947	187	32	7	1
Forbes	Dudley	SA	wh	Dec 1947	57	1	3	0
Uytenbogaardt	Albert	SA	gk	Oct 1948	6	0	0	0
Nielson	Norman	SA	ch	Jul 1949	1	0	0	0
Hewie (Sco)	John	SA	fb	Oct 1949	495	37	35	1
Firmani (1)	Eddie	SA	f	Feb 1950	100	50	6	1
Leary (Eng)	Stuart	SA	f	Feb 1950	376	153	27	10
Jeppson	Hans	Swe	f	Jan 1951	11	9	0	0
Chamberlain	Ken	SA	ch	Oct 1951	42	0	2	0
Firmani	Peter	SA	fb	Sep 1953	31	2	4	0
Oosthuizen	Ron	SA	w	Sep 1953	1	0	0	0
Tocknell	Brian	SA	wh	Jul 1959	199	14	21	1
Durandt	Cliff	SA	w	Mar 1963	36	4	0	0
Firmani (2)	Eddie	SA	f	Oct 1963	55	32	6	0
Firmani (3)	Eddie	SA	f	Mar 1967	10	6	0	0
Masiello	Luciano	It	w	Jan 1969	6	0	2	1
Bruck	Dietmar	Ger	fb	Oct 1970	54+2	0	6	0
Ambrose	Leroy	StV	m	Aug 1979	28+5	1	1	0
Jacobsen	Viggo	Den	m	Nov 1979	9	0	0	0
Ostergaard	Johnny	Den	f	Nov 1979	8+4	1	0+2	0
Simonsen	Allan	Den	f	Nov 1982	16	9	1	0
Grant	Kim	Gha	f	Mar 1991	74+49	18	11+14	6
Salako	Andy	Nig	d	Apr 1991	1	0	1+1	0
Robinson	John	Zim	m	Sep 1992	296+36	35	39+8	8
Petterson	Andy	Aus	gk	Jul 1994	68+4	0	11	0
Ammann	Mike	USA	gk	Jul 1994	28+2	0	1	0
Hovi	Tom	Nor	m/d	Jan 1995	0+2	0	0	0
Ilic (Yug)	Sasa	Aus	gk	Oct 1997	51	0	8	0
Pringle	Martin	Swe	f	Jan 1999	28+30	8	5	0
Barnes (Eng)	John	Jam	f	Feb 1999	2+10	0	0	0
Salako (Eng)	John	Nig	f	Aug 1999	10+37	2	4+6	1
Svensson	Mathias	Swe	f	Jan 2000	41+26	7	2+5	1
Jensen	Claus	Den	m	Jul 2000	85+6	12	8	0
Bagheri	Karim	Iran	m	Aug 2000	0+1	0	0	0
Johansson (Fin)	Jonatan	Swe	f	Aug 2000	58+34	19	8+1	5
Kishishev	Radostin	Bul	d	Aug 2000	52+12	2	6+1	0
Fish	Mark	SA	d	Nov 2000	72	2	5	0
Bartlett	Shaun	SA	f	Dec 2000	51+12	12	7+1	0
Bart-Williams (Brit)	Chris	SiLe	m	Dec 2001	17+12	2	3+1	0
Costa	Jorge	Por	d	Dec 2001	22+2	0	2	0
Blomqvist	Jesper	Swe	m	Sep 2002	0+3	0	1	0
El Khalej	Tahar	Mor	d	Feb 2003	2+1	0	0	0
CHELSEA (64)								
Donaghy (Brit)	Charles	Ind	w	Aug 1905	2	1	1	0
Dolby (Brit)	Hugh	Ind	w	Jul 1908	2	0	0	0
Hunter (Brit)	George	Ind	wh	Feb 1913	30	2	2	0
Middleboe	Nils	Den	hb	Nov 1913	41	0	5	0
Dolding (Brit)	Len	Ind	w	Jul 1945	26	2	1	0
Steffen	Willi	Swit	fb	Nov 1946	15	0	5	0
Mitchell	Frank	Aus	wh	Jan 1949	75	1	10	0
Oelofse	Ralph	SA	wh	Oct 1951	8	0	0	0
Smethurst	Derek	SA	f	Dec 1968	14	4	4+1	1
Borota	Petar	Yug	gk	Mar 1979	107	0	7	0
Viljoen	Colin	SA	m	Mar 1980	19+1	0	3	0
Wegerle (USA)	Roy	SA	f	Jun 1986	15+8	3	1+1	1
Dorigo (Eng)	Tony	Aus	fb	Jul 1987	146	11	21	0
Monkou (Neth)	Ken	Sur	d	Mar 1989	92+2	2	15	0
Johnsen	Erland	Nor	d	Dec 1989	135+10	1	31+3	0
Barnard (Wal)	Darren	Ger	m	Jul 1990	18+11	2	2+2	0
Kharine	Dimitri	Rus	gk	Dec 1992	118	0	28	0
Kjeldbjerg (Den)	Jakob	Nor	d	Aug 1993	52	2	13+1	0
Stein (Eng)	Mark	SA	f	Oct 1993	46+4	21	11+2	4
Gullit (Neth)	Ruud	Sur	m	Jul 1995	37+12	4	13+2	3
Petrescu	Dan	Rom	m	Nov 1995	134+16	18	52+5	6

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Di Matteo (It)	Roberto	Swit	m	Jul 1996	108+11	15	44+9	11
Leboeuf	Frank	Fr	d	Jul 1996	142+2	17	55+2	7
Vialli	Gianluca	It	f	Jul 1996	46+12	21	23+6	19
Grodas	Frode	Nor	gk	Sep 1996	20+1	0	6	0
Zola	Gianfranco	It	f	Nov 1996	185+44	59	72+8	21
Forrest	Craig	Can	gk	Mar 1997	2+1	0	0	0
Babayaro	Celestine	Nig	d	Jun 1997	110+12	4	48+6	3
Lambourde (Fr)	Bernard	Guad	d	Jul 1997	29+11	2	14+6	1
Poyet	Gustavo	Uru	m	Jul 1997	79+26	36	29+8	12
De Goey	Ed	Neth	gk	Jul 1997	123	0	52+1	0
Flo	Tore Andre	Nor	f	Aug 1997	59+53	34	35+15	16
Charvet	Laurent	Fr	d	Jan 1998	7+4	2	0+2	0
Laudrup (Den)	Brian	Aut	f	Jun 1998	5+2	0	3	1
Casiraghi	Pierluigi	It	f	Jul 1998	10	1	2+2	0
Desailly (Fr)	Marcel	Gha	d	Jul 1998	141+2	6	52	1
Percassi	Luca	It	d	Aug 1998	0	0	0+2	0
Ferrer	Albert	Sp	d	Aug 1998	71+5	0	33+3	1
Dalla Bona	Sam	It	m	Oct 1998	42+13	6	9+9	0
Goldbaek	Bjarne	Den	m	Nov 1998	15+14	5	6+5	0
Forssell (Fin)	Mikael	Ger	f	Dec 1998	6+26	5	5+13	7
Cudicini	Carlo	It	gk	Jun 1999	87+2	0	29+1	0
Deschamps	Didier	Fr	m	Jun 1999	24+3	0	20	1
Hogh	Jes	Den	d	Jul 1999	6+3	0	5+3	0
Melchiot	Mario	Neth	d	Jul 1999	97+10	2	22+2	0
Ambrosetti	Gabriele	It	f	Aug 1999	9+7	0	2+5	1
Thome	Emerson	Bra	d	Dec 1999	19+2	0	1	0
Weah	George	Lbr	f	Jan 2000	9+2	3	4	2
Aleksidze	Rati	Geo	m	Feb 2000	0+2	0	0+1	0
Gudjohnsen	Eidur	Ice	f	Jul 2000	63+34	34	19+11	12
Hasselbaink (Neth)	Jimmy Floyd	Sur	f	Jul 2000	97+9	57	26	12
Stanic (Cro)	Mario	Yug	m	Jul 2000	39+18	7	14+3	3
Panucci	Christian	It	d	Aug 2000	7+1	0	2	1
Bogarde	Winston	Neth	d	Sep 2000	2+7	0	2+1	0
Jokanovic	Slavisa	Yug	m	Oct 2000	19+20	0	9+5	0
Gronkjaer	Jesper	Den	m	Dec 2000	37+20	5	9+5	3
Bosnich	Mark	Aus	gk	Jan 2001	5	0	2	0
Gallas	William	Fr	d	May 2001	63+5	5	21	1
Kitamirike	Joel	Uga	d	Apr 2001	0	0	1	0
Petit	Emmanuel	Fr	m	Jul 2001	49+2	2	18	1
Zenden	Boudewijn	Neth	m	Aug 2001	24+19	4	6+10	0
Huth	Robert	Ger	d	Feb 2002	2+1	0	2+1	0
De Lucas	Enrique	Sp	m	Aug 2002	17+8	0	4+2	0
De Oliveira	Filipe	Por	f	Sep 2002	0+3	0	0+2	0
CHELTENHAM TOWN (3)								
Howells	Lee	Aus	f	Aug 1999	112	6	11	2
Stevens (Brit)	Ian	Mal	f	Mar 2000	1	0	0	0
Goodridge	Greg	Bar	w	Feb 2001	10+1	1	0	0
CHESTER CITY (14)								
Warburton	George	Neth	w	Nov 1938	11	3	0	0
Stiffle (Brit)	Nelson	Ind	w	Dec 1951	7	2	0	0
Hauser	Peter	SA	wh	Aug 1963	117+4	3	16	0
Greer	Ross	Aus	f	Nov 1989	2	0	1	0
Aunger	Geoff	Can	d/m	Dec 1994	1+4	0	0	0
Regis (Eng)	Cyrille	FrGu	f	Aug 1995	29	7	4	0
Smeets	Jorg	Neth	m	Mar 1999	1+2	0	0	0
Agogo	Junior	Gha	f	Sep 1999	10	6	0	0
Carver	Joe	USA	f	Sep 1999	1+1	0	0	0
Eve	Angus	Trin	f	Dec 1999	9+5	4	0	0
Laird	Kamu	Trin	f	Dec 1999	2+1	1	0	0
Milovaijevic	Goran	Yug	m	Sep 1999	11+1	0	5	0
Nash	Martin	Can	m	Sep 1999	12+4	0	3+1	0
Eyjolfsson	Siggi	Ice	f	Jan 2000	9	3	0	0
CHESTERFIELD (15)								
Milligan (N Ire)	Dudley	SA	f	Nov 1938	49	19	4	1
Stiffle (Brit)	Nelson	Ind	w	Mar 1954	38	9	1	0
Roberts	John	Aus	gk	Aug 1967	46	0	3	0
Smit(h)	Wilf	Ger	fb	Nov 1976	26+1	2	0+1	0
Heppolette (Brit)	Ricky	Ind	m	Feb 1977	46+1	3	5	1
Walwyn (Brit)	Keith	Jam	f	Nov 1979	3	2	1+2	0
Bernardeau	Olivier	Fr	m	Aug 1986	5+4	0	0+1	0
Benjamin	Tristan	StK	d	Jul 1987	32+2	0	0	0
Chiedozie	John	Nig	w	Mar 1990	5+2	0	3	1
Gregory (Brit)	Neil	Zam	f	Feb 1994	2+1	1	0	0
Cheetham	Mike	Neth	m	Jul 1994	5	0	2	1
McDougald (Brit)	Junior	USA	f	Mar 1996	9	3	0	0
Misse-Misse	Jean-Jacques	Cam	f	Mar 1998	1	0	0	0
Agogo	Junior	Gha	f	Nov 1999	3+1	0	0	0
Hitzlsperger	Thomas	Ger	m	Oct 2001	5	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
COLCHESTER UNITED (21)								
Gallego	Jose	Sp	w	Aug 1950	4	0	0	0
Kennon	Sandy	SA	gk	Mar 1965	76	0	6	0
Macedo (Brit)	Tony	Gib	gk	Sep 1968	38	0	2	0
Forrest	Craig	Can	gk	Mar 1988	11	0	0	0
Bruce	Marcelle	USA	gk	Jul 1989	28+1	1	2	0
Barada	Taylor	USA	gk	Mar 1994	1	0	0	0
Cheetham (Brit)	Mike	Neth	m	Mar 1995	33+4	3	3	1
Caldwell	Garrett	USA	gk	Sep 1995	6	0	2	0
Petterson	Andy	Aus	gk	Mar 1996	5	0	0	0
Gregory (Brit)	Neil	Zam	f	Jan 1998*	41+12	11	5	0
Okafar	Sam	Nig	m	Aug 1998	0+1	0	0	0
Lua-Lua (DRC)	Lumana Tresor	DRC	f	Sep 1998	37+24	15	5	5
Pounewatchy	Stephane	Fr	d	Feb 1999	15	1	0	0
Fumaca	Jose	Bra	m	Mar 1999	1	0	0	0
Richard	Fabrice	Fr	d	Mar 1999	23+1	0	1+1	0
Germain	Steve	Fr	f	Mar 1999	2+7	0	0	0
Pinault	Thomas	Fr	m	Jul 1999	73+20	5	6+1	0
Opara	Kelechi	Nig	f	Aug 1999	2+17	0	1	0
Canham (Brit)	Marc	Ger	m	Aug 2001	2+2	0	0	0
Blatsis	Con	Aus	d	Mar 2002	7	0	0	0
Atangana	Simon	Cam	f	Nov 2002	1+5	0	0+1	0
COVENTRY CITY (58)								
Gibson	Fred	SA	w	May 1919	54	5	0	0
Mackrill	Percy	SA	fb	Jul 1919	1	0	0	0
Aldecoa	Emilio	Sp	w	Dec 1945	29	0	2	0
Mokone	Steve	SA	w	Oct 1956	4	1	0	0
Lightening	Arthur	SA	gk	Nov 1958	150	0	10	0
Stiffle (Brit)	Nelson	Ind	w	Jul 1960	15	2	3	0
Bruck	Dietmar	Ger	fb	May 1962	181+8	7	27+1	1
Baker	Gerry	USA	f	Nov 1967	27+4	5	3	1
Smit(h)	Wilf	Ger	fb	Aug 1970	132+3	1	18	1
Van Gool	Roger	Bel	w	Mar 1980	17	0	2	0
Kaiser	Rudi	Neth	w	Aug 1981	11+5	3	3	0
Avramovic	Raddy	Cro	gk	Sep 1983	18	0	6	0
Jol	Maarten	Neth	m	Jul 1984	15	0	0	0
Regis (Eng)	Cyrille	FrGu	f	Oct 1984	231+6	47	39+1	15
Phillips (Brit)	David	Ger	m	Jun 1986	93+7	8	17	1
Perdomo	Jose	Uru	m	Aug 1990	4	0	2	0
Butcher (Eng)	Terry	Sing	d	Nov 1990	6	0	1	0
Ndlovu	Peter	Zim	f	Aug 1991	141+36	37	15+4	4
Wegerle (USA)	Roy	SA	f	Mar 1993	46+7	9	8+2	2
Kruszynski	Detsi	Ger	m	Sep 1993	1+1	0	1	0
Jones	Cobi	USA	m	Sep 1994	16+5	2	2+2	0
Filan	John	Aus	gk	Mar 1995	15+1	0	2	0
Isaias (Por)	Marques	Bra	m	Aug 1995	9+3	2	2	0
Lamptey	Nii	Gha	f	Aug 1995	3+3	0	3+2	2
Salako (Eng)	John	Nig	f	Aug 1995	68+4	4	13	4
Genaux	Reggie	Bel	d	Aug 1996	3+1	0	0	0
Evtushok	Alex	Ukr	d	Feb 1997	3	0	0	0
Johansen	Martin	Den	m/f	Jun 1997	0+2	0	1	0
Hedman	Magnus	Swe	gk	Jul 1997	134	0	17	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Jul 1997	1+6	0	3	0
Nilsson (1)	Roland	Swe	fb	Jul 1997	60	0	9	0
Soltvedt	Trond Egil	Nor	m	Jul 1997	47+10	3	6+6	1
Boateng	George	Gha	m	Dec 1997	43+4	5	11	2
Moldovan	Viorel	Rom	f	Jan 1998	5+5	1	2+2	1
Clement	Philippe	Bel	m	Jul 1998	6+6	0	2+2	0
Wallemme	Jean-Guy	Fr	d	Jul 1998	4+2	0	2	0
Chippo	Youssef	Mor	m/f	Jul 1999	100+22	6	10+1	4
Delorge	Laurent	Bel	f	Nov 1998	23+7	4	1+3	0
Aloisi	John	Aus	f	Dec 1998	18+24	10	2+3	3
Gioacchini	Stefano	It	f	Jan 1999	0+3	0	0	0
Konjic	Muhamed	Bos	d	Feb 1999	94+2	2	11+1	0
Hyldgaard	Morten	Den	gk	Jul 1999	27	0	4	0
Hadji	Mustapha	Mor	m/f	Aug 1999	61+1	12	7+1	1
Normann	Runar	Nor	m	Aug 1999	3+10	1	1+1	0
Nuzzo	Raffaele	It	gk	Jul 1999	0	0	1	0
Roussel	Cedric	Bel	f	Oct 1999	28+11	8	3+1	3
Gustafsson	Tomas	Swe	d	Dec 1999	10+5	0	1+2	0
Zuniga	Ysrael	Per	f	Mar 2000	11+18	3	2	1
Guerrero	Ivan	Hon	d	Oct 2000	6+1	0	1	0
Martinez	Jairo	Hon	f	Oct 2000	5+6	3	1+1	0
Nilsson (2)	Roland	Swe	fb	Jul 2001	9	0	1	0
Safri	Youssef	Mor	m	Aug 2001	56+4	1	4	0
Carbonari	Horacio	Arg	d	Mar 2002	5	0	0	0
Debec	Fabien	Fr	gk	Sep 2002	11	0	2	0
McMaster	Jamie	Aus	m	Nov 2002	2	0	0	0
Sara	Juan	Arg	f	Jan 2003	1+2	1	0+1	0
Engonga	Vincente	Sp	m	Feb 2003	5+3	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Yulu (Fr)	Christian	DRC	m	Feb 2003	1+2	0	0	0
Cooney	Sean	Aus	d	Apr 2003	0+1	0	0	0
CREWE ALEXANDRA (16)								
Wagstaffe (Brit)	Thomas	India	f	Sep 1926	3	1	0	0
McLaughlin	William	USA	wh	Oct 1946	1	0	0	0
Baines	Peter	Aus	f	Nov 1946	8	0	0	0
Kelly (N Ire)	Pat	SA	gk	Feb 1952	38	0	0	0
Emmerson	Wayne	Can	f	Jul 1968	6+2	1	1	1
Rafferty (Brit)	Kevin	Ken	gk	Nov 1978	22	0	4	0
Grobbelaar (Zim)	Bruce	SA	gk	Dec 1979	24	1	0	0
Goulet	Brent	USA	f	Jan 1988	2+1	3	0	0
Mettioui	Ahmed	Mor	m	Jul 1992	1+2	0	1	0
Adebola	Dele	Nig	f	Mar 1993	98+26	39	18+5	5
Bankole (1)	Ade	Nig	gk	Sep 1996	6	0	1	0
Mautone	Steve	Aus	gk	Sep 1996	3	0	0	0
Kearton	Jason	Aus	gk	Oct 1996	190+1	0	25	0
Jack (StV)	Rodney	Jam	f	Aug 1998	140+23	33	20+2	5
Ince	Clayton	Trin	gk	Sep 1999	61+3	0	10	0
Bankole (2)	Ade	Nig	gk	Jul 2000	51+1	0	6+2	0
Milosevic	Danny	Aus	gk	Jan 2003	1	0	0	0
CRYSTAL PALACE (49)								
Gaillard	Marcel	Bel	w	Feb 1948	21	3	0	0
Besagni	Remo	It	f	Oct 1952	2	0	0	0
Thorup	Borge	Den	fb	Mar 1969	0+1	0	0	0
Bartram	Per	Den	f	Aug 1969	8+2	2	1+1	1
McBride (Brit)	Andy	Ken	d	Oct 1971	1	0	0	0
Heppolette (Brit)	Ricky	Ind	m	Oct 1976	13+2	0	3	0
Nebbeling	Gavin	SA	d	Aug 1981	145+6	8	13+1	0
Galloway (Brit)	Steve	Ger	f	Oct 1984	3+2	1	0+1	0
Salako (Eng)	John	Nig	f	Nov 1986	172+43	23	39+5	9
Young (Wal)	Eric	Sing	d	Aug 1990	161	15	35	1
Boere	Jeroen	Neth	f	Sep 1995	0+8	1	0	0
Andersen	Leif	Nor	d	Jan 1996	19+11	1	5	0
Veart	Carl	Aus	m	Mar 1996	41+16	6	8+3	5
Hreidarsson	Hermann	Ice	d	Aug 1997	32+5	2	11	1
Zohar	Itzy	Isr	m	Aug 1997	2+4	0	2	0
Lombardo	Attilio	It	m	Aug 1997	40+3	8	5	2
Bonetti	Ivano	It	m	Oct 1997	0+2	0	0	0
Padovano	Michele	It	f	Nov 1997	8+4	1	0	0
Brolin	Tomas	Swe	m	Jan 1998	13	0	3	0
Ismael	Valerien	Fr	m	Jan 1998	13	0	3	0
Billio	Patrizio	It	m	Mar 1998	1+2	0	0	0
Curcic	Sasa	Yug	m	Mar 1998	10+13	5	3	0
Rizzo	Nicky	Aus	m	Jul 1998	15+21	1	2+3	1
Amsalem	David	Isr	d	Aug 1998	6+4	0	1+1	0
Del Rio	Walter	Arg	d	Sep 1998	1+1	0	0+1	0
Jihai	Sun	Chn	d	Sep 1998	22+1	0	2	0
Svensson	Mathias	Swe	f	Sep 1998	26+6	10	3	0
Zhiyi	Fan	Chn	d	Sep 1998	87+1	4	14	2
Moore	Craig	Aus	d	Oct 1998	23	3	1	0
Foster	Craig	Aus	m	Oct 1998	47+5	3	2	0
Petric	Gordan	Yug	d	Nov 1998	18	1	0	0
Fumaca	Jose	Bra	m	Sep 1999	2+1	0	2	0
De Ornelas	Fernando	Ven	m	Sep 1999	5+4	0	0	0
Mautone	Steve	Aus	gk	Nov 1999	2	0	0	0
Forssell (Fin)	Mikael	Ger	f	Feb 2000	44+8	16	9+1	2
Kolinko	Alex	Lat	gk	Sep 2000	79+3	0	17	0
Rubins	Andrejs	Lat	m	Oct 2000	17+14	0	5+1	2
Berhalter	Gregg	USA	d	Feb 2001	10+9	1	1+1	0
Fuller	Ricardo	Jam	f	Feb 2001	2+6	0	0	0
Karic	Amir	Slo	d	Mar 2001	3	0	0	0
Riihilahti	Aki	Fin	m	Mar 2001	69+10	7	8+1	1
Verhoene	Kenny	Bel	d	Mar 2001	0+1	0	0	0
Kirovski	Jovan	USA	f	Aug 2001	25+11	5	3	0
Popovic	Tony	Aus	d	Aug 2001	56	5	10	1
Carasso	Cedric	Fr	g	Dec 2001	0+1	0	0	0
Murphy	Shaun	Aus	d	Feb 2002	11	0	0	0
Adebola	Dele	Nig	f	Aug 2002	32+7	5	9	2
Michopoulos	Nik	Grk	gk	Sep 2002	5	0	1+1	0
Berthelin	Cedric	Fr	gk	Jan 2003	9	0	2+1	0
DARLINGTON (26)								
Hill (Brit)	Reg	Gib	wh	Feb 1937	12	0	0	0
Karaa	Roch	Tun	gk	Mar 1985	1	0	0	0
Sanderson (Brit)	Mike	Ger	m	Mar 1986	1	0	0	0
Neves	Rui	Por	f	Aug 1995	3+2	0	2	0
Paulo	Pedro	Por	m	Aug 1995	4+2	0	1+1	0
Quitongo	Jose	Ang	f	Sep 1995	1	0	0	0
Stephenson	Ashlyn	SA	gk	Sep 1995	1	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Carmichael (Brit)	Matt	Sing	f	Feb 1996	11+2	2	2+1	0
De Vos	Jason	Can	d	Nov 1996	43+1	5	7	1
Barbara	Daniel	Fr	f	Dec 1996	1+5	1	0	0
Moilanen	Tepi	Fin	gk	Jan 1997	16	0	0	0
Papaconstantinou	Loukas	Can	gk	Jul 1997	1	0	0	0
Giumarra	Willy	Can	m	Aug 1997	0+4	0	0	0
Resch	Franz	Aut	d	Oct 1997	15+2	1	1+2	0
Dorner	Mario	Aut	f	Oct 1997	34+15	13	6+1	2
Di Lella	Gustavo	Arg	m	Dec 1997	0+5	0	0	0
Kubicki	Dariusz	Pol	d	Oct 1998	2+1	0	0	0
Costa	Ricardo	Por	f	Jan 1999	0+3	1	0	0
Hjorth	Jesper	Den	f	Nov 1999	16+29	7	6+4	0
Kaak	Tom	Neth	f	Jul 2000	7+1	2	0+2	0
Van der Geest	Frank	Neth	gk	Aug 2000	2	0	2	0
Zeghdane	Lehit	Fr	f	Sep 2000	1+2	0	0+2	0
Marcelle	Clint	Trin	f	Feb 2001	8+7	0	0	0
Bernard	Olivier	Fr	m	Mar 2001	9+1	2	0	0
Cau	Jean-Michel	Fr	f	Mar 2001	0+1	0	0	0
Jeannin	Alex	Fr	d	Mar 2001	22	0	0	0
DERBY COUNTY (47)								
Quantrill (Eng)	Alf	Ind	w	Aug 1914	72	5	4	0
Abdallah	Tewfik	Egy	f	Sep 1920	15	1	0	0
Law (Brit)	Cecil	Zim	w	Aug 1951	33	2	0	0
Nielson	Norman	SA	ch	Sep 1951	57	8	3	1
Ackerman	Alf	SA	f	Mar 1955	36	21	0	0
Banovic (Yug)	Yakka	Aus	gk	Sep 1980	35	0	3	0
Streete (Brit)	Floyd	Jam	d	Oct 1984	35	0	5	0
Callaghan (Eng)(1)	Nigel	Sing	w	Feb 1987	76	10	7	1
Chiedozie	John	Nig	w	Aug 1988	2	0	0	0
Callaghan (Eng) (2)	Nigel	Sing	w	Sep 1990	12	1	0	0
Goulooze	Richard	Neth	d	Sep 1992	7+5	0	1+1	0
Harkes	John	USA	m	Aug 1993	67+7	2	8	0
Willems	Ron	Neth	f	Jul 1995	41+18	13	6+2	3
Van der Laan	Robin	Neth	m	Aug 1995	61+4	8	9+3	3
Stimac	Igor	Cro	d	Oct 1995	84	3	9	0
Asanovic	Aljosa	Cro	m	Jun 1996	37+1	7	5	0
Laursen	Jacob	Den	d/m	Jul 1996	135+2	3	16	0
Rahmberg	Marino	Swe	f	Jan 1997	0+1	0	0	0
Poom	Mart	Est	gk	Mar 1997	143+3	0	20	0
Solis	Mauricio	CoRi	m	Mar 1997	3+8	0	1+2	0
Wanchope	Paulo	CoRi	f	Mar 1997	65+7	23	10+1	5
Eranio	Stefano	It	m	Jul 1997	83+12	7	13	3
Baiano	Francesco	It	f	Aug 1997	52+12	16	11	3
Bohinen	Lars	Nor	m	Mar 1998	47+9	1	5	0
Carbonari	Horacio	Arg	d	Jul 1998	89+1	9	12	0
Schnoor	Stefan	Ger	d	Jul 1998	48+12	2	7+2	0
Dorigo (Eng)	Tony	Aus	fb	Oct 1998	37+4	1	8	2
Beck	Mikkel	Den	f	Mar 1999	11+7	2	2+1	1
Borbokis	Vassilis	Grk	d	Mar 1999	9+7	0	4	1
Fuertes	Esteban	Arg	f	Aug 1999	8	1	2	1
Nimni	Avi	Isr	m	Nov 1999	2+2	1	1	0
Strupar (Bel)	Branko	Cro	f	Dec 1999	32+9	16	2	0
Kinkladze	Georgi	Geo	m	Jun 2000	60+33	7	5+2	1
Valakari	Simo	Fin	m	Jul 2000	20+6	3	4	0
Blatsis	Con	Aus	d	Aug 2000	2	0	0	0
Bragstad	Bjorn Otto	Nor	d	Aug 2000	10+2	0	4	2
Mawene	Youl	Fr	d	Aug 2000	24+1	1	5	0
Martin	Lilian	Fr	d	Nov 2000	7+2	0	2+1	0
West	Taribo	Nig	d	Nov 2000	18	0	2	0
Gudjonsson	Thordur	Ice	m	Mar 2001	2+8	1	0	0
Ravanelli	Fabrizio	It	f	Jul 2001	46+4	14	3	2
Daino	Daniele	It	d	Aug 2001	2	0	1+1	0
Carbone	Benito	It	f	Oct 2001	13	1	1	0
Ducrocq	Pierre	Fr	m	Oct 2001	19	0	0	0
Feuer	Ian	USA	gk	Oct 2001	2	0	0	0
Zavagno	Luciano	Arg	d	Oct 2001	32+3	2	1+1	0
Grenet	Francois	Fr	d	Nov 2001	14+4	0	1	0
Foletti	Patrick	Swit	g	Feb 2002	1+1	0	1+1	0
DONCASTER ROVERS (9)								
Sharp	Ronnie	Can	w	Oct 1958	58	11	8	3
Berry (Wal)	George	Ger	d	Aug 1984	1	0	1	0
Kerr (Brit)	Dylan	Mal	d	Aug 1991	7	1	0	0
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Jul 1993	19+6	1	3+1	0
Kitchen (Brit)	Sam	Ger	d	Feb 1994	21+1	1	1	0
Torfason	Gunnar	Ice	f	Jul 1994	1+3	0	1+1	1
Carmichael (Brit)	Matt	Sing	f	Aug 1995	19+8	4	0+2	1
Knight	Jason	Aus	m	Aug 1995	1+3	0	0	0
Moncrieffe	Prince	Jam	f	Jul 1997	30+8	8	3	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
EVERTON (37)								
Murray	David	SA	f	Aug 1925	3	1	0	0
Van Den Hauwe (Wal)	Pat	Bel	fb	Sep 1984	134+1	2	55	1
Kearton	Jason	Aus	gk	Oct 1988	3+3	0	2	0
Rehn	Stefan	Swe	w	Jun 1989	1+3	0	1+1	0
Atteveld	Ray	Neth	d/m	Aug 1989	41+10	1	12+2	1
Warzycha	Robert	Pol	w	Mar 1991	51+21	6	5+5	0
Radosavljevic (US)	Preki	Yug	w	Aug 1992	22+24	4	3+4	0
Limpar	Anders	Swe	w	Mar 1994	51+15	5	12+3	1
Amokachi	Daniel	Nig	f	Aug 1994	34+9	10	8+3	4
Kanchelskis	Andrei	Ukr	w	Aug 1995	52	20	8	2
Hottiger	Marc	Swit	fb	Mar 1996	13+4	1	1	0
Thomsen	Claus	Den	m	Jan 1997	17+7	1	1	0
Bilic	Slaven	Cro	d	Jul 1997	26+2	0	4	0
Myhre	Thomas	Nor	gk	Nov 1997	70	0	12	0
Madar	Mickael	Fr	f	Dec 1997	17+2	6	0+1	0
Dacourt	Olivier	Fr	m	Jun 1998	28+2	2	6	1
Materazzi	Marco	It	d	Jul 1998	26+1	1	6	1
Bakayoko	Ibrahima	IvCo	f	Oct 1998	17+6	4	3+2	3
Degn	Peter	Den	m	Feb 1999	0+4	0	1	0
Gough (Sco)	Richard	Swe	d	Jun 1999	38	1	3+1	0
Xavier (Por)	Abel	Moz	d	Sep 1999	39+4	0	6	0
Moore	Joe-Max	USA	f	Dec 1999	22+30	8	5+7	2
Alexandersson	Niclas	Swe	m	Jul 2000	49+9	4	6+2	1
Pistone	Alessandro	It	d	Jul 2000	40+7	1	4	0
Gravesen	Thomas	Den	m	Aug 2000	82+8	5	5+1	0
Nyarko	Alex	Gha	m	Aug 2000	19+3	1	2	0
Tal	Idan	Isr	m	Oct 2000	13+16	2	1+3	0
Radzinski (Can)	Tomasz	Pol	f	Jul 2001	50+7	17	5+1	1
Blomqvist	Jesper	Swe	m	Nov 2001	10+5	1	2+1	0
Linderoth	Tobias	Swe	m	Jan 2002	6+7	0	3+1	0
Ginola	David	Fr	w	Feb 2002	2+3	0	2	0
Li Tie		Chn	m	Aug 2002	28+1	0	3+1	0
Rodrigo	Juliano	Bra	m	Aug 2002	0+4	0	0	0
Yobo	Joseph	Nig	d	Sep 2002	22+2	0	2	0
Li Weifeng		Chn	d	Nov 2002	1	0	1	0
Baardsen (Nor)	Espen	USA	gk	Jan 2003	1	0	0	0
McBride	Brian	USA	f	Jan 2003	7+1	4	0	0
EXETER CITY (17)								
Stiffle (Brit)	Nelson	Ind	w	Mar 1958	94	17	4	2
Baugh	John	Uga	gk	Feb 1977	20	0	4	0
Cooke	Joe	Dom	d/f	Jun 1981	17	3	4	2
Auguste	Joe	Trin	f	Sep 1983	7+3	0	1	0
Thirlby (Brit)	Anthony	Ger	m	Jul 1993	27+12	2	2+3	0
Adekola	David	Nig	f	Feb 1994	1+2	1	0	0
Rice (Brit)	Gary	Zam	d	Jul 1994	31+13	0	3	0
Blake (Brit)	Noel	Jam	d	Aug 1995	135+12	10	12	0
Tisdale (Brit)	Paul	Mal	m	Dec 1997	10	1	0	0
Vanninen	Jukka	Fin	m	Dec 1999	3+2	0	0	0
Van Heusden	Arjan	Neth	gk	Jul 2000	74	0	6	0
Epesse-Titi	Steeve	Fr	d	Mar 2001	5+1	0	0	0
Kerr (Brit)	Dylan	Mal	d	Aug 2001	5	1	1	0
Moor (Ire)	Reinier	Neth	f	Aug 2001	2+17	3	1+3	1
Diallo	Cherif	Sen	f	Sep 2001	0+2	0	0	0
Gaia	Marcio	Bra	d	Aug 2002	33	1	5	1
Harries	Paul	Aus	f	Sep 2002	0+1	0	0+1	0
FULHAM (47)								
O'Donnell (Brit)	Rudolph	Ind	gk	Dec 1909	3	0	0	0
Hegazi	Hassan	Egy	f	Nov 1911	1	1	0	0
Kingsley	Alf	Bar	w	Jan 1922	29	2	2	0
Osborne (Eng)	Frank	SA	f	Nov 1921	67	18	3	0
Price (Brit)	Johnny	Ind	f	Jun 1928	189	49	15	4
Clarke	Bruce	SA	wh	Jun 1934	112	1	2	0
Mitten (Brit)	Charlie	Bur	wh	Jan 1952	154	32	6	1
Macedo (Brit)	Tony	Gib	gk	Oct 1955	346	0	45	0
Hewkins	Ken	SA	gk	Nov 1955	38	0	3	0
Cutbush (Brit)	John	Mal	fb	Jul 1972	131+3	3	26	0
Hesford (Eng)	Iain	Zam	gk	Jan 1985	3	0	0	0
Nebbeling	Gavin	SA	d	Jul 1989	85+3	2	8	0
Tierling (Brit)	Lee	Ger	m	May 1992	7+12	0	1	0
Bedrossian	Ara	Cyp	m	Mar 1993	34+8	1	1+1	0
Arendse	Andre	SA	gk	Aug 1997	6	0	3	0
Peschisolido	Paul	Can	f	Oct 1997	69+26	24	18+2	6
Neilson (Wal)	Alan	Ger	d	Nov 1997	24+5	2	8+2	0
Taylor (N Ire)	Maik	Ger	gk	Nov 1997	183+1	0	46	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Jan 1998	4	2	0	0
Salako (Eng)	John	Nig	f	Jul 1998	7+3	1	4+2	1
Uhlenbeek (Neth)	Gus	Sur	d	Jul 1998	22+17	1	7+3	0
Lehmann	Dirk	Ger	f	Aug 1998	16+10	2	7+2	3

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Betsy (Brit)	Kevin	Sey	m	Sep 1998	3+12	1	2+2	0
Keller	Francois	Fr	m	Dec 1998	0+1	0	0	0
Albert	Philippe	Bel	d	Jan 1999	12+1	2	0	0
Hahnemann	Marcus	USA	gk	Jul 1999	2	0	2	0
Hammond	Elvis	Gha	f	Jul 1999	3+7	0	0+1	0
Riedle	Karl-Heinz	Ger	f	Sep 1999	16+19	6	1	0
Goldbaek	Bjarne	Den	m	Jan 2000	73+12	6	12+5	1
Lewis	Eddie	USA	f	Mar 2000	8+8	0	6	1
Saha	Louis	Fr	f	Jun 2000	80+16	40	17+8	8
Fernandes	Fabrice	Fr	m	Aug 2000	23+6	2	5+2	2
Sahnoun	Nicolas	Fr	m	Oct 2000	2+5	0	2	0
Stolcers	Andrejs	Lat	f	Dec 2000	8+17	2	2+4	2
Moller	Peter	Den	f	Jan 2001	2+3	1	0	0
Goma	Alain	Fr	d	Mar 2001	64+1	0	23	0
Boa Morte	Luis	Por	f	Jun 2001	61+30	21	22+6	7
Legwinski	Sylvain	Fr	m	Aug 2001	63+5	7	19+3	4
Malbranque (Fr)	Steed	Bel	m	Aug 2001	68+6	14	23+4	9
Marlet	Steve	Fr	f	Aug 2001	49+5	10	20+3	8
Ouaddou	Abdeslam	Mor	d	Aug 2001	13+8	0	15+2	0
Van der Sar	Edwin	Neth	gk	Aug 2001	56	0	15	0
Inamoto	Junichi	Jap	m	Jul 2002	9+10	2	6+8	4
Sava	Facundo	Arg	f	Jul 2002	13+7	5	10+2	1
Wome	Pierre	Cam	m	Sep 2002	13+1	1	3+2	0
Djetou (Fr)	Martin	IvCo	d	Oct 2002	22+3	1	8+2	0
Herrera	Martin	Arg	gk	Feb 2003	1+1	0	0	0
GILLINGHAM (15)								
Martin	Syd	SA	f	Jul 1929	2	0	1	0
Mills (Brit)	Arthur	Ind	w	Jul 1933	33	12	2	1
Crossan	Errol	Can	w	Jul 1955	76	16	4	1
Burgess	Mike	Can	f/ch	Mar 1963	109+1	2	10	0
Chadwick (Brit)	Dave	Ind	w	Sep 1974	35	3	1	0
Young (Brit)	Charlie	Cyp	d	Mar 1978	27+1	1	6	1
Henry	Liburd	Dom	f	Jun 1992	37+5	2	6+1	1
Statham (Eng)	Brian	Zim	d/m	Aug 1997	16+4	0	2	0
Rolling	Franck	Fr	d	Sep 1998	1	0	0	0
Mautone	Steve	Aus	gk	Mar 2000	1	0	0	0
Omoyimni	Manny	Nig	f	Sep 1999	7+2	3	2	0
Ipoua (Fr)	Guy	Cam	f	Mar 2001	42+40	12	6+6	3
Samuel	JLloyd	Trin	d	Oct 2001	7+1	0	0	0
Sidibe (Fr)	Mamady	Mli	f	Aug 2002	24+6	3	3+1	1
Awuah	Jones	Gha	f	Sep 2002	1+3	0	0	0
GLOSSOP (1)								
Cuffe	John	Aus	fb	Jul 1905	282	3	9	0
GRIMSBY TOWN (16)								
Seeburg	Max	Ger	f	Jul 1911	20	0	1	0
Andrews (N Ire)	Billy	USA	wh	Jul 1912	105	2	3	0
Hansen	Edvin	Den	f	Dec 1946	1	0	0	0
Okorie	Chima	Nig	f	Sep 1993	0+5	0	0+1	1
Bonetti	Ivano	It	m	Sep 1995	19	3	3	1
Gambaro	Enzo	It	d	Mar 1996	0+1	0	0	0
Nielsen	David	Den	f	Oct 2000	16+1	5	1+1	1
Fostervold	Anders	Nor	d	Nov 2000	9+1	0	0	0
Willems	Menno	Neth	f	Nov 2000	44+10	2	5	0
Enhua	Zhang	Chn	d	Dec 2000	16+1	3	0	0
Busscher	Robbie	Neth	m	Aug 2001	0+1	0	0	0
Neilson (Wal)	Alan	Ger	d	Oct 2001	8+2	0	2	0
Pringle	Martin	Swe	f	Feb 2002	2	0	0	0
Santos	Georges	Fr	m	Oct 2002	24+2	1	1	1
Sagere	Jake	USA	f	Apr 2003	1	0	0	0
Barnard (Wal)	Darren	Ger	m	Apr 2003	21+8	2	1	0
HALIFAX TOWN (9)								
Mackrill	Percy	SA	fb	Jul 1921	57	0	5	0
Burgess	Mike	Can	f/ch	Jul 1961	34	3	2	0
Chadwick (Brit)	Dave	Ind	w	Jan 1970	95	15	8	1
Kemp (Brit)	Fred	It	m	Dec 1971	106+5	10	8	1
Carr	Everton	Ant	fb	Aug 1981	49+4	0	5	0
Podd	Ces	StK	fb	Aug 1984	52+5	0	6+1	0
Henry	Liburd	Dom	f	Sep 1988	1+4	0	0	0
Craven	Peter	Ger	w	Mar 1993	7	0	0	0
Obebo	Godfrey	Nig	f	Mar 1993	0+3	0	0	0
HARTLEPOOL UNITED (15)								
Abdallah	Tewfik	Egy	f	Mar 1924	11	1	0	0
Hill (Brit)	Reg	Gib	wh	Jan 1933	139	6	13	0
Baines	Peter	Aus	f	Jun 1947	9	1	0	0
Tunks (Brit)	Roy	Ger	gk	Jul 1988	5	0	0	0
Atkinson (Brit)	Paddy	Sing	fb	Aug 1988	9+12	3	2+2	0
Tatia	Frank	Aus	gk	Dec 1992	14	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Horace (Fr)	Alain	Mad	m	Oct 1996	0+1	0	0	0
Pedersen	Jan Ove	Nor	m	Oct 1997	17	1	1	1
Hollund	Martin	Nor	gk	Nov 1997	117	0	9	0
Larsen	Stig Olav	Nor	f	Dec 1997	0+4	0	0	0
Di Lella	Gustavo	Arg	m	Mar 1998	22+9	4	4+1	1
Miotto	Simon	Aus	gk	Jul 1998	5	0	0	0
Tennebo	Thomas	Nor	d	Aug 1998	6+7	0	1+2	0
Vindheim	Rune	Nor	m	Sep 1999	7	0	1	0
Sperrevik	Tim	Nor	f	Aug 2000	4+11	1	1	0
HEREFORD UNITED (6)								
Kemp (Brit)	Fred	It	m	Jul 1974	12+1	2	3	0
Musial	Adam	Pol	d	Aug 1980	44+2	0	2	0
Jennings	Jed	Ber	fb	Aug 1991	11+5	0	0	0
Wade	Meshach	Ber	m	Aug 1991	13+4	0	5	0
Nebbeling	Gavin	SA	d	Dec 1991	3	0	1	0
Kottila	Mika	Fin	f	Nov 1996	11+2	1	0	0
HUDDERSFIELD TOWN (24)								
Wilcox (Brit)	Tom	At sea	gk	Jan 1911	2	0	0	0
Wienand	Tolley	SA	m	Jul 1937	28	3	4	0
Lindsay	Denis	SA	gk	Aug 1937	1	0	0	0
Hansen	Karl	Nor	f	Jan 1949	15	2	0	0
Carr	John	SA	w	Oct 1950	1	0	0	0
Kennon	Sandy	SA	gk	Aug 1956	78	0	2	0
Callaghan (Eng)	Nigel	Sing	w	Jan 1992	8	0	0	0
Short (Brit)	Chris	Ger	d	Dec 1994	6	0	0	0
Tisdale (Brit)	Paul	Mal	m	Nov 1996	1+1	0	0	0
Phillips (Brit)	David	Ger	m	Nov 1997	44+8	3	7	0
Nielsen	Martin	Den	d	Mar 1998	0+3	0	0	0
Vaesen	Nico	Bel	gk	Jul 1998	134	0	19	0
Donis	George	Grk	m	Jun 1999	10+10	0	3+2	0
Wijnhard (Neth)	Clyde	Sur	f	Jul 1999	51+11	16	8	1
Monkou (Neth)	Ken	Sur	d	Aug 1999	21	1	4	0
Gorre (Neth)	Dean	Sur	m	Sep 1999	49+13	6	5+1	1
Hodouto (Fr)	Kwami	Tgo	d	Sep 1999	1+1	0	1	0
Ngonge (DRC)	Michel	Bel	f	Mar 2000	0+4	0	0	0
Ndlovu	Peter	Zim	f	Dec 2000	6	4	0	0
Brennan	Jim	Can	d	Mar 2001	0+2	0	0	0
Thorrington	John	USA	m	Aug 2001	45+17	7	2+3	0
McDonald	Scott	Aus	f	Aug 2002	7+6	1	0+1	0
Sharp	Kevin	Can	d	Aug 2002	38+1	0	3	0
Labarthe	Gianfranco	Per	f	Feb 2003	0+3	0	0	0
HULL CITY (23)								
Mills (Brit) (1)	Paddy	Ind	f	Aug 1920	173	76	11	7
Gibson	Jock	USA	fb	May 1922	210	0	8	0
Mills (Brit) (2)	Paddy	Ind	f	Dec 1929	96	25	11	2
McNeill (Brit)	Hamilton	Mal	f	May 1937	52	27	0	0
Wienand	Tolley	SA	w	Oct 1938	15	3	0	0
Jensen	Viggo	Den	d/m	Oct 1948	308	51	27	3
Ackerman (1)	Alf	SA	f	Jul 1950	34	21	3	0
Ackerman (2)	Alf	SA	f	Oct 1953	58	28	8	2
Tulloch	Roland	SA	wh	Dec 1953	3	0	0	0
Rintanen	Mauno	Fin	gk	Sep 1956	4	0	0	0
Nielson	Norman	SA	ch	Apr 1957	25	0	3	0
Cubie	Neil	SA	wh	Jul 1957	4	0	0	0
Hesford (Eng)	Iain	Zam	gk	Dec 1988	91	0	9	0
Ngata	Harry	NZ	f	Jul 1989	8+17	0	1+1	0
Doncel	Antonio	Sp	d	Aug 1996	30+8	2	6+1	0
Dickinson	Patrick	Can	m	Jul 1997	2+2	0	1	0
Goodison	Ian	Jam	d	Oct 1999	67+3	1	9+1	0
Whitmore	Theo	Jam	m	Oct 1999	63+14	9	10+1	1
Betsy	Kevin	Sey	m	Nov 1999	1+1	0	0	0
Marcelle	Clint	Trin	f	Sep 2000	16+7	2	2	0
Johnsson (Far)	Julian	Den	m	Jun 2001	38+2	4	4	1
Sneekes	Richard	Neth	m	Nov 2001	17+5	0	0+1	0
Van Blerk	Jason	Aus	m	Jan 2002	10	1	0	0
Caceres (Aus)	Adrian	Arg	m	Mar 2002	1+3	0	0	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Mar 2002	3+1	0	0	0
IPSWICH TOWN (45)								
Havenga	Willie	SA	f	Jan 1952	19	3	0	0
Pickett (Brit)	Reg	Ind	wh	Jul 1957	140	3	6	0
Baker	Gerry	USA	f	Dec 1963	135	58	16	8
Viljoen	Colin	SA	m	Mar 1967	303+2	45	59+3	9
Twamley	Bruce	Can	fb	Oct 1969	2	0	0	0
Butcher (Eng)	Terry	Sing	d	Aug 1976	271	16	80	5
Muhren	Arnold	Neth	m	Aug 1978	161	21	53	8
Thijssen	Frans	Neth	m	Feb 1979	123+2	10	44+1	6
D'Avray (Eng)	Mich	SA	f	May 1979	170+41	37	29+10	9
Zondervan (Neth)	Romeo	Sur	m	Mar 1984	270+4	13	37+2	5

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Bernal	Andy	Aus	d	Sep 1987	4+5	0	0	0
Wilson (Neth)	Ulrich	Sur	d	Dec 1987	5+1	0	0	0
Baltacha (Ukr)	Sergei	USSR	d	Jan 1989	22+6	1	1	0
Cheetham	Mike	Neth	m	Oct 1988	1+3	0	0+1	0
Forrest	Craig	Can	gk	Aug 1988	263	0	35	0
Bozinoski (Aus)	Vlado	Mac	m	Dec 1992	3+6	0	1+2	0
Guentchev	Bontcho	Bul	m	Dec 1992	39+22	6	12+2	5
Petterson (1)	Andy	Aus	gk	Mar 1993	1	0	0	0
Gregory (Brit)	Neil	Zam	f	Aug 1994	18+27	9	3+5	0
Norfolk	Lee	NZ	m	Jul 1994	1+2	0	0	0
Paz	Adrian	Uru	f	Sep 1994*	13+4	1	0+1	0
Taricco	Mauricio	Arg	fb	Sep 1994	134+3	4	30	3
Thomsen	Claus	Den	m	Jun 1994	77+4	7	13	1
Petterson (2)	Andy	Aus	gk	Sep 1995	1	0	0	0
Uhlenbeek (Neth)	Gus	Sur	d	Aug 1995	77+12	4	12+7	0
Gudmundsson	Niklas	Swe	f	Mar 1997	2+6	2	1+1	1
Jean	Earl	StL	f	Dec 1996	0+1	0	0	0
Petta	Bobby	Neth	m	Jun 1996	55+15	9	16+3	0
Johnson	David	Jam	f	Nov 1997	121+10	55	27	7
Stein (Eng)	Mark	SA	f	Aug 1997	6+1	2	3+1	1
Abou (Fr)	Samassi	IvCo	f	Dec 1998	5	1	0	0
Holster	Marco	Neth	m	Jul 1998	1+9	0	0+2	0
Thetis	Manuel	Fr	d	Sep 1998	44+3	2	9+1	1
Wilnis (Neth)	Fabian	Sur	d	Jan 1999	113+18	5	25+4	0
Axeldahl	Jonas	Swe	f	Jul 1999	1+15	0	0+4	0
Reuser	Martijn	Neth	f	Jun 2000	39+35	11	9+10	3
Abidallah	Nabil	Neth	m	Jul 2000	0+2	0	0+1	0
Hreidarsson	Hermann	Ice	d	Aug 2000	101+1	2	26	1
Karic	Amir	Slo	d	Sep 2000	0	0	0+3	0
Gaardsoe	Thomas	Den	m	Aug 2001	40+1	5	5+3	2
George	Finidi	Nig	f	Aug 2001	24+11	7	6+5	1
Counago	Pablo	Sp	f	May 2001	29+23	17	12+3	4
Le Pen	Ulrich	Fr	m	Nov 2001	0+1	0	0+2	0
Peralta	Sixto	Arg	m	Aug 2001	16+6	3	5+2	2
Sereni	Matteo	It	gk	Aug 2001	25	0	8	0
KIDDERMINSTER HARRIERS (7)								
Skovbjerg	Thomas	Den	m	Aug 1999	7+5	1	0	0
Shail (Brit)	Mark	Swe	d	Jul 2000	40	1	5	0
Kerr (Brit)	Dylan	Mal	d	Sep 2000	0+1	0	0	0
Medou-Otye	Parfait	Cam	d	Nov 2000	18+1	0	1	0
Joy	Ian	USA	d	Aug 2001	15+7	0	0+1	0
Sall	Abdou	Sen	d	Aug 2001	31	2	1	0
Henriksen	Bo	Den	f	Nov 2001	60+2	28	4	0
LEEDS UNITED (38)								
Armand (Brit)	Jack	Ind	f	Dec 1922	74	23	5	1
Hodgson (Eng)	Gordon	SA	f	Mar 1937	82	51	4	2
Miller	George	SA	f	Nov 1950	13	1	1	0
Stewart	Gordon	SA	f	Oct 1951	9	2	2	0
Hastie	Ken	SA	f	Aug 1952	4	2	0	0
Francis	Gerry	SA	w	Jul 1957	48	9	4	0
Johanneson	Albert	SA	w	Apr 1961	170+2	48	27+1	19
Sabella	Alex	Arg	m	Jun 1980	22+1	2	4	0
Blake (Brit)	Noel	Jam	d	Jul 1988	51	4	6+1	0
Kerr (Brit)	Dylan	Mal	d	Feb 1989	6+7	0	3	0
Dorigo (Eng)	Tony	Aus	fb	Jun 1991	168+3	5	35+1	0
Cantona	Eric	Fr	f	Feb 1992	18+10	9	6	2
Sharp	Kevin	Can	d	Oct 1992	11+6	0	0+1	0
Strandli	Frank	Nor	f	Jan 1993	5+9	2	1+1	0
Masinga	Phil	SA	f	Aug 1994	20+11	5	6+2	6
Radebe	Lucas	SA	d	Sep 1994	168+15	0	55+6	3
Yeboah	Tony	Gha	f	Jan 1995	44+3	24	17+2	8
Brolin	Tomas	Swe	m	Nov 1995	17+2	4	3+3	0
Kewell	Harry	Aus	m	Dec 1995	169+12	45	58+3	18
Knarvik	Tommy	Nor	m	Nov 1996	0	0	0+1	0
Halle	Gunnar	Nor	d	Dec 1996	65+5	4	13+2	0
Molenaar	Robert	Neth	d	Jan 1997	47+4	5	13+1	1
Laurent	Pierre	Fr	f	Mar 1997	2+2	0	0	0
Haaland	Alf-Inge	Nor	m	Jul 1997	57+17	8	15+3	0
Hasselbaink (Neth)	Jimmy Floyd	Sur	f	Jul 1997	66+3	34	18	8
Ribeiro	Bruno	Por	m	Jul 1997	35+7	4	8+2	2
Hiden	Martin	Aut	d	Feb 1998	25+1	0	6	0
Wijnhard (Neth)	Clyde	Sur	f	Jul 1998	11+7	3	3+4	1
Korsten	Willem	Neth	f	Jan 1999	4+3	2	2+1	0
Bakke	Eirik	Nor	m	Jul 1999	99+20	7	45+4	12
Hay	Danny	NZ	d	Aug 1999	2+2	0	1+1	0
Dacourt	Olivier	Fr	m	Jul 2000	53+4	3	25	0
Viduka	Mark	Aus	f	Jul 2000	96+4	48	35	12
Burns	Jacob	Aus	m	Aug 2000	5+1	0	4+1	0
McMaster	Jamie	Aus	m	Sep 2002	0+2	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Lucic	Teddy	Swe	d	Oct 2002	16+1	1	3+1	0
Okon	Paul	Aus	d	Nov 2002	15	0	6	0
Bravo	Raul	Sp	d	Feb 2003	5	0	1	0
LEICESTER CITY (23)								
Osborne (Eng)	Reg	SA	fb	Feb 1923	240	2	9	0
Callachan (Brit)	Harry	Ind	fb	Sep 1929	3	0	0	0
Mandy	Aubrey	SA	gk	Oct 1929	3	0	0	0
Carr	Everton	Ant	fb	Jan 1979	11+1	0	2	0
Lee (Brit)	Alan	Ger	w	Feb 1979	6	0	0	0
Hazell (Eng)	Bob	Jam	d	Sep 1983	41	2	5	0
Christensen	Tommy	Den	f	Nov 1985	1+1	0	0	0
D'Avray (Eng)	Mich	SA	f	Feb 1987	3	0	0	0
Rantanen	Jari	Fin	f	Sep 1987	10+3	3	2+1	1
Osvold	Kjetil	Nor	m	Dec 1987	3+1	0	0	0
Oldfield (Eng)	David	Aus	m/f	Jan 1990	163+25	26	20+5	4
Corica	Steve	Aus	m	Aug 1995	16	2	2	0
Rolling	Franck	Fr	d	Sep 1995	18	0	5+1	0
Kalac	Zeljko	Aus	gk	Oct 1996	1	0	1+1	0
Kaamark	Pontus	Swe	d	Nov 1995	60+5	0	11+1	0
Keller	Kasey	USA	gk	Aug 1996	99	0	27	0
Lenhart	Sascha	Ger	m	Sep 1996	0	0	0+1	0
Arphexad (Fr)	Pegguy	Guad	gk	Aug 1997	17+4	0	7+1	0
Zagorakis	Theo	Grk	m	Feb 1998	34+16	3	11+7	0
Gunnlaugsson	Arnie	Ice	m	Feb 1999	10+20	3	3+7	1
Mancini	Roberto	It	f	Jan 2001	3+1	0	1	0
Laursen	Jacob	Den	d/m	Jan 2002	10	0	0	0
Petrescu	Tomi	Fin	f	May 2003	0+1	0	0	0
LEYTON ORIENT (33)								
Van Den Eynden	Ike	Bel	ch	Feb 1914	12	0	0	0
Higginbotham	Harry	Aus	f	Feb 1923	19	1	0	0
Ashton (Brit)	Hubert	Ind	fb	Aug 1926	5	0	0	0
Tricker (Brit)	Reg	Ind	f	Feb 1929	131	60	6	3
Gerula	Stan	Pol	gk	May 1948	30	0	1	0
Burgess	Mike	Can	f/ch	Jul 1953	31	12	5	2
Crossan	Errol	Can	w	Jan 1961	8	2	2	0
Heppolette (Brit)	Ricky	Ind	m	Dec 1972	113+10	9	0	0
Chiedozie	John	Nig	w	Apr 1977	131+14	20	15	3
Zoricich	Chris	NZ	d	Feb 1990	53+9	1	6+3	0
Bart-Williams (Brit)	Chris	SiLe	m	Jul 1990	34+2	2	4	0
Okai (Brit)	Stephen	Gha	m	Apr 1992	11+14	4	2+2	0
Kitchen (Brit)	Sam	Ger	d	Aug 1992	35+8	1	6	0
Ayorinde	Sammy	Nig	f	Apr 1996	7+6	2	2+1	0
Riches	Steve	Aus	m	Sep 1996	2+3	0	0	0
Heidenstrom	Bjorn	Nor	d/m	Dec 1996	3+1	0	0	0
Walschaerts	Wim	Bel	m	Jul 1998	120+5	9	22+1	2
McDougald (Brit)	Junior	USA	f	Oct 1998	3+5	0	1+1	0
Simba	Amara	Fr	f	Oct 1998	27+10	13	8+4	1
Omoyimni	Manny	Nig	f	Mar 1999	3+1	1	0	0
Harris (Brit)	Andy	SA	m	Jul 1999	143+6	2	21+1	0
Brkovic	Ahmet	Cro	m	Oct 1999	59+10	8	7+4	2
Garcia	Richard	Aus	f	Aug 2000	18	4	3	0
Cadiou	Frederic	Fr	f	Oct 2000	0+3	0	0	0
Mansley	Chad	Aus	f	Nov 2000	0+1	0	0+1	0
Opara	Kelechi	Nig	f	Dec 2000	3+3	0	2	0
Vasseur	Emmanuel	Fr	m	Jan 2001	0+2	0	0	0
Opinel	Sacha	Fr	d	Feb 2001	9+2	1	0	0
Pinamonte	Lorenzo	It	f	Feb 2001	5+6	2	0	0
Forge	Nicolas	Fr	d	Mar 2001	1	0	0	0
Forbes	Boniek	GuB	f	Sep 2002	0+3	0	0+1	0
Miller	Justin	SA	d	Sep 2002	19	0	3	0
Zakuani	Gaby	DRC	d	Mar 2003	0+1	0	0	0
LINCOLN CITY (16)								
Dwane (Brit)	Eddie	Mal	wh	Jul 1920	46	2	2	0
Killin	Roy	Can	fb	Aug 1952	7	0	3	0
Houghton (Brit)	Bud	Ind	f	Oct 1963	54	22	7	3
Dillsworth	Eddie	SL	wh	Mar 1967	2	0	0	0
Coker	Ade	Nig	f	Dec 1974	6	1	1	0
Bowery	Bert	StK	f	Feb 1976	2+2	1	0	0
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	May 1979	111+12	32	18+1	8
Kelly	Errington	StV	w	Jan 1983	0+2	0	0	0
Casey (Brit)	Paul	Ger	d/m	Mar 1988	44+5	4	4	0
Carmichael (Brit)	Matt	Sing	f	Aug 1989	113+20	18	13+2	1
Bos	Gijsbert	Neth	m	Mar 1996	28+6	6	7	4
Grobbelaar (Zim)	Bruce	SA	gk	Dec 1998	2	0	0	0
Phillips (Brit)	David	Ger	m	Mar 1999	15+2	0	1+1	0
Agogo	Manuel	Gha	f	Dec 1999	3	1	0	0
Stergiopoulos (Grk)	Marcus	Aus	m	Aug 2000	2+5	0	1+1	1
Pearce	Allan	NZ	f	Dec 2002	9+7	1	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
LIVERPOOL (53)								
Lester	Hugh	USA	wh	Aug 1911	2	0	0	0
Hodgson (Eng)	Gordon	SA	f	Nov 1925	359	232	19	8
Riley	Arthur	SA	gk	Jul 1925	322	0	16	0
Carr	Lance	SA	w	Aug 1933	31	8	2	0
Nieuwenhuys	Berry	SA	w	Sep 1933	239	74	21	5
Kemp	Dirk	SA	gk	Jul 1936	30	0	3	0
Van Den Berg	Herman	SA	w	Jul 1937	22	4	0	0
Priday	Bob	SA	w	Dec 1945	34	6	6	1
Gerhardt	Hugh	SA	f	Aug 1952	6	0	0	0
Rudham	Doug	SA	gk	Nov 1954	63	0	3	0
Cohen	Avi	Isr	fb	Jul 1979	16+2	1	5+1	0
Grobbelaar (Zim)	Bruce	SA	gk	Mar 1981	440	0	169	0
Johnston (Aus)	Craig	SA	w	Apr 1981	165+25	30	59+12	9
Molby	Jan	Den	m	Aug 1984	195+23	44	55+8	14
Barnes (Eng)	John	Jam	f	Jun 1987	310+4	84	89	22
Hysen	Glenn	Swe	d	Jul 1989	70+2	2	19	1
Rosenthal	Ronny	Isr	f	Jun 1990	32+42	21	8+13	1
Kozma	Istvan	Hun	m	Feb 1992	3+3	0	0+3	0
Piechnik	Torben	Den	d	Sep 1992	16+1	0	7	0
Bjornebye	Stig Inge	Nor	d	Dec 1992	132+7	2	43+2	2
Berger	Patrik	CzRep	f	Aug 1996	106+42	28	30+17	7
Kvarme	Bjorn Tore	Nor	d	Jan 1997	39+6	0	9	0
Leonhardsen	Oyvind	Nor	m	Jun 1997	34+3	7	8+4	0
Riedle	Karl-Heinz	Ger	f	Aug 1997	34+26	11	8+8	4
Friedel	Brad	USA	gk	Dec 1997	25	0	5+1	0
Dundee	Sean	SA	d	Jun 1998	0+3	0	0+2	0
Heggem	Vegard	Nor	d	Jul 1998	38+16	3	8+3	0
Ferri	Jean-Michel	Fr	d/m	Dec 1998	0+2	0	0	0
Kippe	Frode	Nor	d	Jan 1999	0	0	0+2	0
Song	Rigobert	Cam	d	Jan 1999	27+7	0	3+1	0
Traore	Djimi	Fr	d	Feb 1999	38+2	0	20+3	0
Camara	Titi	Gui	f	Jun 1999	22+11	9	2+2	1
Westerveld	Sander	Neth	gk	Jun 1999	75	0	26	0
Hamann	Dietmar	Ger	m	Jul 1999	113+6	6	46+5	1
Henchoz	Stephane	Swit	d	Jul 1999	117	0	54	0
Hyypia	Sami	Fin	d	Jul 1999	146	11	64	5
Meijer	Erik	Neth	f	Jul 1999	7+17	0	3	2
Smicer	Vladimir	CzRep	m	Jul 1999	52+39	7	37+14	7
Diomede	Bernard	Fr	m	Jul 2000	1+1	0	3	0
Arphexad (Fr)	Pegguy	Guad	gk	Jul 2000	1+1	0	4	0
Babbel	Markus	Ger	d	Jul 2000	42	3	27+1	3
Ziege	Christian	Ger	m	Aug 2000	11+5	1	9+7	1
Vignal	Gregory	Fr	d	Sep 2000	7+4	0	7+2	0
Biscan	Igor	Cro	m	Dec 2000	15+9	0	10+8	1
Litmanen	Jari	Fin	f	Jan 2001	12+14	5	7+10	4
Riise	John Arne	Nor	d	Jun 2001	65+10	13	31+3	0
Dudek	Jerzy	Pol	gk	Aug 2001	65	0	28+1	0
Anelka	Nicolas	Fr	f	Dec 2001	13+7	4	2	1
Baros	Milan	CzRep	f	Dec 2001	17+10	9	5+10	3
Xavier (Por)	Abel	Moz	d	Jan 2002	13+1	1	6	1
Cheyrou	Bruno	Fr	m	Aug 2002	8+11	0	6+3	1
Diao	Salif	Sen	m	Aug 2002	13+13	1	9+5	1
Diouf	El Hadji	Sen	f	Aug 2002	21+8	3	13+4	3
LUTON TOWN (42)								
Higginbotham	Harry	Aus	f	Jul 1920	80	2	8	4
Bookman (Brit)	Louis	Lith	w	Aug 1920	72	4	5	1
Tricker (Brit)	Reg	Ind	f	Jul 1924	4	0	1	0
Edwards	Gerald	HK	gk	Jan 1931	2	0	0	0
Mills	Arthur	Ind	w	Jul 1932	37	14	4	0
Gibson	Jock	USA	fb	Jul 1933	3	0	0	0
Preedy (Brit)	Charlie	Ind	gk	Aug 1934	5	0	0	0
Shanks (Brit)	Wally	Mal	wh	Dec 1946	264	6	11	0
Arnison	Joseph	SA	f	Aug 1948	44	19	2	2
Havenga	Willie	SA	f	May 1950	18	6	1	1
Davies	Roy	SA	w	May 1951	150	24	16	2
McEwan	Peter	SA	f	Feb 1954	26	11	0	0
Stein (Eng) (1)	Brian	SA	f	Oct 1977	378+10	126	63	21
Antic	Raddy	Yug	m	Jul 1980	54+40	9	5+3	1
Nwajiobi	Emeka	Nig	f	Dec 1983	59+13	17	11+4	3
Stein (Eng) (1)	Mark	SA	f	Jan 1984	41+13	19	13+1	3
McEvoy (Brit)	Ricky	Gib	m	Aug 1985	0+1	0	0	0
Oldfield (Eng) (1)	David	Aus	m/f	May 1986	21+8	4	4+3	2
McDonough (Brit)	Darron	Bel	d	Sep 1986	88+17	5	19+2	2
Wegerle (USA)	Roy	SA	f	Jul 1988	39+6	10	11	8
Petterson	Andy	Aus	gk	Dec 1988	16+3	0	2	0
Elstrup	Lars	Den	f	Aug 1989	50+10	19	7	7
Stein (Eng) (2)	Brian	SA	f	Jul 1991	32+7	3	2+1	0
Sommer	Jurgen	USA	gk	Sep 1991	82	0	17	0
Aunger	Geoff	Can	d/m	Sep 1993	5	1	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Marshall (Brit)	Dwight	Jam	f	Jul 1994	90+38	28	16+4	7
Oldfield (Eng) (2)	David	Aus	m/f	Jul 1995	99+18	18	15	5
Guentchev	Bontcho	Bul	m	Aug 1995	40+22	10	7+4	0
Feuer	Ian	USA	gk	Sep 1995	97	0	15	0
Vilstrup	Johnny	Den	m	Sep 1995	6+1	0	0	0
Riseth	Vidar	Nor	d/m	Oct 1995	6+5	0	0	0
Grant	Kim	Gha	f	Mar 1996	18+17	5	4+3	2
Bacque	Herve	Fr	f	Aug 1998	2+5	0	1+2	0
Kandol (Brit)	Tresor	DRC	f	Sep 1998	9+12	3	3+1	2
Zahana-Oni	Landry	IvCo	f	Jan 1999	4+5	0	0	0
Stein (Eng) (2)	Mark	SA	f	Jul 2000	19+11	3	4+1	1
Breitenfelder	Friedrich	Aut	m	Aug 2000	2+3	0	0	0
Helin	Petri	Fin	d	Nov 2000	23	1	3	0
Karlsen	Kent	Nor	d	Nov 2000	4+2	0	2	0
Coyne	Chris	Aus	d	Sep 2001	67+4	0	3	0
Valois	Jean-Louis	Fr	m	Sep 2001	32+2	6	0	0
Brkovic	Ahmet	Cro	m	Oct 2001	46+11	4	4	3
Neilson (Wal)	Alan	Ger	d	Feb 2002	29+5	0	1+3	0
Berthelin	Cedric	Fr	gk	Oct 2002	9	0	0	0
Hirschfeld	Lars	Can	gk	Feb 2003	5	0	0	0
MACCLESFIELD TOWN (5)								
Matias	Pedro	Sp	m	Dec 1998	21+1	2	1	0
Abbey	George	Nig	d	Aug 1999	56+19	1	6+5	0
Tereskinas	Andrejus	Lith	d	Nov 2000	0+1	0	0	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Jul 2001	61+12	15	6	3
Nash	Martin	Can	m	Jan 2003	1+4	0	0	0
MAIDSTONE UNITED (3)								
Henry	Liburd	Dom	f	Jun 1990	61+6	9	3+1	1
Hesford (Eng)	Iain	Zam	gk	Aug 1991	42	1	4	0
Richards (Eng)	Carl	Jam	f	Oct 1991	4	2	0	0
MANCHESTER CITY (59)								
Bowman	WW	Can	ch	Feb 1893	47	3	2	0
McDowall (Brit)	Les	Ind	ch	Mar 1938	120	8	9	0
Trautmann	Bert	Ger	gk	Nov 1949	508	0	37	0
Baker	Gerry	USA	f	Nov 1960	37	14	2	1
Viljoen	Colin	SA	m	Aug 1978	25+2	0	10+1	1
Deyna	Kazimierz	Pol	f	Nov 1978	34+4	12	4+1	1
Stepanovic	Dragoslav	Yug	d	Aug 1979	14+1	0	4	0
Hareide	Aage	Nor	d	Oct 1981	17+7	0	0+1	0
Golac	Ivan	Yug	fb	Mar 1983	2	0	0	0
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Jul 1984	16+2	1	5+1	3
Phillips (Brit)	David	Ger	m	Aug 1984	81	13	13	1
Oldfield (Eng)	David	Aus	m/f	Mar 1989	18+8	6	2+1	2
Lomas (N Ire)	Steve	Ger	m	Jan 1991	102+9	8	25+1	3
Hoekman	Danny	Neth	m	Oct 1991	0+1	0	0+2	0
Vonk	Michel	Neth	d	Jun 1992	87+4	4	9+3	2
Ingebrigtsen	Kaare	Nor	m	Jan 1993	4+11	0	2	3
Groenendijk	Alfons	Neth	m	Jul 1993	9	0	3	0
Karl	Steffen	Ger	d/m	Mar 1994	4+2	1	0	0
Rosler	Uwe	Ger	f	Feb 1994	141+11	50	24+1	14
Whitley (N Ire)	Jim	Zam	m	Aug 1994	27+11	0	5+2	1
Gaudino	Maurizio	Ger	m	Dec 1994	17+3	3	4+1	1
Immel	Eike	Ger	gk	Aug 1995	42	0	8	0
Kinkladze	Georgi	Geo	m	Aug 1995	105+1	20	15	2
Ekelund	Ronnie	Den	f	Dec 1995	2+2	0	1+1	0
Frontzeck	Michael	Ger	d	Jan 1996	19+4	0	2	0
Whitley (N Ire)	Jeff	Zam	m	Feb 1996	96+27	8	14+3	0
Kavelashvili	Mikhail	Geo	f	Mar 1996	9+19	3	0+1	0
Mazzarelli	Giuseppe	Swit	m	Mar 1996	0+2	0	0	0
Wiekens	Gerard	Neth	d	Jul 1997	167+15	10	27+3	0
Van Blerk	Jason	Aus	fb	Aug 1997	10+9	0	0+2	0
Shelia	Murtaz	Geo	d	Nov 1997	15	2	2	0
Tskhadadze	Kakhaber	Geo	d	Feb 1998	12	2	1	1
Goater	Shaun	Ber	f	Mar 1998	164+20	84	25+3	19
Tiatto	Danny	Aus	d	Jul 1998	111+24	3	13+1	1
Allsopp	Danny	Aus	f	Aug 1998	3+26	4	0+8	1
Killen	Chris	NZ	f	Mar 1999	0+3	0	0	0
Dunfield	Terry	Can	m	May 1999	0+1	0	0	0
Etuhu	Dixon	Nig	m	Dec 1999	11+1	0	1	0
Haaland	Alf-Inge	Nor	m	Jun 2000	35+3	3	8+1	0
Wanchope	Paulo	CoRi	f	Aug 2000	39+3	21	7	2
Weah	George	Lbr	f	Aug 2000	5+2	1	2	3
Charvet	Laurent	Fr	d	Oct 2000	19+4	0	0+1	0
Kanchelskis	Andrei	Urk	w	Jan 2001	7+3	0	1	1
Ostenstad	Egil	Nor	f	Feb 2001	1+3	0	0	0
Berkovic	Eyal	Isr	m	Jul 2001	47+5	7	6+2	0
Colosimo	Simon	Aus	d	Jul 2001	0+6	0	1	0
Benarbia	Ali	Alg	m	Sep 2001	59+12	11	7	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Mettomo	Lucien	Cam	d	Sep 2001	20+7	1	3+1	0
Negouai (Fr)	Christian	Mart	m	Nov 2001	2+3	1	1+1	0
Jensen	Niclas	Den	m	Jan 2002	48+3	2	5	0
Toure	Alioune	Fr	f	Sep 2001	0+1	0	0+1	0
Jihai	Sun	Chn	d	Feb 2002	27+8	2	3	0
Anelka	Nicolas	Fr	f	Aug 2002	38	14	3	0
Distin	Sylvain	Fr	d	Aug 2002	34	0	2	0
Foe	Marc-Vivien	Cam	m	Aug 2002	35	9	3	0
Schmeichel	Peter	Den	gk	Aug 2002	29	0	2	0
Bischoff	Mikkel	Den	d	Sep 2002	1	0	0	0
Belmadi (Alg)	Djamel	Fr	m	Jan 2003	2+6	0	0	0
Sommeil (Fr)	David	Guad	d	Jan 2003	14	1	0	0
MANCHESTER UNITED (37)								
Bell (Sco)	Alec	SA	wh	Jan 1903	278	10	28	0
Wilcox (Brit)	Tom	At sea	gk	Aug 1907	2	0	0	0
Hunter (Brit)	George	Ind	wh	Mar 1914	22	2	1	0
Mitten (Brit)	Charlie	Bur	w	Jan 1938	142	50	19	11
Sartori	Carlo	It	m	Feb 1965	26+13	4	14+2	2
Nicholl (N Ire)	Jimmy	Can	fb	Feb 1974	188+9	3	46+4	3
Jovanovic	Nikola	Yug	d	Jan 1980	20+1	4	5	0
Muhren	Arnold	Neth	m	Aug 1982	65+5	13	27	5
Olsen	Jesper	Den	f	Jul 1984	119+20	21	29+7	3
Sivebaek	John	Den	d	Feb 1986	29+2	1	3	0
Bosnich (1)	Mark	Aus	gk	Jun 1989	3	0	0	0
Kanchelskis	Andrei	Urk	w	Mar 1991	96+27	28	33+2	8
Schmeichel	Peter	Den	gk	Aug 1991	292	0	100	1
Cantona	Eric	Fr	f	Nov 1992	142+1	64	39	16
Prunier	William	Fr	d	Dec 1995	2	0	0	0
Poborsky	Karel	CzRep	m	Jul 1996	18+14	5	10+5	1
Johnsen	Ronny	Nor	d	Jul 1996	85+14	7	43+5	1
Solskjaer	Ole Gunnar	Nor	f	Jul 1996	135+65	84	49+53	30
Van der Gouw	Raimond	Neth	gk	Jul 1996	26+11	0	20+1	0
Cruyff	Jordi	Neth	m	Aug 1996	15+19	8	9+8	0
Nevland	Erik	Nor	f	Jul 1997	0+1	0	2+3	1
Berg	Henning	Nor	d	Aug 1997	49+17	2	29+4	1
Blomqvist	Jesper	Swe	m	Jul 1998	20+5	1	9+4	0
Stam	Jaap	Neth	d	Jul 1998	79	1	39+1	0
Yorke	Dwight	Trin	f	Aug 1998	80+16	48	37+13	16
Djordjic (Swe)	Bojan	Yug	m	Feb 1999	0+1	0	1	0
Bosnich (2)	Mark	Aus	gk	Jun 1999	23	0	8	0
Rachubka	Paul	USA	gk	Jul 1999	1	0	0+1	0
Fortune	Quinton	SA	m	Aug 1999	23+13	5	10+9	0
Silvestre	Mickael	Fr	d	Sep 1999	120+10	2	49+6	1
Taibi	Massimo	It	gk	Sep 1999	4	0	0	0
Barthez	Fabien	Fr	gk	Jun 2000	92	0	45	0
Veron	Juan Sebastian	Arg	m	Jul 2001	45+6	7	30+1	4
Van Nistelrooy	Ruud	Neth	f	Apr 2001	62+4	48	31+3	31
Blanc	Laurent	Fr	d	Aug 2001	44+4	1	27	3
Forlan	Diego	Uru	f	Jan 2002	13+25	6	9+16	3
Lopez	Ricardo	Sp	gk	Sep 2002	0+1	0	3+1	0
Timm	Mads	Den	f	Oct 2002	0	0	0+1	0
MANSFIELD TOWN (10)								
Mitten (Brit)	Charlie	Bur	w	Feb 1956	100	25	6	2
Delapenha	Lindy	Jam	f	Jun 1958	115	27	5	0
Derko	Franco	It	fb	Jan 1965	1	0	0	0
Phillips	Brendon	Jam	m	Aug 1980	17	0	6	0
Blissett (Eng)	Luther	Jam	f	Dec 1993	4+1	1	0	0
Aspinall	Brendan	SA	d	Jul 1994	13+7	0	5+1	1
Carmichael (Brit)	Matt	Sing	f	Aug 1995	1	1	0	0
L'Helgoualch	Cyrille	Fr	m	Dec 1998	3+1	1	0	0
Camilieri-Gioia	Carlo	Bel	m	Sep 1999	0+2	0	0	0
Van Heusden	Arjan	Neth	gk	Sep 2002	5	0	0	0
MIDDLESBROUGH (41)								
Malan	Norman	SA	gk	Oct 1945	2	0	0	0
Ugolini	Rolando	It	gk	May 1948	320	0	15	0
Delapenha	Lindy	Jam	f	Apr 1950	260	90	10	3
Lightening	Arthur	SA	gk	Aug 1962	15	0	3	0
Chadwick (Brit)	Dave	Ind	w	Jul 1966	100+2	3	13+1	1
Johnston (Aus/Eng)	Craig	SA	w	Feb 1978	61+3	16	9+4	0
Jankovic	Bozo	Yug	f	Feb 1979	42+8	16	10+2	2
Otto	Heine	Neth	m	Aug 1981	163+3	24	21	4
Marshall (Brit)	Dwight	Jam	f	Mar 1993	0+3	0	0	0
Moreno (1)	Jaime	Bol	m	Sep 1994	8+13	1	3+1	0
Fuchs	Uwe	Ger	f	Jan 1995	13+2	9	0	0
Fjortoft	Jan Aage	Nor	f	Mar 1995	37+4	9	7+2	3
Juninho (1)		Bra	m	Oct 1995	54+2	14	18	3
Branco		Bra	f	Mar 1996	6+3	0	2	2
Emerson		Bra	m	Jun 1996	53	9	17	3

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Ravanelli	Fabrizio	It	f	Jun 1996	35	17	15	15
Beck	Mikkel	Den	f	Sep 1996	66+25	24	19+6	7
Festa	Gianluca	It	d	Jan 1997	132+6	10	32+1	2
Kinder	Vladimir	Svk	d	Jan 1997	29+8	5	10+1	0
Schwarzer	Mark	Aus	gk	Feb 1997	203	0	28	0
Moreira	Fabio	Bra	m	Feb 1997	1	0	0	0
Moreno (2)	Jaime	Bol	m	Dec 1997	1+4	1	2	0
Branca	Marco	It	f	Feb 1998	11+1	9	2	1
Ricard	Hamilton	Col	f	Mar 1998	92+23	33	17+2	10
Juninho (2)		Bra	m	Sep 1999	24+4	4	5	1
Ziege	Christian	Ger	m	Aug 1999	29	6	4+1	1
Marinelli	Carlos	Arg	m	Oct 1999	17+25	2	6+4	1
Boksic (Cro)	Alen	Herz	f	Aug 2000	59+9	22	5+4	0
Job (Cam)	Joseph-Desire	Fr	f	Aug 2000	33+11	7	2+2	0
Karembeu (Fr)	Christian	NCal	m	Aug 2000	31+2	4	2+1	0
Okon	Paul	Aus	d	Aug 2000	24+4	0	2	0
Nemeth	Szilard	Svk	f	Jul 2001	26+23	10	6+2	3
Wilkshire	Luke	Aus	m	Aug 2001	13+8	0	3	0
Queudrue	Franck	Fr	d	Oct 2001	57+2	3	8	1
Carbone	Benito	It	f	Feb 2002	13	1	0	0
Debeve	Mickael	Fr	m	Feb 2002	1+3	0	1+1	0
Boateng (Neth)	George	Gha	m	Aug 2002	28	0	0	0
Juninho (3)		Bra	m	Aug 2002	9+1	3	0	0
Maccarone	Massimo	It	f	Aug 2002	26+8	9	0	0
Geremi		Cam	d/m	Aug 2002	33	7	1	0
Doriva	Guidoni	Bra	m	Apr 2003	3+2	0	0	0
MILLWALL (29)								
Kingsley	Alf	Bar	w	Sep 1923	44	2	3	0
Bryant	Billy	Bel	ch	Jul 1925	132	30	7	0
Brown	Lennox	SA	f	Nov 1935	1	0	0	0
Ackerman	Alf	SA	f	Jan 1959	81	35	3	0
Smethurst	Derek	SA	f	Sep 1971	66+4	9	7+2	4
Smit(h)	Wilf	Ger	fb	Jan 1975	5	0	0	0
Granville	John	Trin	gk	Oct 1985	6	0	0	0
Salman (Eng)	Danis	Cyp	d	Aug 1986	85+8	4	12+1	1
Verveer (Neth)	Etienne	Sur	m	Dec 1991	46+10	7	6	2
Keller	Kasey	USA	gk	Feb 1992	176	0	24	0
Kerr (USA)	John	Can	f	Feb 1993	21+22	8	2+2	0
Murray	Bruce	USA	f	Aug 1993	7+6	2	0+1	1
Van Den Hauwe (Wal)	Pat	Bel	fb	Sep 1993	27	0	8	0
Van Blerk	Jason	Aus	fb	Sep 1994	68+5	2	11+1	0
Edwards	Alistair	Aus	f	Dec 1994	3+1	0	3+1	0
Oldfield (Eng)	David	Aus	m/f	Feb 1995	16+1	6	0	0
Iga (Brit)	Andrew	Uga	gk	Jun 1995	0+1	0	0	0
Fuchs	Uwe	Ger	f	Jul 1995	21+11	5	2+2	0
Neill	Lucas	Aus	d/m	Nov 1995	124+28	13	12+1	0
Kulkov	Vasili	Rus	d/m	Jan 1996	0	0	0	0
Yuran	Sergei	Ukr	f	Jan 1996	13	1	0	0
Cahill	Tim	Aus	m	Jul 1997	172+5	43	15+3	1
Grant	Kim	Gha	f	Aug 1997	35+20	11	3+1	1
Veart	Carl	Aus	m	Dec 1997	7+1	1	0	0
McDougald (Brit)	Junior	USA	f	Jul 1998	0+1	0	0	0
Kinet	Christophe	Bel	m	Feb 2000	39+28	7	6+7	1
Gueret (Fr)	Willy	Guad	gk	Jul 2000	11+1	0	1	0
Savarese	Giovanni	Ven	f	Jul 2001	0+1	0	0	0
Baltacha (Sco)	Sergei Jnr	Ukr	m	Jan 2003	1+1	0	0+1	0
NELSON (1)								
Higginbotham	Harry	Aus	f	Oct 1923	4	0	0	0
NEW BRIGHTON (2)								
Baines	Peter	Aus	f	Oct 1947	2	0	0	0
Turner	Alf	USA	f	Feb 1951	4	0	0	0
NEW BRIGHTON TOWER (1)								
Hogan	Cornelius	Mal	f	May 1899	18	1	0	0
NEWCASTLE UNITED (50)								
Whitson	Tony	SA	fb	Feb 1905	124	0	21	0
Robledo	George	Chi	f	Jan 1949	146	82	18	9
Robledo	Ted	Chi	wh	Feb 1949	37	0	8	0
Woollard	Arnold	Ber	fb	Dec 1952	8	0	2	0
Arentoft	Ben	Den	m	Mar 1969	46+4	2	13+1	1
Parkinson	Andy	SA	f	Mar 1978	0+3	0	0	0
Koenen	Frans	Neth	m	Aug 1980	11+1	1	2	0
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Feb 1985	37+10	4	3	2
Mirandinha	Francisco	Bra	f	Aug 1987	47+7	20	8+1	3
Pingel	Frank	Den	f	Jan 1989	13+1	1	0	0
Kristensen	Bjorn	Den	d	Mar 1989	69+11	4	11	0
Neilson (Wal)	Alan	Ger	d	Feb 1991	35+7	1	4	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Srnicek	Pavel	CzRep	gk	Feb 1991	148+1	0	31+1	0
McDonough (Brit)	Darron	Bel	d	Mar 1992	2+1	0	0	0
Papavasiliou	Nicky	Cyp	m	Jul 1993	7	0	0	0
Albert	Philippe	Bel	d	Aug 1994	87+9	8	36+5	4
Hottiger	Marc	Swit	d	Aug 1994	38+1	1	14+1	1
Crawford (Ire)	Jimmy	USA	d/m	Mar 1995	0+2	0	0+1	0
Ginola	David	Fr	m	Jul 1995	54+4	6	16+1	1
Asprilla	Faustino	Col	f	Feb 1996	36+12	9	14	9
Tomasson	Jon Dahl	Den	f	Jun 1997	17+6	3	10+2	1
Ketsbaia	Temuri	Geo	f	Jul 1997	41+37	8	16+15	6
Pistone	Alessandro	It	d	Jul 1997	45+1	1	16+1	0
Barnes (Eng)	John	Jam	f	Aug 1997	22+5	6	11+2	1
Andersson	Andreas	Swe	f	Jan 1998	21+6	4	4+1	0
Dabizas	Nicos	Grk	d	Mar 1998	119+11	10	44+2	3
Charvet	Laurent	Fr	d	Jul 1998	37+3	1	13	0
Guivarc'h	Stephane	Fr	f	Jul 1998	2+2	1	0	0
Hamann	Dietmar	Ger	m	Aug 1998	22+1	4	8	1
Georgiadis	Georgios	Grk	m	Aug 1998	7+3	0	1+2	1
Solano	Nolberto	Per	m	Aug 1998	150+10	29	49+5	8
Ameobi (Eng)	Shola	Nig	f	Oct 1998	24+39	7	14+9	8
Saha	Louis	Fr	f	Jan 1999	5+6	1	1	1
Domi	Didier	Fr	d	Jan 1999	44+11	3	11+4	1
Maric	Silvio	Cro	f	Feb 1999	12+11	0	5+3	2
Dumas	Franck	Fr	d	Jun 1999	6	0	1	0
Goma	Alain	Fr	d	Jul 1999	32+1	1	8	0
Elena	Marcelino	Sp	d	Jul 1999	15+2	0	4+1	0
Karelse	John	Neth	gk	Aug 1999	3	0	0	0
Fumaca	Jose	Bra	m	Sep 1999	1+4	0	0+1	0
Helder (Por)	Rodrigues	Ang	d	Nov 1999	8	1	4	0
Gavilan	Diego	Par	m	Feb 2000	2+5	1	0+1	0
Bassedas	Chistian	Arg	m	Jul 2000	18+6	1	7+2	0
Cordone	Daniel	Arg	f	Aug 2000	12+9	2	1+5	1
Lua-Lua	Lumana Tresor	DRC	f	Sep 2000	12+40	5	6+19	4
Acuna	Clarence	Chi	m	Oct 2000	35+11	6	9+4	1
Bernard	Olivier	Fr	m	Oct 2000	28+18	5	14+5	0
Robert (Fr)	Laurent	Reu	m	Aug 2001	59+4	13	16+3	2
Distin	Sylvain	Fr	d	Sep 2001	20+8	0	7	0
Viana	Hugo	Por	m	Aug 2002	11+12	2	6+5	2
NEWPORT COUNTY (4)								
Peed (Brit)	Frank	Arg	f	Aug 1931	13	4	1	0
Armand (Brit)	Jack	Ind	f	Aug 1932	3	1	1	0
Carr (1)	Lance	SA	f	Oct 1936	25	5	2	0
Carr (2)	Lance	SA	f	Jul 1938	39	9	10	1
Burgess	Mike	Can	f/ch	Feb 1956	24	7	0	0
NORTHAMPTON TOWN (20)								
Freimanis	Eddie	Lat	f	May 1948	19	4	0	0
Woollard (1)	Arnold	Ber	fb	Jun 1949	3	0	0	0
Starocsik	Felix	Pol	m	Jul 1951	49	19	1	0
Olah	Bela	Hun	m	Dec 1958	42	8	1	0
Woollard (2)	Arnold	Ber	fb	Mar 1962	28	0	3	0
Bruck	Dietmar	Ger	fb	Jun 1972	41	0	3	0
Roberts	John	Aus	gk	Jul 1972	13	0	0	0
Liddle (Brit)	David	Mal	d	May 1975	28+3	3	7	0
Nebbeling	Gavin	SA	d	Oct 1985	11	0	0	0
Anderson (Brit)	Doug	HK	m	Dec 1988	4+1	0	0	0
Tisdale (Brit)	Paul	Mal	m	Mar 1992	5	0	0	0
Stackman	Scott	USA	d	Mar 1994	0+1	0	0	0
Seal	David	Aus	f	Aug 1997	35+8	12	5+3	2
Van Dulleman	Ray	Neth	f	Aug 1997	0+1	0	0+1	0
Corazzin	Carlo	Can	f	Jul 1998	63+15	30	8+2	1
Hodgson	Doug	Aus	d	Oct 1998	7+1	1	2	0
Whitley (N Ire)	Jim	Zam	m	Feb 2001	13	0	0	0
Asamoah (Brit)	Derek	Gha	f	Jul 2001	23+59	7	2+5	1
Rahim	Brent	Trin	m	Jan 2003	6	1	0	0
Johnson	Richard	Aus	m	Feb 2003	5+1	1	0	0
One	Armand	Fr	f	Sep 2003	6	1	0+1	0
NORWICH CITY (30)								
Laxton	Edward	Bra	w	Dec 1919	16	0	0	0
Osborne	Harold	SA	w	Sep 1924	1	0	0	0
Peed (Brit)	Frank	Arg	f	Oct 1930	17	4	2	2
Gallego	Tony	Sp	gk	Mar 1947	1	0	0	0
Dolding (Brit)	Len	Ind	w	Jul 1948	12	1	0	0
Ackerman	Alf	SA	f	Aug 1951	66	31	4	4
Crossan	Errol	Can	w	Sep 1958	102	28	14	4
Kennon	Sandy	SA	gk	Feb 1959	213	0	42	0
Keelan (Brit)	Kevin	Ind	gk	Jul 1963	571	0	88	0
Muzinic	Drazen	Yug	d	Sep 1980	15+4	0	2+2	0
Van Wijk	Dennis	Neth	d/m	Oct 1982	109+9	3	31+1	1

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Goss (Wal)	Jerry	Cyp	m	Mar 1983	155+33	14	34+7	6
Hareide	Aage	Nor	d	Jun 1983	38+2	1	14	1
Phillips (Brit)	David	Ger	m	Jul 1989	152	18	26	1
Mortensen	Henrik	Den	f	Oct 1989	12+6	0	0+1	1
Molby	Jan	Den	m	Dec 1995	3	0	2	1
Ottosson	Ulf	Swe	f	Jan 1997	4+3	1	0+1	0
Segura	Victor	Sp	d	Aug 1997	24+5	0	4	0
Fuglestad	Erik	Nor	d	Nov 1997	71+3	2	5+1	0
Anselin	Cedric	Fr	m	Apr 1999	22+4	1	3	0
De Blasiis	Jean-Yves	Fr	m	Jul 1999	28+7	0	2+1	0
Diop	Pape Seydou	Sen	d/m	Aug 1999	2+5	0	1+2	0
Derveld	Fernando	Neth	d	Mar 2000	20+2	1	3	0
De Waard	Raimond	Neth	m	Mar 2000	4+6	0	1+2	0
Giallanza	Gaetano	Swit	f	Mar 2000	7+7	2	3+1	3
Nedergaard	Steen	Den	d	Jul 2000	81+9	5	5+2	0
Whitley (N Ire)	Jim	Zam	m	Aug 2000	7+1	1	0	0
Peschisolido	Paul	Can	f	Mar 2001	3+2	0	0	0
Libbra	Marc	Fr	f	Jul 2001	17+17	7	3+1	0
Nielsen	David	Den	f	Dec 2001	33+23	14	7	0
NOTTINGHAM FOREST (46)								
Quantrill (Eng)	Alf	Ind	m	May 1930	15	2	0	0
Gunn	Alf	Ger	f	Feb 1947	2	0	0	0
Lightening	Arthur	SA	gk	Dec 1956	6	0	0	0
Fraser (Sco)	Willie	Aus	gk	Dec 1958	2	0	0	0
Bowery	Bert	StK	f	Jan 1975	2	2	2	0
Ponte	Raimondo	It	m	Aug 1980	17+4	3	5+3	4
Aas	Einar	Nor	d	Mar 1981	20+1	1	3	0
Rober	Jurgen	Ger	m	Dec 1981	21+1	3	3	1
Van Breukelen	Hans	Neth	gk	Sep 1982	61	0	14	0
Thijssen	Frans	Neth	m	Oct 1983	17	3	2	0
Metgod	Johnny	Neth	m	Aug 1984	113+3	15	23	2
Segers	Hans	Neth	gk	Aug 1984	58	0	9	0
Davidson	Alan	Aus	fb	Nov 1984	3	0	2	0
Osvold	Kjetil	Nor	m	Mar 1987	5+2	0	0+1	0
Orlygsson	Toddi	Ice	m	Dec 1989	31+6	2	6+1	2
Phillips (Brit)	David	Ger	m	Aug 1993	116+10	5	29+3	0
Bohinen	Lars	Nor	m	Nov 1993	59+5	7	10+1	3
Haaland	Alf-Inge	Nor	m	Jan 1994	66+9	7	9+6	0
Roy	Bryan	Neth	f	Aug 1994	70+15	24	23+2	4
Bart-Williams (Brit)	Chris	SiLe	m	Jul 1995	200+7	30	37+1	5
Silenzi	Andrea	It	f	Aug 1995	4+8	0	4+4	2
Jerkan	Nikola	Cro	d	Jun 1996	14	0	0	0
Van Hooijdonk	Pierre	Neth	f	Mar 1997	68+3	36	4+2	5
Pascolo	Marco	Swit	gk	Jun 1997	5	0	1	0
Bonalair	Thierry	Fr	m	Jul 1997	58+13	5	7+2	0
Hjelde	Jon Olav	Nor	d	Aug 1997	136+21	4	16+1	2
Merino	Carlos	Sp	m	Sep 1997	3+6	0	1+2	0
Edds	Gareth	Aus	m	Feb 1998	11+5	1	1	0
Darcheville (Fr)	Jean-Claude	FrGu	f	Jul 1998	14+2	2	1+2	0
Louis-Jean	Mathieu	Fr	d	Sep 1998	129+6	2	15+2	0
Mattsson	Jesper	Swe	d	Dec 1998	5+1	0	0	0
Harkes	John	USA	m	Jan 1999	3	0	0	0
Porfirio	Hugo	Por	m	Jan 1999	3+6	1	0	0
Stensaas	Stale	Nor	d	Jan 1999	6+1	0	0	0
Allou (Fr)	Bernard	IvCo	m	Mar 1999	1+5	1	2+2	1
Gough (Sco)	Richard	Swe	d	Mar 1999	7	0	0	0
Mannini	Moreno	It	d	Aug 1999	7+1	0	1	0
Matrecano	Salvatore	It	d	Aug 1999	11	0	2	0
Petrachi	Gianluca	It	m	Aug 1999	10+3	0	2	0
Brennan	Jim	Can	d	Oct 1999	117+6	1	14	0
Beck	Mikkel	Den	f	Nov 1999	5	1	0	0
John	Stern	Trin	f	Nov 1999	49+23	18	7+1	2
Olsen	Ben	USA	m	Oct 2000	14+4	2	0	0
Johnson	David	Jam	f	Jan 2001	76+7	30	7+1	4
Bopp (Ger)	Eugene	Ukr	m	Aug 2001	22+10	3	2+2	0
Oyen	Davy	Bel	d	Feb 2003	0+4	0	0	0
NOTTS COUNTY (29)								
Mills (Brit)	Paddy	Ind	f	Mar 1926	76	35	3	1
Whittaker	Fred	Can	f	Aug 1946	10	2	0	0
Praski	Josef	Fr	w	Mar 1949	3	0	0	0
Robledo	Ted	Chi	wh	Sep 1957	2	0	0	0
Benjamin	Tristan	StK	d	Mar 1975	296+15	4	46+1	0
Richards	Lloyd	Jam	m	Feb 1976	7+2	0	1+1	0
Avramovic	Raddy	Cro	gk	Aug 1979	149	0	18	0
Chiedozie (1)	John	Nig	m	Aug 1981	110+2	15	19	4
Lahtinen	Aki	Fin	d	Sep 1981	37+8	2	7+1	0
Hesford (Eng)	Iain	Zam	gk	Nov 1985	10	0	0	0
Edge (NZ)	Declan	Mly	f	Dec 1985	7+3	2	3	0
Chiedozie (2)	John	Nig	m	Jan 1990	0+1	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Short (Brit)	Chris	Ger	d	Sep 1990	77+17	2	13+1	0
Farina	Frank	Aus	f	Mar 1992	1+2	0	0	0
Dijkstra	Meindert	Neth	gk	Aug 1992	27+2	1	4+1	0
Murphy	Shaun	Aus	d	Sep 1992	100+9	5	14+2	0
Goater	Shaun	Ber	f	Nov 1993	1	0	0	0
Emenalo	Michael	Nig	d	Aug 1994	7	0	0	0
Kearton	Jason	Aus	gk	Jan 1995	10	0	0	0
Mendez (Aus)	Gabriel	Arg	m	Mar 1997	2+1	0	0	0
Garcia	Tony	Fr	m	Sep 1998	10+9	2	3+2	0
Grant	Kim	Gha	f	Dec 1998	6	1	0	0
Allsopp (1)	Danny	Aus	f	Nov 1999	3	1	0	0
Joseph (Fr)	David	Guad	f	Aug 2000	13+14	4	3+2	0
McDermott	Andy	Aus	m	Aug 2000	20+5	0	5	0
Jacobsen	Anders	Nor	d	Sep 2000	27+2	2	5	0
Jorgensen	Henrik	Den	d	Oct 2000	3+4	0	0+3	0
Allsopp (2)	Danny	Aus	f	Nov 2000	97+8	42	11	8
Moreau (Cam)	Fabrice	Fr	m	Mar 2001	2+3	0	0	0
Cas	Marcel	Neth	m	Jul 2001	49+9	8	6	0
Whitley (N Ire)	Jeff	Zam	m	Mar 2002	18	0	1	0
OLDHAM ATHLETIC (25)								
Andrews (N Ire)	Billy	USA	wh	Aug 1908	9	3	0	0
Hunter (Brit)	George	Ind	wh	Jan 1912	40	1	[illegible]	0
Lester	Hugh	USA	wh	Aug 1914	1	0	0	0
Kowenicki	Ryszard	Pol	m	Dec 1979	40+2	5	5	1
McDonough (Brit)	Darron	Bel	d	Jan 1980	178+5	14	17	3
Anderson (Brit)	Doug	HK	m	Sep 1980	4+5	0	0+2	0
Halle	Gunnar	Nor	d	Feb 1991	185+3	17	24	4
Keizerweerd	Orpheo	Neth	f	Mar 1993	0+1	0	[illegible]	0
Pedersen	Tore	Nor	d	Oct 1993	7+3	0	1+1	0
Vonk	Michel	Neth	d	Nov 1995	5	1	0	0
Orlygsson	Toddi	Ice	m	Dec 1995	65+11	1	10+2	0
Hodgson	Doug	Aus	d	Feb 1997	33+8	4	3+2	0
Kyratzoglou	Alex	Aus	m	Oct 1997	0+1	0	0	0
Grobbelaar (Zim)	Bruce	SA	gk	Dec 1997	4	0	0	[illegible]
Agogo	Junior	Gha	f	Jul 1999	2	0	0	0
Corazzin	Carlo	Can	f	Jul 2000	82+27	21	11+7	3
Watson	Mark	Can	d	Sep 2000	1+1	0	1	0
Baudet	Julien	Fr	d	Oct 2001	34+10	3	4+2	0
Rachubka	Paul	USA	gk	Nov 2001	16	0	0	0
Colusso	Cristian	Arg	m	Feb 2002	6+7	2	0	0
Adebola	Dele	Nig	f	Mar 2002	5	0	0	0
Da Silva (Por)	Lourenco	Ang	m	Aug 2002	1+6	1	1+1	0
Killen	Chris	NZ	f	Aug 2002	11+16	3	3+3	1
Pogliacomi	Les	Aus	gk	Aug 2002	37	0	6	0
Wijnhard (Neth)	Clyde	Sur	f	Aug 2002	24+1	10	6	3
OXFORD UNITED (15)								
Houghton (Brit)	Bud	Ind	f	Mar 1961	53	17	5	2
Cooke	Joe	Dom	d/f	Aug 1979	71+1	13	7	0
Evans	Ceri	NZ	d	Feb 1989	113+3	3	14	0
Stein (Eng)	Mark	SA	f	Sep 1989	72+10	18	6+1	0
Wilsterman (Neth)	Brian	Sur	d	Feb 1997	28+14	2	3	0
Remy	Christophe	Fr	d	Jul 1997	23+5	1	5+3	0
Van Heusden	Arjan	Neth	gk	Sep 1997	11	0	2	0
Watson	Mark	Can	d	Dec 1998	57+1	0	10	0
Lundin	Pal	Swe	gk	Mar 1999	28+1	0	5	0
Arendse	Andre	SA	gk	Jul 1999	13	0	5+1	0
Omoyimni	Manny	Nig	f	Jul 2000	31+33	9	3+4	0
Busby	Hubert	Can	gk	Aug 2000	0+1	0	0	0
Guyett	Scott	Aus	d	May 2001	20+2	0	2	0
Oldfield	David	Aus	m/f	Aug 2002	19+9	2	4	1
Sall	Abdou	Sen	d	Dec 2002	0+1	0	0+1	0
PETERBOROUGH UNITED (21)								
Thompson	Peter	Ken	w	Mar 1964	79+6	15	9	3
Maynard	Mike	Guy	fb	Jul 1967	2+1	0	1	0
Phillips	Brendon	Jam	m	Aug 1973	1	[illegible]	0	0
Cooke	Joe	Dom	d/f	Jan 1979	18	5	0	[illegible]
Heppolette (Brit)	Ricky	Ind	m	Aug 1979	5	0	3	0
Parkinson	Andy	SA	f	Aug 1979	12+1	5	5	1
Kelly (1)	Errington	StV	w	Mar 1984	59+13	22	9+2	4
Kelly (2)	Errington	StV	w	Dec 1986	36+10	6	3+2	1
Kerr (USA)	John	Can	f	Dec 1987	10	1	0	0
Richards (Eng)	Carl	Jam	f	Jul 1989	16+4	5	4+1	2
Berry (Wal)	George	Ger	d	Jul 1990	28+4	6	1	0
Salman (Eng)	Danis	Cyp	d	Mar 1992	1	0	0	0
Iorfa	Dominic	Nig	f	Oct 1992	27+33	9	5+3	0
Kruszynski	Detsi	Ger	m	Dec 1993	2+1	[illegible]	2	0
Henry	Liburd	Dom	f	Aug 1994	22+10	7	2+1	1
Feuer	Ian	USA	gk	Feb 1995	16	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Griemink	Bart	Neth	gk	Oct 1996	58	0	5	0
Koogi	Anders	Den	m	Jul 1997	0+2	0	0	0
Gregory (Brit)	Neil	Zam	f	Nov 1997	2+1	1	0	0
Danielsson	Helgi	Ice	m	Oct 1998	38+17	2	4	1
Oldfield (Eng)	David	Aus	m/f	Mar 2000	68+10	4	14+2	1
Macdonald (Brit)	Gary	Ger	d	Feb 2001	13+4	1	3+1	0
Arber (Brit)	Mark	SA	d	Dec 2002	24+1	2	0	0
PLYMOUTH ARGYLE (24)								
Dugnolle (Brit)	Jack	Ind	ch	Feb 1939	5	0	0	0
Strauss	Bill	SA	w	Jul 1946	158	40	8	2
Williams	Stan	SA	w	Aug 1949	35	4	2	1
Twissell (Eng)	Charlie	Sing	w	Apr 1955	41	9	1	0
Clelland	Crawford	USA	f	Jun 1955	2	0	0	0
Phillips (Brit)	David	Ger	m	Aug 1981	65+8	15	14+2	0
Anderson (Brit)	Doug	HK	m	Aug 1987	17+2	1	2	0
Salman (Eng)	Danis	Cyp	d	Mar 1990	71+3	4	8	1
Quamina	Mark	Guy	m/d	Jul 1990	4+1	0	0	0
Marshall (Brit)(1)	Dwight	StL	f	Aug 1991	93+6	27	17+2	6
Van Rossum	Erik	Neth	d	Jan 1992	9	0	0	0
Hodgson	Doug	Aus	d	Aug 1995	3+2	0	0	0
Petterson	Andy	Aus	gk	Jan 1996	6	0	0	0
Corazzin	Carlo	Can	f	Mar 1996	61+13	22	4+4	1
Grobbelaar (Zim)	Bruce	SA	gk	Aug 1996	36	0	5	0
Jean	Earl	StL	f	Aug 1997	37+28	7	9	2
Marshall (Brit)(2)	Dwight	StL	f	Oct 1998	25+3	12	1+2	0
O'Sullivan (Ire)	Wayne	Cyp	d	Jul 1999	83+2	3	11	0
Friio	David	Fr	m	Nov 2000	100+3	19	8+2	3
Larrieu	Romain	Fr	gk	Nov 2000	102+1	0	10	0
Javary	Jean-Phillipe	Fr	m	Feb 2001	4	0	0	0
Bent	Jason	Can	m	Sep 2001	39+7	4	3+2	1
Lopes	Osvaldo	Fr	m	Sep 2002	4+5	0	2	0
Milosevic	Danny	Aus	gk	Nov 2002	1	0	0	0
Capaldi (N Ire)	Tony	Nor	d	Mar 2003	1	0	0	0
PORTSMOUTH (47)								
Delapenha	Lindy	Jam	f	Apr 1948	7	0	1	1
Pickett	Reg	Ind	wh	Mar 1949	123	3	2	0
Ekner	Dan	Swe	f	Nov 1949	5	0	0	0
Gaillard	Marcel	Bel	w	Feb 1951	58	7	6	6
Smith	Roy	Ind	f	Jan 1962	8	3	1	2
Eames (Brit)	Billy	Mal	f	Sep 1975	9+3	1	4+2	2
Blake (Brit)	Noel	Jam	d	Apr 1984	144	10	24	3
Golac	Ivan	Yug	fb	Jan 1985	8	0	0	0
Christensen	Tommy	Den	f	Nov 1985	3	2	1	0
Kerr (USA)	John	Can	f	Aug 1987	2+2	0	0+1	0
Kristensen	Bjorn	Den	d	Mar 1993	56+15	1	13+1	3
Boere	Jeroen	Neth	f	Mar 1994	4+1	0	0	0
Radosavljevic (USA)	Preki	Yug	w	Jul 1994	30+10	5	4+1	2
Poom	Mart	Est	gk	Aug 1994	4	0	3	0
Svensson	Mathias	Swe	f	Dec 1996	34+11	10	4+2	2
Aloisi	John	Aus	f	Aug 1997	55+5	25	7	3
Thorp	Hamilton	Aus	d	Aug 1997	0+7	0	1+1	1
Foster	Craig	Aus	m	Sep 1997	13+3	2	2	2
Harries	Paul	Aus	f	Sep 1997	0+1	0	0	0
Enes	Robbie	Aus	m	Oct 1997	1+4	0	0	0
Vlachos	Michalis	Grk	d	Jun 1998	55+2	0	7	1
Kyzeridis	Nicos	Grk	m	Jul 1998	2+2	0	2	0
Thogersen	Thomas	Den	m	Aug 1998	95+13	8	10+1	0
Peron	Jeff	Fr	m	Sep 1998	46+2	3	6	0
Andreassen	Svein	Nor	m	Dec 1998	0+2	0	1	0
Miglioranzi (USA)	Stefani	Bra	m	Jun 1999	25+10	2	3+4	0
Petterson	Andy	Aus	gk	Jul 1999	32	0	1+1	0
Pamarot	Louis Noe	Fr	d	Sep 1999	1+1	0	0+1	0
Panopoulos (Grk)	Mike	Aus	m	Sep 1999	45+9	7	4	0
Berntsen	Tommy	Nor	d	Nov 1999	1+1	0	0	0
Rudonja	Mladen	Slo	f	Aug 2000	4+10	0	2+2	0
Keller	Marc	Fr	gk	Sep 2000	3	0	0	0
Lambourde (Fr)	Bernard	Guad	d	Sep 2000	6	0	0	0
Zamperini	Alessandro	It	d	Jul 2001	16	2	1	0
Prosinecki (Cro)	Robert	Ger	m	Aug 2001	30+3	9	2	0
Ilic (Yug)	Sasa	Aus	gk	Sep 2001	7	0	0	0
Kawaguchi	Yoshikatsu	Jap	gk	Oct 2001	11+1	0	1	0
Biagini	Leo	Arg	f	Feb 2002	6+2	2	0	0
Todorov	Svetoslav	Bul	f	Mar 2002	46+2	27	3	0
De Zeeuw	Arjan	Neth	d	Aug 2002	35+3	1	1	0
Festa	Gianluca	It	d	Aug 2002	27	1	2	0
Foxe	Hayden	Aus	d	Aug 2002	30+2	1	1	0
Diabate	Lassina	Iv Co	m	Oct 2002	16+9	0	1	0
Ayegbini	Yakubu	Nig	f	Jan 2003	12+2	7	0	0
Tavlaridis	Stathis	Grk	d	Jan 2003	3+1	0	1	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Heikkinen	Markus	Fin	d	Feb 2003	0+2	0	0	0
Pericard	Vincent	Fr	f	Apr 2003	18+14	9	1+2	1
PORT VALE (23)								
Bookman (Brit)	Louis	Lith	w	Jul 1923	10	0	1	0
Fish	Kenneth	SA	f	Nov 1937	5	1	1	0
Price (Brit)	Johnny	Ind	f	May 1937	13	2	0	0
Georgeson	Roddy	Egy	f	Jan 1966	26+1	6	1	0
Hazell (Eng)	Bob	Jam	d	Dec 1986	81	1	12	0
Van der Laan	Robin	Neth	m	Feb 1991	154+22	24	23+2	2
Jalink	Nico	Neth	m	Jul 1991	20+8	1	3	0
Van Heusden	Arjan	Neth	gk	Aug 1994	27	0	4	0
Holwyn	Jermaine	Neth	d	Jul 1995	5+2	0	0	0
Samuel (Can)	Randy	Trin	d	Nov 1995	9	1	0	0
Jansson	Jan	Swe	m	Nov 1996	37+14	6	3+1	0
Koordes	Rogier	Neth	m	Feb 1997	29+9	0	0+1	0
Snijders	Mark	Neth	d	Sep 1997	46+9	2	5	0
Pounewatchy	Stephane	Fr	d	Aug 1998	2	0	0	0
Berntsen	Robin	Nor	d	Nov 1998	1	0	0	0
Horlaville	Christophe	Fr	f	Nov 1998	1+1	0	0+1	0
Rougier	Tony	Trin	m/f	Jan 1999	41+10	8	3	1
Viljanen	Ville	Fin	f	Feb 1999	26+8	6	3	0
Olaoye	Dele	Nig	f	Aug 2000	0+1	0	0	0
Byrne (Brit)	Paul	SA	m	Apr 2001	8+3	0	0	0
Lowe	Onandi	Jam	f	Feb 2001	4+1	1	0	0
Atangana	Simon	Cam	f	Jan 2002	1+1	0	0	0
Killen	Chris	NZ	f	Sep 2001	8+1	6	0	0
PRESTON NORTH END (26)								
Quantrill (Eng)	Alf	Ind	w	Jul 1921	64	7	1	0
Marston	Joe	Aus	ch	Feb 1950	185	0	15	0
Heppolette (Brit)	Ricky	Ind	m	Sep 1964	149+5	13	20	1
Tunks (Brit) (1)	Roy	Ger	gk	Nov 1974	277	0	36	0
Houston	Graham	Gib	m	Mar 1978	90+38	11	19+1	1
Hunter (1)	Chris	HK	f	Sep 1981	0+1	0	0	0
Hunter (2)	Chris	HK	f	Sep 1984	3+3	0	0+1	1
Stevens	Ian	Mal	f	Nov 1984	9+2	2	0	0
Tunks (Brit) (2)	Roy	Ger	gk	Nov 1988	25	0	1	0
Moylon (Brit)	Craig	Ger	m	Jul 1991	0+1	0	0	0
Berry (Wal)	George	Ger	d	Aug 1991	4	0	1+1	0
Johnstone (Brit)	Glenn	Ken	gk	Jan 1993	10	0	0	0
Nebbeling	Gavin	SA	d	Jul 1993	22	4	0	0
Carmichael (Brit)	Matt	Sing	f	Mar 1995	7+3	3	0	0
Moilanen	Tepi	Fin	gk	Dec 1995	155+3	0	23+1	0
Sissoko	Habib	Fr	f	Feb 1998	4+3	0	0	0
Diaf	Farid	Fr	m	Jul 1999	1+2	0	0+1	0
Gunnlaugsson	Bjarke	Ice	f	Sep 1999	17+28	2	3+4	1
McBride	Brian	USA	f	Sep 2000	8+1	1	2	0
Meijer	Erik	Neth	f	Oct 2000	9	0	0	0
Skora	Eric	Fr	m	Oct 2001	32+8	0	5	2
Gudjonsson	Thordur	Ice	m	Jan 2002	4+3	0	0+1	0
Wijnhard (Neth)	Clyde	Sur	f	Mar 2002	6	3	0	0
Etuhu	Dixon	Nig	m	Jan 2002	49+6	9	5	0
Fuller	Ricardo	Jam	f	Aug 2002	18	9	1+1	2
Lewis	Eddie	USA	f	Sep 2002	34+4	5	4+1	1
Koumantarakis (SA)	George	Grk	f	Jan 2003	10	3	0	0
Lynch (Sco)	Simon	Can	f	Jan 2003	6+11	1	0	0
QUEENS PARK RANGERS (32)								
Balogun	Tesilim	Nig	f	Sep 1956	13	3	2	2
Cini	Joe	Mal	w	Aug 1959	7	1	0	0
Leary (Eng)	Stuart	SA	f	Dec 1962	94	29	10	3
Hazell (Eng)	Bob	Jam	d	Sep 1979	100+6	8	17+1	1
Bakholt	Kurt	Den	m	Jan 1986	0+1	0	0	0
Pisanti	David	Isr	m	Sep 1987	16+5	0	7+1	1
Stein (Eng)	Mark	SA	f	Jun 1988	20+13	4	6+1	3
Ardiles	Ossie	Arg	m	Aug 1988	4+4	0	2+1	0
Wegerle (USA)	Roy	SA	f	Dec 1989	71+4	29	16	2
Iorfa	Dominic	Nig	f	Mar 1990	1+7	0	1	0
Stejskal	Jan	CzRep	gk	Oct 1990	107+1	0	14	0
Dijkstra	Sieb	Neth	gk	Jul 1994	11	0	1	0
Goodridge	Greg	Bar	w	Aug 1995	0+7	1	0+2	0
Sommer	Jurgen	USA	gk	Aug 1995	66	0	5	0
Zelic	Ned	Aus	fb	Aug 1995	3+1	0	0	0
McDermott	Andy	Aus	m	Aug 1995	6	2	0	0
Kulcsar (Aus)	George	Hun	d	Dec 1997	42+14	1	2+2	0
Heinola	Antti	Fin	d	Jan 1998	23+11	0	4+1	0
Steiner	Rob	Swe	f	Jul 1998	29+7	9	3	0
Miklosko	Ludek	CzRep	gk	Oct 1998	57	0	6+2	0
Koejoe (Neth)	Sammy	Sur	f	Nov 1999	13+21	3	4+4	0
Bankole	Ade	Nig	gk	Jul 1998	0+1	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Beck	Mikkel	Den	f	Feb 2000	10+1	4	0	0
Peschisolido	Paul	Can	f	Nov 2000	5	1	0	0
Ngonge (DRC)	Michel	Bel	f	Dec 2000	7+6	3	0+2	0
Agogo	Junior	Gha	f	Aug 2001	0+2	0	0	0
Ben Askar	Aziz	Fr	d	Aug 2001	18	0	1	0
Bonnot	Alex	Fr	m	Aug 2001	17+5	1	2	0
De Ornelas	Fernando	Ven	m	Oct 2001	1+1	0	0	0
M'Bombo	Doudou	DRC	f	Aug 2001	23+23	3	2+1	0
Shittu	Danny	Nig	d	Oct 2001	11	1	0	0
Padula	Gino	Arg	d	Aug 2002	17+4	1	3+1	0
READING (22)								
Higginbotham	Harry	Aus	f	May 1924	24	3	1	0
Alleyne	Andy	Bar	fb	Nov 1972	46+2	2	5	0
Lenarduzzi	Bob	Can	d	May 1973	63+4	2	3+1	0
Hazell (Eng)	Bob	Jam	d	Nov 1986	4	1	0	0
Lovell	Stuart	Aus	f	Jul 1990	177+50	58	24+9	9
Streete (Brit)	Floyd	Jam	d	Jul 1990	38	0	5	0
Statham (Eng)	Brian	Zim	d/m	Mar 1991	8	0	0	0
Cooper (Sco)	Neale	Ind	m	Jul 1991	6+1	0	2	0
Kerr (Brit)	Dylan	Mal	d	Jul 1993	84+5	5	10+1	1
Hartenberger	Uwe	Ger	f	Sep 1993	8+16	4	0+2	0
Bernal	Andy	Aus	d	Jul 1994	179+8	2	34+2	1
Wdowczyk	Dariusz	Pol	d	Aug 1994	77+5	0	12+1	0
Barnard (Wal)	Darren	Ger	m	Nov 1994	3+1	0	0	0
Mikhailov	Bobby	Bul	gk	Sep 1995	24	0	4	0
Mautone	Steve	Aus	gk	Feb 1997	29	0	5	0
Crawford (Ire)	Jimmy	USA	d/m	Mar 1998	17+4	1	3+2	0
Sarr	Mass	Lbr	f	Jul 1998	18+13	3	2+2	0
Kromheer	Elroy	Neth	d	Aug 1998	11	0	1	0
Van der Kwaak	Peter	Neth	gk	Aug 1998	3+1	0	1	0
Rougier	Tony	Trin	m/f	Aug 2000	47+37	6	4+6	0
Salako (Eng)	John	Nig	f	Nov 2001	64+10	10	1+2	0
Hahnemann	Marcus	USA	gk	Dec 2001	47	0	5	0
ROCHDALE (12)								
Murray	David	SA	f	Aug 1931	22	3	1	1
Cornock	Wally	Aus	gk	Nov 1947	1	0	0	0
Kapler	Konrad	Pol	w	May 1949	4	0	0	0
Wasilewski	Adam	Pol	f	Jul 1953	4	1	0	0
Priday	Bob	SA	w	Aug 1953	5	1	0	0
Symonds	Calvin	Ber	f	Oct 1954	1	0	0	0
Carr	Everton	Ant	fb	Mar 1983	9	0	0	0
Cooke	Joe	Dom	d/f	Jul 1984	75	4	9	1
Hughes	Zacari	Aus	d	Aug 1989	2	0	1	0
Diaz	Isidro	Sp	m	Aug 1998	12+2	2	2+2	0
Hahnemann	Marcus	USA	gk	Oct 2001	5	0	0	0
Cansdell-Sheriff	Shane	Aus	d	Nov 2002	3	0	1	0
ROTHERHAM TOWN (1)								
Wharton (1)	Arthur	Gha	gk	Jul 1893	19	0	0	0
Wharton (2)	Arthur	Gha	gk	Jul 1895	15	0	0	0
ROTHERHAM UNITED (14)								
Crawford	Ronald	SA	fb	Jul 1931	3	0	0	0
Tunks (Brit)	Roy	Ger	gk	Mar 1968	138	0	20	0
Goater	Shaun	Ber	f	Oct 1989	169+40	70	25+7	11
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Aug 1991	65+5	24	13	3
Smith	Scott	NZ	d	Oct 1993	30+6	0	4+1	0
Viljoen	Nik	NZ	f	Jun 1995	5+3	2	0	0
McDougald (Brit)	Junior	USA	f	Jul 1996	14+4	2	1	0
Crawford (Ire)	Jimmy	USA	d/m	Sep 1996	11	0	0	0
Jean	Earl	StL	f	Jan 1997	7+11	6	0	0
Bos	Gijsbert	Neth	m	Aug 1997	7+11	4	1+1	0
Wilsterman (Neth)	Brian	Sur	d	Jul 1999	47+5	4	5	0
Bolima	Cedric	DRC	f	Oct 2000	0+1	0	0	0
Lemarchand	Stephane	Fr	f	Nov 2000	0	0	0+1	0
Miranda	Jose	Por	m	Sep 2001	2	0	0+1	0
RUSHDEN & DIAMONDS (3)								
Brady	Jon	Aus	m	Jul 1998	9+13	1	3+2	0
Lowe	Onandi	Jam	f	Nov 2001	63+1	34	5+1	0
Sigere (Fr)	Jean-Michel	Mart	f	Mar 2000	4+3	1	1	0
SCARBOROUGH (9)								
Podd	Cec	StK	fb	Jul 1986	3	0	0	0
Short (Brit)	Chris	Ger	d	Jul 1988	42+1	1	6	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Dec 1992	11+8	3	1	0
Heald	Oliver	Can	m	Aug 1995	1+8	1	0+3	0
Moilanen	Tepi	Fin	gk	Dec 1996	4	0	0	0
Van der Velden	Carel	Neth	m	Aug 1997	5+3	1	2	0
Atkinson (Brit)	Paddy	Sing	d	Aug 1998	23+4	0	4	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Mirankov	Alex	Fr	m	Aug 1998	22	4	3	0
Dabelsteen	Thomas	Den	m	Nov 1998	5	1	0	0
SCUNTHORPE UNITED (13)								
Malan	Norman	SA	gk	Jun 1950	136	0	18	0
Thorpe (Brit)	Arthur	Ind	w	Sep 1960	27	5	1	0
Carmichael (Brit)	Matt	Sing	f	Jul 1993	51+11	20	5+4	2
Gregory (Brit)	Neil	Zam	f	Mar 1995	10	7	0	0
Calvo-Garcia	Alex	Sp	m	Oct 1996	197+24	30	34+2	11
Ipoua (Fr)	Guy	Cam	f	Aug 1999	50+15	23	5	4
Marcelle	Clint	Trin	f	Oct 1999	8+2	0	1	0
Perez	Lionel	Fr	gk	Oct 1999	13	0	0	0
Omoyimni	Manny	Nig	f	Dec 1999	6	1	0	0
Hyldgaard	Morten	Den	gk	Jan 2000	5	0	0	0
Mamoun	Blaise	Cam	m	Aug 2000	0+1	0	0	0
Larusson	Bjarni	Ice	m	Sep 2000	33	4	5	0
Grant	Kim	Gha	f	Aug 2001	3+1	1	1	0
SHEFFIELD UNITED (40)								
Wharton	Arthur	Gha	gk	Jul 1894	1	0	0	0
Gibson	Jock	USA	fb	Mar 1929	74	0	3	0
Cutbush (1)	John	Mal	fb	Mar 1977	79+2	1	2	0
Sabella	Alex	Arg	m	Aug 1978	76	8	6	0
Casey (Brit)	Paul	Ger	d/m	Jun 1979	23+2	1	0	0
Cutbush (2)	John	Mal	fb	Aug 1979	47+1	0	4	0
De Goey	Len	Neth	m	Aug 1979	33	5	3	0
Verde	Pedro	Arg	f	Aug 1979	9+1	3	2	0
Segers	Hans	Neth	gk	Nov 1987	10	0	0	0
Flo	Jostein	Nor	f	Aug 1993	74+10	19	5+1	3
Wirmola	Jonas	Swe	d	Aug 1993	8	0	1	0
Nilsen	Roger	Nor	d	Nov 1993	157+9	0	20+4	0
Hodgson	Doug	Aus	d	Jul 1994	24+6	0	4+2	0
Veart	Carl	Aus	m	Jul 1994	47+19	15	4+2	2
Short (Brit)	Chris	Ger	d	Dec 1995	40+4	0	11+2	0
Vonk	Michel	Neth	d	Dec 1995	37	2	6	2
Kachouro	Petr	Blr	f	Jul 1996	50+45	19	13+13	4
Fjortoft	Jan Aage	Nor	f	Jan 1997	30+4	19	6+2	4
Borbokis	Vassilis	Grk	d	Jul 1997	55	4	19	5
Dellas	Traianos	Grk	d	Aug 1997	14+12	3	2+3	0
Marcelo		Bra	f	Oct 1997	47+19	24	14+3	8
Jacobsen	Anders	Nor	d	Dec 1998	8+4	0	0+1	0
Donis	George	Grk	m	Mar 1999	5+2	1	0	0
Tebily	Olivier	IvCo	d	Mar 1999	7+1	0	0	0
Murphy	Shaun	Aus	d	Jul 1999	157+1	10	24	2
Smeets (Bel)	Axel	DRC	d	Jul 1999	2+3	0	2+1	0
Gysbrechts	Davy	Bel	d	Aug 1999	9+8	0	2	0
Ribeiro	Bruno	Por	m	Oct 1999	12+13	1	4+1	0
D'Jaffo	Laurent	Fr	f	Feb 2000	45+24	11	1+4	1
Santos	Georges	Fr	m	Jul 2000	37+24	6	3+4	0
Uhlenbeek (Neth)	Gus	Sur	d	Aug 2000	47+4	0	8	0
Weber	Nicolas	Fr	d	Aug 2000	3+1	0	2	0
Talia	Frank	Aus	gk	Sep 2000	6	0	0	0
Suffo	Patrick	Cam	f	Nov 2000	16+20	5	0+2	1
Ndlovu	Peter	Zim	f	Feb 2001	86+13	16	13+3	4
Thetis	Manuel	Fr	d	Mar 2001	0+1	0	0	0
Peschisolido	Paul	Can	f	Jul 2001	27+30	11	4+9	4
De Vogt	Wilko	Neth	gk	Aug 2001	5+1	0	3	0
Javary	Jean-Phillipe	Fr	m	Mar 2002	8+5	1	0+1	0
Ten Heuvel	Laurens	Neth	f	Aug 2002	0+5	0	0+4	0
Cas	Marcel	Neth	m	Feb 2003	3+3	0	0	0
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY (40)								
Smit(h)	Wilf	Ger	fb	Sep 1963	206	4	27	1
Strutt	Brian	Mal	f	Sep 1977	2	0	0	0
Mirocevic	Ante	Yug	m	Oct 1980	58+3	6	7+2	1
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Nov 1983	26+2	5	4+1	0
Jonsson	Siggi	Ice	m	Feb 1985	59+8	4	4+1	2
Nilsson	Roland	Swe	fb	Nov 1989	151	2	32+1	1
Harkes	John	USA	m	Oct 1990	59+22	7	33+1	4
Bart-Williams (Brit)	Chris	SiLe	m	Nov 1991	95+29	16	20+11	7
Petrescu	Dan	Rom	m	Aug 1994	28+9	3	3+2	1
Ingesson	Klas	Swe	m	Sep 1994	12+6	2	3	0
Degryse	Marc	Bel	m	Aug 1995	30+4	8	4	4
Kovacevic	Darko	Yug	f	Dec 1995	8+8	4	1	0
Stefanovic	Dejan	Yug	d	Dec 1995	59+7	4	6	1
Blinker (Neth)	Regi	Sur	f	Mar 1996	24+18	3	3	0
Trustfull	Orlando	Neth	m	Aug 1996	9+10	3	2+1	0
Carbone	Benito	It	f	Oct 1996	86+10	25	10+1	1
Agogo	Junior	Gha	f	Oct 1996	0+2	0	0+1	0
Blondeau	Patrick	Fr	d	Jun 1997	5+1	0	0	0
Di Canio	Paolo	It	f	Aug 1997	39+2	15	7	2

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Rudi	Petter	Nor	m	Oct 1997	70+7	8	11+1	2
Alexandersson	Niclas	Swe	m	Dec 1997	73+2	8	12+1	4
Mayrleb	Christian	Aut	f	Jan 1998	0+3	0	0	0
Sedloski	Goce	Mac	d	Mar 1998	3+1	0	0	0
Thome	Emerson	Bra	d	Mar 1998	60+1	1	9+1	1
Sanetti	Francesco	It	f	Apr 1998	1+4	1	0+2	0
Cobian	Juan	Arg	d	Aug 1998	7+2	0	1	0
Jonk	Wim	Neth	m	Aug 1998	69+1	5	11	0
Srnicek	Pavel	CzRep	gk	Nov 1998	44	0	8	0
Thome	Emerson	Bra	d	Mar 1998	54+1	1	9+1	1
De Bilde	Gilles	Bel	f	Jul 1999	50+9	13	9	2
Sibon	Gerald	Neth	d	Jul 1999	98+31	36	18+3	7
Di Piedi	Michele	It	m	Aug 2000	9+30	5	1+4	2
Blatsis	Con	Aus	d	Dec 2000	6	0	2	0
Soltvedt	Trond Egil	Nor	m	Feb 2001	74	2	7	2
Bonvin	Pablo Facundo	Arg	m	Aug 2001	7+16	4	2+5	1
Roberts	Sean	SA	gk	Oct 2001	0+1	0	0	0
Djordjic (Swe)	Bojan	Yug	m	Dec 2001	4+1	0	0	0
Kuqi (Fin)	Shefki	Alb	f	Jan 2002	51+6	14	3	0
Johnson	David	Jam	f	Feb 2002	7	2	0	0
Evans	Paul	SA	gk	Mar 2003	7	0	0	0
SHREWSBURY TOWN (9)								
Atkins (Brit)	Arthur	Jap	ch	Jun 1954	16	0	1	0
Blake (Brit)	Noel	Jam	d	Mar 1982	6	0	0	0
Pittman	Steve	USA	fb	Mar 1989	31+1	2	4	0
Paskin	John	SA	f	Feb 1992	1	0	0	0
Stevens	Ian	Mal	f	Aug 1994	98+31	39	6+4	2
Gall	Benny	Den	gk	Aug 1996	34	0	4	0
Nielsen	Tommy	Den	fb	Aug 1996	19+3	1	1+2	0
Fallon	Rory	NZ	f	Dec 2001	8+3	0	0	0
Van Blerk	Jason	Aus	m	Aug 2002	17+6	1	3	1
SOUTHAMPTON (43)								
Moorhead (Ire)	George	NZ	ch	Aug 1920	9	0	4	0
Osborne (Eng)	Frank	SA	f	Jun 1931	17	0	3	0
Charles	Alf	Trin	f	Jan 1937	1	0	0	0
Woolf	Levi	SA	f	Sep 1937	1	0	0	0
Horsfall	George	Aus	wh	May 1947	2	0	0	0
Gallego	Jose	Sp	w	May 1948	1	0	0	0
Chadwick (Brit)	Dave	Ind	w	Oct 1960	25	1	1	0
Kemp (Brit)	Fred	It	m	Jun 1965	58+3	10	10+1	1
Golac (1)	Ivan	Yug	fb	Nov 1978	143+1	4	28	0
Katalinic	Ivan	Yug	gk	Feb 1980	48	0	6	0
Golac (2)	Ivan	Yug	fb	Mar 1984	24	0	0	0
Cherednik	Alexei	USSR	d	Feb 1990	19+4	0	4	0
Gotsmanov	Sergei	USSR	f	Aug 1990	2+6	0	4	0
Monkou (Neth)	Ken	Sur	d	Aug 1992	190+8	10	33+1	3
Grobbelaar (Zim)	Bruce	SA	gk	Aug 1994	32	0	8	0
Ekelund	Ronnie	Den	f	Sep 1994	15+2	5	2+1	0
Tisdale (Brit)	Paul	Mal	m	Jun 1991	5+11	1	0+2	0
Neilson (Wal)	Alan	Ger	d	Jun 1995	42+13	0	8	0
Lundekvam	Claus	Nor	d	Sep 1996	219+6	0	38+3	0
Ostenstad	Egil	Nor	f	Oct 1996	80+16	28	12+1	5
Berkovic	Eyal	Isr	m	Oct 1996	26+2	4	6+1	2
Van Gobbel (Neth)	Ulrich	Sur	d	Oct 1996	25+2	1	7	1
Dia	Ali	Sen	f	Nov 1996	0+1	0	0	0
Taylor (N Ire)	Maik	Ger	gk	Jan 1997	18	0	0	0
Johansen	Stig	Nor	f	Aug 1997	3+3	0	1+1	0
Kachloul	Hassan	Mor	m	Oct 1998	73+13	14	9+2	1
Colleter	Patrick	Fr	d	Dec 1998	24	1	3	0
Rodrigues	Dani	Por	f	Mar 1999	0+2	0	0	0
Pahars (Lat)	Marian	Ukr	f	Mar 1999	99+16	40	13+2	2
Almeida	Marco	Por	d	Jul 1999	0+1	0	0	0
Boa Morte	Luis	Por	f	Aug 1999	6+8	1	1+2	0
Soltvedt	Trond Egil	Nor	m	Aug 1999	20+10	2	8+1	3
Tessem	Jo	Nor	m	Nov 1999	66+41	12	11+8	4
Bleidelis	Imants	Lat	m	Feb 2000	0+2	0	1+2	0
El Khalej	Tahar	Mor	d	Mar 2000	48+10	3	3+4	1
Rosler	Uwe	Ger	f	Jul 2000	9+15	0	1+4	1
McDonald	Scott	Aus	f	Aug 2000	0+2	0	1	0
Petrescu	Dan	Rom	m	Jan 2001	8+3	2	0	0
Svensson	Anders	Swe	m	Jun 2001	59+8	6	11+1	4
Delgado	Agustin	Ecu	f	Nov 2001	2+5	0	2	1
Fernandes	Fabrice	Fr	m	Dec 2001	41+7	4	7+2	1
Svensson	Michael	Swe	d	Aug 2002	33+1	2	9	2
Kanchelskis	Andrei	Ukr	m	Sep 2002	0+1	0	0+1	0
Niemi	Antti	Fin	gk	Sep 2002	25	0	8	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
SOUTHEND UNITED (19)								
Horsfall	George	Aus	wh	Jul 1949	1	0	0	0
Crossan	Errol	Can	w	Aug 1957	40	11	5	0
Houghton (Brit)	Bud	Ind	f	Oct 1958	68	32	5	1
Firmani	Eddie	SA	f	Jun 1965	55	24	7	4
Roberts	John	Aus	gk	Jan 1971	47	0	4	0
Welch	Micky	Bar	fb	Feb 1985	4	0	0	0
Iorfa (1)	Dominic	Nig	f	Aug 1994	5+7	1	2	0
Lapper	Mike	USA	d	Aug 1995	46+6	1	3	0
Belsvik	Petter	Nor	f	Nov 1995	3	1	0	0
Boere	Jeroen	Neth	f	Mar 1996	61+12	25	5+2	0
Harris (Brit)	Andy	SA	m	Jul 1996	70+2	0	8	0
Nielsen	John	Den	m	Sep 1996	18+11	3	3	1
Dursun	Peter	Den	f	Nov 1996	0+1	0	0	0
Nzamba	Guy	Gab	f	Sep 1997	0+1	0	0	0
Coulbault	Regis	Fr	m	Oct 1997	30+4	4	2	0
Henriksen	Tony	Nor	gk	Oct 1996	0	0	0+1	0
N'Diaye	Sada	Sen	m	Oct 1997	15+2	2	1	0
Iorfa (2)	Dominic	Nig	f	Dec 1998	0+2	0	0	0
Unger	Lars	Ger	m	Feb 1999	14	0	0	0
Coyne	Chris	Aus	d	Mar 1999	0+1	0	0	0
SOUTHPORT (4)								
King	Charlie	SA	ch	May 1923	35	1	4	0
Bellis (Brit)	George	Ind	ch	Aug 1923	41	4	1	0
Aspinall	Wilf	USA	f	Jul 1935	6	0	0	0
Perry	Bill	SA	w	Jun 1962	26	0	3	0
SOUTH SHIELDS (1)								
Higginbotham	Harry	Aus	f	Aug 1919	7	0	0	0
STOCKPORT COUNTY (29)								
Wharton	Arthur	Gha	gk	Jul 1901	6	0	0	0
Pass (Brit)	Jimmy	Ind	f	Aug 1903	59	18	7	1
Andrews (N Ire)	Billy	USA	wh	Mar 1909	13	0	0	0
Aspinall	Wilf	USA	f	Jun 1934	1	1	0	0
Grieves	Ken	Aus	gk	Jul 1957	39	0	4	0
Keelan (Brit)	Kevin	Ind	gk	Apr 1961	3	0	0	0
Stuart	Eddie	SA	d	Jul 1966	77	1	4	0
Vernon	John	SA	w	Apr 1975	4+2	0	0	0
Stevens	Ian	Mal	f	Oct 1986	1+1	0	0+1	0
Paskin	John	SA	f	Sep 1991	3+2	1	0	0
Cantona	Joel	Fr	m	Mar 1994	0+3	0	0	0
Murray	Bruce	USA	f	Mar 1994	2+1	0	0	0
Cavaco	Luis Miguel	Por	f	Aug 1996	19+10	5	10+2	2
Nash	Martin	Can	f	Nov 1996	0+11	0	0+1	0
Kiko	Manuel	Por	f	Dec 1996	0+3	0	0	0
Kalogeracos	Vas	Aus	f	Aug 1997	0+2	0	1	0
Aunger	Geoff	Can	d/m	Dec 1997	0+1	0	0	0
Alsaker	Paul	Nor	f	Aug 1998	1	0	1	0
D'Jaffo	Laurent	Fr	f	Aug 1999	20+1	7	2	1
Bergersen	Kent	Nor	m	Sep 1999	18+8	1	1	0
Fradin	Karim	Fr	m	Nov 1999	72+9	9	6+1	2
Bryngelsson	Fredrik	Swe	d	Jul 2000	7+1	0	2	0
Wiss	Jarkko	Fin	m	Aug 2000	34+7	6	4+2	1
Kuqi (Fin)	Shefki	Alb	f	Jan 2001	32+3	11	3	1
Helin	Petri	Fin	d	Jul 2001	10+3	0	1+2	0
Sneekes	Richard	Neth	m	Sep 2001	8+1	0	1	0
Arphexad (Fr)	Pegguy	Guad	gk	Sep 2001	3	0	0	0
Van Blerk	Jason	Aus	m	Aug 2001	13	0	1	0
Tidman	Ola	Swe	gk	Jan 2003	18	0	0	0
STOKE CITY (43)								
Kirkby	John	USA	fb	Dec 1946	1	0	0	0
Stuart	Eddie	SA	d	Jul 1962	63	2	8	0
Backos	Des	SA	f	Oct 1977	1+1	0	0	0
Ursem	Loek	Neth	w	Jul 1979	32+8	7	4	0
Berry (Wal)	George	Ger	d	Aug 1982	229+8	27	23	1
Segers	Hans	Neth	gk	Feb 1987	1	0	0	0
Blake (Brit)	Noel	Jam	d	Feb 1990	74+1	3	11+1	0
Kearton	Jason	Aus	gk	Aug 1991	16	0	0	0
Stein (Eng) (1)	Mark	SA	f	Nov 1991	94	50	14	9
Grobbelaar (Zim)	Bruce	SA	gk	Mar 1993	4	0	0	0
Orlygsson	Toddi	Ice	m	Aug 1993	86+4	16	13	2
Peschisolido	Paul	Can	f	Aug 1994	59+7	19	9	3
Sigurdsson	Larus	Ice	d	Oct 1994	199+1	7	23+1	0
Andrade (1)	Jose-Manuel	Por	f	Mar 1995	2+2	1	0	0
Stein (Eng) (2)	Mark	SA	f	Aug 1996	11	4	0	0
Da Costa	Hugo	Por	d	Aug 1996	1+1	0	1+1	0
Schreuder	Jan-Dirk	Neth	f	Jun 1997	0	0	0+2	0
Andrade (2)	Jose-Manuel	Por	f	Aug 1997	4+8	1	2	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Tiatto	Danny	Aus	d	Nov 1997	11+4	1	0	0
Xausa	Davide	Can	f	Feb 1998	1	0	0	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Feb 1998	83+28	21	12	2
Sobiech	Jorg	Ger	d	Mar 1998	3	0	0	0
Oldfield (Eng)	David	Aus	m/f	Jul 1998	50+15	7	6+1	0
Short (Brit)	Chris	Ger	d	Jul 1998	33+2	0	5+1	0
Jacobsen	Anders	Nor	d	Aug 1999	29+4	2	5+1	0
Danielsson	Einer Thor	Ice	m	Nov 1999	3+5	1	0	0
Gislason	Siggi	Ice	m	Nov 1999	4+4	0	0	0
Hansson	Mikael	Swe	m	Dec 1999	60+5	2	9	0
Kippe	Frode	Nor	d	Dec 1999	30+4	1	2	0
Gunnarsson	Brynjar	Ice	d	Jan 2000	128+3	16	18	3
Gudjonsson	Bjarni	Ice	f	Mar 2000	119+13	11	21+2	3
Gunnlaugsson	Arnie	Ice	m	Mar 2000	19+3	5	4	1
Thordarson	Stefan	Ice	f	Jun 2000	18+33	8	7+3	2
Dorigo (Eng)	Tony	Aus	d	Jul 2000	34+2	0	5	0
Risom	Henrik	Den	m	Aug 2000	9+16	0	3+2	0
Dadason	Rikki	Ice	f	Oct 2000	19+20	10	1+6	1
Kippe	Frode	Nor	d	Oct 2000	15+4	0	2	0
Kristinsson	Birkir	Ice	gk	Nov 2000	18	0	0	0
Shtaniuk	Sergei	Blr	d	Jul 2001	84	5	11	0
Hoekstra	Peter	Neth	f	Jul 2001	46+8	7	5+2	1
Van Deurzen	Jurgen	Bel	m	Aug 2001	44+8	5	5+3	0
Marteinsson	Petur	Ice	m	Nov 2001	9+6	2	1+1	0
Oulare	Souleymane	Gui	f	Dec 2001	0+1	0	0+1	1
SUNDERLAND (42)								
Dalton	James	Can	ch	Sep 1891	3	0	0	0
Gibson	Fred	SA	w	May 1909	1	0	0	0
Gibson	Jock	USA	fb	Nov 1920	4	0	1	0
Wagstaffe (Brit)	Thomas	Ind	f	Mar 1923	2	0	0	0
McDowall	Les	Ind	ch	Dec 1932	13	0	1	0
Purdon	Ted	SA	f	Jan 1954	90	39	6	3
Fraser (Sco)	Willie	Aus	gk	Mar 1954	127	0	16	0
Kichenbrand	Don	SA	f	Mar 1958	53	28	1	0
Marangoni	Claudio	Arg	m	Dec 1979	19+1	3	2	0
Ursem	Loek	Neth	w	Mar 1982	0+4	0	0	0
Nicholl (N Ire)	Jimmy	Can	fb	Sep 1982	32	0	8	0
Hesford (Eng)	Iain	Zam	gk	Aug 1986	97	0	9	0
Hauser	Thomas	Ger	f	Feb 1989	22+31	9	3+8	2
Butcher (Eng)	Terry	Sing	d	Jul 1992	37+1	0	4	1
Kubicki	Dariusz	Pol	fb	Jun 1994	135+1	0	14	0
Perez	Lionel	Fr	gk	Aug 1996	74+1	0	9	0
Eriksson	Jan	Swe	d	Jan 1997	1	0	0	0
Zoetebier	Ed	Neth	gk	Jun 1997	0	0	2	0
Sorensen	Thomas	Den	gk	Aug 1998	171	0	26	0
Fredgaard	Carsten	Den	m	Jul 1999	0+1	0	3+1	2
Helmer	Thomas	Ger	d	Jul 1999	1+1	0	0	0
Roy	Eric	Fr	m	Aug 1999	20+7	0	7	1
Schwarz	Stefan	Swe	m	Aug 1999	62+5	3	8	1
Di Giuseppe	Bica	Bra	f	Sep 1999	0	0	0+1	0
Nunez	Milton	Hon	f	Mar 2000	0+1	0	0+1	0
Arca	Julio	Arg	m	Aug 2000	53+9	3	10	3
Macho	Jurgen	Aut	gk	Jul 2000	20+2	0	4+1	0
Peeters	Tom	Bel	m	Jul 2000	0	0	1	0
Thome	Emerson	Bra	d	Sep 2000	43+1	2	9	0
Varga	Stanislav	Svk	d	Aug 2000	18+3	1	10+1	0
Carteron	Patrice	Fr	d	Mar 2001	8	1	0	0
Bellion	David	Fr	f	Jul 2001	5+15	1	3+1	0
Haas	Bernt	Aut	d	Aug 2001	27	0	1+1	0
Laslandes	Lilian	Fr	f	Jun 2001	5+7	0	0+1	1
Reyna	Claudio	USA	m	Dec 2001	28	3	1	1
Bjorklund	Joachim	Swe	d	Jan 2002	30+2	0	1+1	0
Mboma	Patrick	Cam	f	Feb 2002	5+4	1	0	0
Myhre	Thomas	Nor	gk	Oct 2002	1+1	0	1	0
Flo	Tore Andre	Nor	f	Nov 2002	23+6	4	2+1	2
Medina	Nicolas	Arg	m	Jan 2003	0	0	1	0
El Karkouri	Talal	Mor	d	Feb 2003	8	0	0+1	0
Poom	Mart	Est	gk	Apr 2003	4	0	0	0
SWANSEA CITY (18)								
Armand (Brit)	Jack	Ind	f	May 1929	54	10	1	0
Haasz	Johnny	Hun	f	Sep 1960	1	0	0	0
Chinaglia	Giorgio	It	f	Apr 1965	4+1	1	1	0
Schroeder	Nico	Neth	gk	Jul 1976	1	0	0	0
Hadziabdic	Dzemal	Yug	fb	Aug 1980	87+2	1	14	1
Rajkovic	Anto	Yug	d	Mar 1981	79+1	2	14	1
Salako (Eng)	John	Nig	f	Aug 1989	13	3	2	1
Molby	Jan	Den	m	Feb 1996	39+2	8	2	0
Moreira	Joao	Por	d	Jun 1996	15	0	7+1	0
Willer-Jensen	Thomas	Den	d	Mar 1997	7	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Boyd	Walter	Jam	f	Oct 1999	35+9	10	3+1	0
Romo	David	Fr	m	Oct 2000	31+12	1	2+1	0
Savarese	Giovanni	Ven	f	Oct 2000	28+3	12	0+1	0
Fabiano	Nicolas	Fr	m	Feb 2001	12+4	1	0	0
Verschave	Matthias	Fr	f	Feb 2001	12	3	0	0
Mazzina	Nicolas	Arg	m	Jul 2001	3	0	1	0
Sidibe (Fr)	Mamady	Mli	f	Jul 2001	26+5	7	2+1	1
Martinez	Roberto	Sp	m	Feb 2003	19	2	0	0
SWINDON TOWN (30)								
Murray	David	SA	f	Jun 1930	1	0	0	0
Leslie (Brit)	Maurice	Ind	fb	Jun 1947	1	0	0	0
Nagy	Mick	Hun	ch	Aug 1951	2	0	0	0
Fiocca	Paul	It	m	Jan 1973	1	0	0	0
Sperti	Franco	It	fb	Jan 1973	1	0	0	0
Collins	Mike	SA	f	Jul 1973	2+4	0	1	0
Payne (Brit)	Mark	Ind	w	Sep 1984	0+3	0	1	0
Wegerle (USA)	Roy	SA	f	Mar 1988	7	1	0	0
Ardiles	Ossie	Arg	m	Jul 1989	0+2	0	0	0
Buttigieg	John	Mal	d	Sep 1990	2+1	0	0+1	0
Lorenzo	Nestor	Arg	d	Oct 1990	20+4	2	3	0
O'Sullivan (Ire)	Wayne	Cyp	m	May 1993	65+24	3	12+3	1
Fjortoft	Jan Aage	Nor	f	Jul 1993	62+10	28	12+1	11
Nijholt	Luc	Neth	d	Jul 1993	66+1	1	14+2	1
Talia	Frank	Aus	gk	Sep 1995	107	0	11	0
Darras	Frederic	Fr	d	Aug 1996	42+7	0	6	0
Cuervo	Phillipe	Fr	m	Aug 1997	16+19	0	2+1	0
Cobian	Juan	Arg	d	Jul 2000	3+1	0	3	0
Griemink	Bart	Neth	gk	Mar 2000	117+1	0	14	0
Heiselberg	Kim	Den	m	Aug 2000	1	0	1	0
Invincible	Danny	Aus	m	Aug 2000	109+19	22	11+1	3
Van der Linden	Antoine	Neth	d	Aug 2000	17+16	1	3	0
Robertson	Mark	Aus	m	Aug 2000	4+6	1	2+1	0
Tuomela	Marko	Fin	d	Sep 2000	1+1	0	2	0
Whitley (N Ire)	Jim	Zam	m	Dec 2000	2	0	1	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Jan 2001	2	0	0	0
Bakalli	Adrian	Bel	d	Mar 2001	1	0	0	0
Sabin	Eric	Fr	f	Jun 2001	60+13	9	7	0
Edds	Gareth	Aus	m	Aug 2002	8+6	0	1+1	0
Miglioranzi (USA)	Stefani	Bra	m	Aug 2002	39+2	3	2	0
THAMES (1)								
Crawford	Ronald	SA	fb	Jul 1930	3	0	0	0
TORQUAY UNITED (27)								
Mackrill	Percy	SA	fb	Jul 1925	6	0	0	0
Butler (Eng)	Jack	SL	d	May 1930	50	2	3	0
Fursdon	Roy	Can	w	Aug 1938	15	2	0	0
Chadwick (Brit)	Dave	Ind	m	Dec 1972	10	0	0	0
Laryea	Benny	Gha	f	Mar 1984	10+2	3	3	1
Salman (Eng)	Danis	Cyp	d	Sep 1992	20	0	2	0
Sommer	Jurgen	USA	gk	Oct 1992	10	0	0	0
Goodridge (1)	Greg	Bar	w	Mar 1994	32+6	4	8+1	2
Okorie	Chima	Nig	f	Mar 1994	32+4	6	8+1	1
Mateu	Jose-Luis	Sp	f	Sep 1995	5+5	1	0+3	1
Jack (StV)	Rodney	Jam	f	Oct 1995	82+5	24	15	4
Haddaoui	Riffi	Den	f	Mar 1996	0+2	0	0	0
Gregory (Brit)	Neil	Zam	f	Nov 1996	5	0	0	0
Thirlby (Brit)	Anthony	Ger	m	Feb 1997	1+2	0	0	0
Newell (Brit)	Justin	Ger	f	Sep 1997	0+1	0	0	0
Harries	Paul	Aus	f	Feb 1999	5	0	0	0
Simb	Jean-Pierre	Fr	f	Mar 1999	4+16	1	0+4	0
Jermyn (Brit)	Mark	Ger	d	Mar 1999	0+1	0	0	0
Ingimarsson	Ivar	Ice	m	Oct 1999	4	1	0	0
Mendy	Jules	Sen	m	Aug 2000	7+14	2	0+4	0
Sissoko	Habib	Fr	f	Aug 2000	7+7	2	2	0
Chalqi	Khalid	Mor	f	Nov 2000	20+1	1	2	1
Petterson	Andy	Aus	gk	Mar 2001	6	0	0	0
Goodridge (2)	Greg	Bar	w	Nov 2001	9+8	1	0	0
Greyling	Anton	SA	m	Aug 2001	0+2	0	0	0
Van Heusden	Arjan	Neth	gk	Nov 2002	15	0	1	0
Camara (Brit)	Ben	Ger	f	Mar 2003	0+2	0	0	0
TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR (41)								
Seeburg	Max	Ger	f	May 1907	1	0	0	0
Osborne (Eng)	Frank	SA	f	Jan 1924	210	78	10	4
Garwood (Brit)	Len	Ind	wh	May 1946	2	0	0	0
Ardiles	Ossie	Arg	m	Jul 1978	221+16	16	71+2	9
Villa	Ricky	Arg	m	Jul 1978	124+9	18	44+2	7
Chiedozie	John	Nig	w	Aug 1984	45+8	12	19+3	2
Claesen	Nico	Bel	f	Oct 1986	37+13	18	8+5	5

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Gough (Sco)	Richard	Swe	d	Aug 1986	49	2	16	0
Metgod	Johnny	Neth	m	Jul 1987	5+7	0	2	0
Statham (Eng)	Brian	Zim	d/m	Aug 1987	20+4	0	2+1	0
Nayim	Mohamed	Mor	m	Nov 1988	95+17	11	23+9	6
Bergsson	Gudni	Ice	d	Dec 1988	51+20	2	11+5	0
Thorstvedt	Erik	Nor	gk	Dec 1988	171+2	0	45	0
Van Den Hauwe (Wal)	Pat	Bel	fb	Aug 1989	110+6	0	29	0
Rosenthal	Ronny	Isr	f	Jan 1994	55+33	4	10+2	7
Dumitrescu	Ilie	Rom	m	Aug 1994	16+2	4	2	1
Klinsmann (1)	Jurgen	Ger	f	Aug 1994	41	20	9	9
Popescu	Gica	Rom	m	Sep 1994	23	3	5	0
Baardsen (Nor)	Espen	USA	gk	Jul 1996	22+1	0	5+1	0
Nielsen	Allan	Den	m	Sep 1996	78+19	12	16+3	6
Iversen	Steffen	Nor	f	Dec 1996	112+31	36	25+9	11
Vega	Ramon	Swit	d	Jan 1997	53+11	7	17+3	1
Ginola	David	Fr	w	Jul 1997	100	12	26+1	9
Dominguez	Jose	Por	w	Aug 1997	12+33	4	4+9	1
Klinsmann (2)	Jurgen	Ger	f	Dec 1997	15	9	3	0
Berti	Nicola	It	m	Jan 1998	21	3	2	0
Saib	Moussa	Alg	m	Feb 1998	3+10	1	0	0
Segers	Hans	Neth	gk	Aug 1998	1	0	1	0
Freund	Steffen	Ger	m	Dec 1998	92+10	0	29	0
Taricco	Mauricio	Arg	fb	Dec 1998	94+4	1	19	2
Nilsen	Roger	Nor	d	Mar 1999	3	0	0	0
Tramezzani	Paolo	It	d	Jun 1998	6	0	1	0
Korsten	Willem	Neth	f	Jul 1999	12+11	3	1+3	0
Leonhardsen	Oyvind	Nor	m	Aug 1999	46+8	7	13+5	4
Rebrov	Sergei	Ukr	f	Jun 2000	37+22	10	11+5	6
Bunjevcevic	Goran	Yug	d	Jun 2001	36+5	0	3+1	0
Ziege	Christian	Ger	m	Jul 2001	37+2	7	6	2
Keller	Kasey	USA	gk	Aug 2001	47	0	5	0
Poyet	Gustavo	Uru	m	Jul 2001	54+8	15	11	5
Acimovic	Milenko	Slo	m	Aug 2002	4+13	0	1	0
Blondel	Jonathan	Bel	m	Aug 2002	0+1	0	0	0
Toda	Kazuyuki	Jap	m	Apr 2003	2+2	0	0	0
TRANMERE ROVERS (15)								
Hill (Brit)	Reg	Gib	wh	Dec 1932	1	0	0	0
Fleming (Brit)	Mike	Ind	f	Sep 1953	115	8	7	0
Onyeali	Elkanah	Nig	f	Aug 1960	13	8	3	1
Stuart	Eddie	SA	d	Aug 1964	83	2	6	0
Anderson (Brit)	Doug	HK	m	Aug 1984	125+1	15	13+1	3
Bonetti	Ivano	It	m	Aug 1996	9+4	1	2	1
Kubicki	Dariusz	Pol	fb	Mar 1998	12	0	0	0
Santos	Georges	Fr	m	Jul 1998	46+1	2	7	0
Achterberg	John	Neth	gk	Sep 1998	135+3	0	25+1	0
Matias	Pedro	Sp	m	Aug 1999	1+3	0	0	0
Hume	Iain	Can	m	Nov 2000	23+39	6	0+5	0
Myhre	Thomas	Nor	gk	Nov 2000	3	0	1	0
N'Diaye	Seyni	Sen	f	Mar 2001	11+8	4	2+1	0
Feuer	Ian	USA	gk	Aug 2002	2	0	0	0
Loran	Tyrone	Neth	d	Jan 2003	16+1	0	0	0
WALSALL (43)								
Langenove	Eugene	Fr	f	Oct 1922	2	0	0	0
Milligan (N Ire)	Dudley	SA	f	Oct 1948	5	1	0	0
Pidcock	Fred	Can	gk	Sep 1953	1	0	0	0
Methven (Brit)	Colin	Ind	d	Nov 1990	97	3	9+1	0
Essers	Pierre	Neth	f	Sep 1991	1	0	0	0
Chine	Athumani	Tan	m	Mar 1992	4+1	0	0	0
Ollerenshaw	Scott	Aus	f	Aug 1992	8+12	4	2+4	0
Lightbourne	Kyle	Ber	f	Sep 1993	158+7	65	24+2	14
Kerr (USA)	John	Can	f	Nov 1995	0+1	0	0+1	0
Boli (Fr)	Roger	IvCo	f	Aug 1997	41	12	10	6
Peron	Jeff	Fr	m	Aug 1997	38	1	9	0
Eydelie	Jean-Jacques	Fr	m	Mar 1998	10+1	0	0	0
Tholot	Didier	Fr	f	Mar 1998	13+1	4	0	0
Larusson	Bjarni	Ice	m	Sep 1998	45+14	3	4+1	1
Otta	Walter	Arg	f	Nov 1998	6+2	3	2	0
Eyjolfsson	Siggi	Ice	f	Jan 1999	1+22	2	1+5	3
Mavrak (Bos)	Darko	Cro	m	Jan 1999	13+4	2	1+2	0
Steiner	Rob	Swe	f	Mar 1999	10	3	0	0
Bukran	Gabor	Hun	m	Aug 1999	63+10	4	11+2	3
Abou (Fr)	Samassi	IvCo	f	Oct 1999	7+1	0	0	0
Di Giuseppe	Bica	Bra	f	Oct 1999	0+1	0	0	0
Matias	Pedro	Sp	m	Oct 1999	98+27	23	13+6	3
Padula	Gino	Arg	d	Nov 1999	23+2	0	2	0
Vlachos	Michalis	Grk	d	Feb 2000	11	1	0	0
Aranalde	Zigor	Sp	d	Aug 2000	126+3	5	22	1
Leitao	Jorge	Por	f	Aug 2000	107+19	37	20+1	7
Ekelund	Ronnie	Den	f	Dec 2000	2+7	1	0+1	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Herivelto	Moreira	Bra	m	Jul 2001	10+10	3	2+1	1
Garrocho	Carlos	Ang	m	Jul 2001	2+2	0	0+1	0
Herivelto	Moreira	Bra	m	Jul 2001	11+17	5	3+2	1
Ofodile	Adolphus	Nig	f	Jul 2001	0+1	0	1	0
Biancalani	Frederic	Fr	d	Aug 2001	13+5	2	2+1	0
Thogersen	Thomas	Den	m	Oct 2001	7	2	0	0
Andre	Carlos	Por	m	Dec 2001	5	0	2	0
Corica	Steve	Aus	m	Feb 2002	46+8	7	5+2	0
Marcelo		Bra	f	Feb 2002	9	1	0	0
Uhlenbeek (Neth)	Gus	Sur	d	Mar 2002	5	0	0	0
Rodrigues	Dani	Por	f	Aug 2002	0+1	0	0	0
Hay	Danny	NZ	d	Aug 2002	26+3	0	6	0
Junior	Jose Luis	Br	f	Aug 2002	28+8	15	6	1
Martinez	Roberto	Sp	m	Aug 2002	1+5	0	0	0
Zdrilic	David	Aus	f	Aug 2002	9+15	3	1+4	2
Pollet	Ludo	Fr	d	Nov 2002	5	0	0	0
WATFORD (33)								
Mitchell	Frank	Aus	wh	Aug 1952	193	0	12	0
Oelofse	Ralph	SA	wh	Jul 1953	15	0	0	0
Blissett (Eng)(1)	Luther	Jam	f	Jul 1975	222+24	95	43+1	16
Gibbs	Peter	Zim	gk	Jul 1975	4	0	0	0
Callaghan (Eng) (1)	Nigel	Sing	w	Jul 1979	209+13	41	51+4	8
Barnes (Eng)	John	Jam	f	Jul 1981	232+1	65	58	18
Lohman	Jan	Neth	m	Oct 1981	51+12	6	12+3	3
Blissett (Eng)(2)	Luther	Jam	f	Aug 1984	113+14	44	25+4	13
Henry	Liburd	Dom	f	Nov 1987	8+2	1	4	0
Callaghan (Eng) (2)	Nigel	Sing	w	Mar 1991	6+6	1	0	0
Blissett (Eng)(3)	Luther	Jam	f	Aug 1991	34+8	9	5	3
Johnson	Richard	Aus	m	May 1992	210+32	20	29+3	2
Watson	Mark	Can	d	Nov 1993	18	0	1+2	0
Melvang (Den)	Lars	USA	f	Aug 1997	4	1	1	0
Rosenthal	Ronny	Isr	f	Aug 1997	25+5	8	7+2	3
Hazan	Alon	Isr	m	Jan 1998	15+18	2	1+4	0
Gudmundsson	Johann	Ice	m	Mar 1998	7+15	2	1+3	0
Ngonge (DRC)	Michel	Bel	f	Jul 1998	29+18	9	7+3	2
Bonnot	Alex	Fr	m	Nov 1998	8+8	0	0	0
Iroha	Ben	Nig	d	Dec 1998	8+2	0	1	0
Bakalli	Adrian	Bel	d	Jan 1999	0+2	0	0	0
Wooter (Neth)	Nordin	Sur	m	Sep 1999	37+26	3	5+2	0
Gravelaine	Xavier	Fr	m	Nov 1999	7	2	0	0
Helguson	Heidar	Ice	f	Jan 2000	76+37	31	7+9	4
Baardsen (Nor)	Espen	USA	gk	Aug 2000	41	0	5	0
Nielsen	Allan	Den	m	Aug 2000	95+6	19	9+3	0
Blondeau	Patrick	Fr	d	Jul 2001	24+1	0	3	0
Vega	Ramon	Swit	d	Jun 2001	23+4	1	6	2
Galli	Filippo	It	d	Jul 2001	27+1	1	1	0
Issa	Pierre	SA	d	Sep 2001	12+3	1	3	0
Norville (Brit)	Jason	Trin	f	Oct 2001	6+7	0	0+1	0
Okon	Paul	Aus	d	Jan 2002	14+1	0	0	0
Godfrey	Elliott	Can	f	Mar 2003	0+1	0	0	0
WEST BROMWICH ALBION (29)								
Bookman (Brit)	Louis	Lith	w	Feb 1914	16	1	0	0
Johnson	Glenn	Can	f	Oct 1969	2+2	0	0	0
Regis (Eng)	Cyrille	FrGu	f	May 1977	233+4	82	62+1	27
Batson (Eng)	Brendan	Gda	fb	Feb 1978	172	1	46	1
Jol	Maarten	Neth	m	Oct 1981	63+1	4	15	0
Zondervan (Neth)	Romeo	Sur	m	Mar 1982	82+2	5	11	0
Nicholl (N Ire)	Jimmy	Can	fb	Nov 1984	56	0	9	0
Paskin	John	SA	f	Aug 1988	14+11	5	1+2	0
Andersen	Vetle	Nor	d	Dec 1989	0+1	0	0	0
Blissett (Eng)	Luther	Jam	f	Oct 1992	3	1	0	0
Boere	Jeroen	Neth	f	Sep 1994	5	0	0	0
Sneekes	Richard	Neth	m	Mar 1996	208+19	30	23+3	4
Peschisolido	Paul	Can	f	Jul 1996	36+9	18	5+1	3
Murphy	Shaun	Aus	d	Dec 1996	60+11	7	7	0
McDermott	Andy	Aus	fb	Mar 1997	49+3	1	4+1	1
Van Blerk	Jason	Aus	fb	Mar 1998	106+3	3	11+1	0
Bortolazzi	Mario	It	m	Aug 1998	25+10	2	1	0
De Freitas (Neth)	Fabian	Sur	f	Aug 1998	34+27	8	6+1	2
Maresca	Enzo	It	m	Aug 1998	28+19	5	3+3	0
Sigurdsson	Larus	Ice	d	Sep 1999	99+12	1	10+2	0
Fredgaard	Carsten	Den	m	Feb 2000	5	0	0	0
Jensen	Brian	Den	gk	Mar 2000	46	0	4	0
Santos	Georges	Fr	m	Mar 2000	8	0	0	0
Batista (Por)	Jordao	Ang	m	Aug 2000	47+16	6	5+3	2
Balis	Igor	Svk	m	Dec 2000	60+9	4	3+3	0
Derveld	Fernando	Neth	d	Feb 2001	1+1	0	0	0
Rosler	Uwe	Ger	f	Oct 2001	5	1	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Varga	Stanislav	Svk	d	Mar 2002	3+1	0	0	0
Udeze	Ifeanyi	Nig	d	Jan 2003	7+4	0	0	0
WEST HAM (56)								
Burton (Brit)	Frank	Mex	fb	Aug 1919	64	2	5	0
Smith (Brit)	Roy	Ind	f	Jun 1955	6	1	0	0
Newman	Mick	Can	f	Feb 1957	7	2	0	0
Best	Clyde	Ber	f	Mar 1969	178+8	47	32	11
Coker	Ade	Nig	f	Dec 1971	9+1	3	1	0
Orhan	Yilmaz	Cyp	f	Oct 1972	6+2	0	1	0
Van der Elst	Francois	Bel	m	Dec 1981	61+1	14	7+1	3
Potts (Eng)	Steve	USA	d	May 1984	362+37	1	87+5	0
Miklosko	Ludek	CzRep	gk	Feb 1990	315	0	50	0
Atteveld	Ray	Neth	d/m	Feb 1992	1	0	2	0
Bunbury (Can)	Alex	Guy	f	Dec 1992	2+2	0	0+1	0
Boere	Jeroen	Neth	f	Sep 1993	15+10	6	3+1	1
Omoyimni	Manny	Nig	f	May 1995	1+8	2	1+3	0
Rieper	Marc	Den	d	Jun 1994	83+7	5	10+1	0
Boogers	Marco	Neth	m	Jul 1995	0+4	0	0	0
Lazaridis	Stan	Aus	w	Sep 1995	53+16	3	15+3	0
Harkes	John	USA	m	Oct 1995	6+5	0	1+1	0
Coyne	Chris	Aus	d	Jan 1996	0+1	0	0	0
Bilic	Slaven	Cro	d	Feb 1996	48	2	6	1
Dumitrescu	Ilie	Rom	m	Mar 1996	5+5	0	2+1	0
Mautone	Steve	Aus	gk	Mar 1996	1	0	2	0
Carvalho	Dani	Por	f	Feb 1996	3+6	2	0	0
Futre	Paulo	Por	f	Jun 1996	4+5	0	0	0
Raducioiu	Florin	Rom	f	Jun 1996	6+5	2	1	1
Porfirio	Hugo	Por	m	Sep 1996	15+8	2	3+1	2
Lomas (N Ire)	Steve	Ger	m	Mar 1997	156+3	9	32+1	3
Berkovic	Eyal	Isr	m	Jun 1997	62+3	10	13+1	2
Terrier	David	Fr	m	Jun 1997	0+1	0	0	0
Forrest	Craig	Can	gk	Jul 1997	26+4	0	8	0
Abou (Fr)	Samassi	IvCo	f	Nov 1997	14+8	5	5+4	1
Alves	Paulo	Por	f	Nov 1997	0+4	0	0	0
Lama	Bernard	Fr	gk	Dec 1997	12	0	2	0
Keller	Marc	Fr	m	Jul 1998	36+8	5	11+1	2
Margas	Javier	Chi	d	Aug 1998	21+3	1	5+1	0
Garcia	Richard	Aus	f	Sep 1998	2+6	0	0+3	0
Di Canio	Paolo	It	f	Jan 1999	114+4	47	23	4
Foe	Marc-Vivien	Cam	m	Jan 1999	38	1	9+1	1
Wanchope	Paulo	CoRi	f	Jul 1999	33+2	12	10+2	3
Stimac	Igor	Cro	d	Sep 1999	43	1	9	0
Feuer	Ian	USA	gk	Feb 2000	3	0	0	0
Ilic (Yug)	Sasa	Aus	gk	Feb 2000	1	0	0	0
Kanoute	Frederic	Fr	f	Mar 2000	79+5	29	8	4
Suker	Davor	Cro	f	Jul 2000	7+4	2	1+1	1
Bassila	Christian	Fr	d	Aug 2000	0+3	0	0+1	0
Diawara	Kaba	Fr	f	Sep 2000	6+5	0	0	0
Song	Rigobert	Cam	d	Nov 2000	23+1	0	3	0
Camara	Titi	Gui	f	Dec 2000	5+6	0	2+1	0
Tihinen	Hannu	Fin	d	Dec 2000	5+3	0	2	0
Schemmel	Sebastien	Fr	d	Jan 2001	60+3	1	9+1	0
Soma	Ragnvald	Nor	d	Jan 2001	3+4	0	1+1	0
Foxe	Hayden	Aus	d	Mar 2001	7+4	0	0+1	0
Todorov	Svetoslav	Bul	f	Jan 2001	4+10	1	1+1	1
Courtois	Laurent	Fr	m	Aug 2001	5+2	0	0+1	0
Labant	Vladimir	Svk	d	Jan 2002	7+6	0	0+2	0
Repka	Tomas	CzRep	d	Sep 2001	63	0	4+1	0
Cisse	Edouard	Fr	m	Aug 2002	18+7	0	0	0
WIGAN (21)								
Methven (Brit)	Colin	Ind	d	Oct 1979	295+1	21	45	7
Tunks (Brit)	Roy	Ger	gk	Nov 1981	245	0	41	0
Houston	Graham	Gib	m	Aug 1986	16+1	4	3	0
Taylor (Brit)	Robin	Ger	m	Oct 1989	0+1	0	0	0
Adekola	David	Nig	f	Oct 1994	1+3	0	0+1	0
Diaz	Isidro	Sp	m	Jul 1995	58+20	16	6+2	3
Martinez	Roberto	Sp	m	Jul 1995	148+39	17	26+4	5
Seba	Jesus	Sp	f	Aug 1995	8+13	3	2+3	0
Sharp	Kevin	Can	d	Nov 1995	156+22	10	21+5	1
Smeets	Jorg	Neth	m	Oct 1997	10+14	3	1+2	0
Bruno	Pasquale	It	d	Feb 1998	1	0	0	0
De Zeeuw	Arjan	Neth	d	Jul 1999	126	6	19	0
Peron	Jeff	Fr	m	Nov 1999	19+4	0	1+1	0
Bidstrup	Stefan	Den	m	Nov 2000	10+5	2	2	1
Hernandez	Dino	Neth	m	Nov 2000	0	0	1	0
Padula	Gino	Arg	d	Jul 2000	2+2	0	2+1	0
Nuzzo	Raffaele	It	gk	Mar 2001	0	0	0	0
Adamczuk	Darius	Pol	m	Aug 2001	3	0	1	0
Bukran	Gabor	Hun	m	Aug 2001	1	0	0	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
De Vos	Jason	Can	d	Jul 2001	62+1	13	7	0
Filan	John	Aus	gk	Dec 2001	71	0	8	0
WIGAN BOROUGH (1)								
Preedy (Brit)	Charlie	Ind	gk	Jul 1928	41	0	0	0
WIMBLEDON (18)								
Welch	Micky	Bar	f	Nov 1984	2+2	0	0	0
Young (Wal)	Eric	Sing	d	Jul 1987	96+3	9	19+1	1
Quamina	Mark	Guy	m/d	Jul 1988	1	0	0	0
Segers	Hans	Neth	gk	Sep 1988	265+2	0	48	0
Kruszynski	Detsi	Ger	m	Dec 1988	65+6	4	10+1	0
Leonhardsen	Oyvind	Nor	m	Nov 1994	73+3	13	24+2	3
Solbakken	Stale	Nor	m	Oct 1997	4+2	1	1+1	0
Pedersen	Tore	Nor	d	Jun 1999	6	0	0	0
Andersen	Trond	Nor	m	Aug 1999	136+10	6	21	2
Badir	Walid	Isr	m	Aug 1999	12+9	1	3+1	0
Andresen	Martin	Nor	m	Oct 1999	4+10	1	1+1	0
Hreidarsson	Hermann	Ice	d	Oct 1999	25	1	2	0
Lund	Andreas	Nor	f	Feb 2000	10+2	2	0	0
Karlsson	Par	Swe	m	Sep 2000	10+16	0	6	1
Nielsen	David	Den	f	Mar 2001	15+8	4	1	0
Feuer	Ian	USA	gk	Jun 2000	2+2	0	3	0
Mild	Hakan	Swe	m	Nov 2001	8+1	0	0	0
Volz	Moritz	Ger	d	Feb 2003	10	1	0	0
WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS (38)								
Bellis (Brit)	George	Ind	ch	Jun 1929	42	0	1	0
McMahon	Doug	Can	f	Aug 1938	1	0	0	0
Stuart	Eddie	SA	d	Jan 1951	287	1	32	0
Durandt	Cliff	SA	w	Jun 1957	43	9	5	0
Horne	Des	SA	w	Dec 1956	40	16	11	2
Kemp (Brit)	Fred	It	m	Jun 1963	3	0	1	0
Gardner	Don	Jam	m	Aug 1973	1+2	0	0	0
Berry (Wal)	George	Ger	d	Nov 1975	124	4	36	2
Hazell (Eng) (1)	Bob	Jam	d	May 1977	32+1	1	3	0
Villazan	Rafael	Uru	d	May 1980	20+3	0	4	0
Herbert	Ricki	NZ	d	Oct 1984	44+1	0	3	0
Hazell (Eng) (2)	Bob	Jam	d	Sep 1985	1	0	0	0
Streete (Brit)	Floyd	Jam	d	Oct 1985	157+2	6	20	0
Paskin	John	SA	f	Jun 1989	21+13	3	4+1	0
Regis (Eng)	Cyrille	FrGu	f	Aug 1993	8+11	2	1+2	0
De Wolf	John	Neth	d	Dec 1994	27+1	5	5	0
Williams	Mark	SA	f	Sep 1995	5+7	0	3+1	1
Young (Wal)	Eric	Sing	d	Sep 1995	31	2	9	0
Corica	Steve	Aus	m	Feb 1996	80+20	5	8+2	0
Romano	Serge	Fr	d	Aug 1996	1+3	0	1	0
Dowe	Jens	Ger	m	Oct 1996	5+3	0	0	0
Van der Laan	Robin	Neth	m	Oct 1996	7	0	0	0
Diaz	Isidro	Sp	m	Aug 1997	1	0	0	0
Kubicki	Dariusz	Pol	fb	Aug 1997	12	0	4	0
Paatelainen	Mixu	Fin	f	Aug 1997	10+13	0	8+2	5
Garcia Sanjuan	Jesus	Sp	m	Sep 1997	4	0	2+1	1
Segers	Hans	Neth	gk	Feb 1998	11	0	2	0
Gomez	Fernando	Sp	f	Aug 1998	17+2	2	3	0
Niestroj (Ger)	Robert	Pol	m	Nov 1998	2+4	0	1	0
Flo	Havard	Nor	f	Jan 1999	27+11	9	3+2	1
Pollet	Ludo	Fr	d	Sep 1999	74+4	7	7+1	1
Nielsen	Allan	Den	m	Mar 2000	7	2	0	0
Camara	Mohamed	Gui	d	Aug 2000	27+18	0	5+2	0
Ketsbaia	Temuri	Geo	f	Aug 2000	14+10	3	4+1	1
Thetis	Manuel	Fr	d	Aug 2000	3	0	0	0
Al-Jaber	Sami	Sau	f	Sep 2000	0+4	0	1	0
Roussel	Cedric	Bel	f	Feb 2001	9+17	2	0+2	0
Halle	Gunnar	Nor	d	Mar 2002	4+1	0	2	0
Ingimarsson	Ivar	Ice	m	Aug 2002	10+3	2	2	0
WORKINGTON (6)								
Miller	George	SA	f	Mar 1952	11	0	0	0
Miller	Graham	SA	f	Dec 1952	10	1	0	0
Purdon	Ted	SA	f	Mar 1957	33	9	3	1
Tennant	Roy	SA	ch	Jul 1958	151	1	13	0
Haasz	Johnny	Hun	f	Jul 1961	50	13	5	2
Tolson	Max	Aus	f	Feb 1966	29+2	6	4	0
WREXHAM (22)								
Bellis (Brit)	George	Ind	ch	May 1927	82	5	6	0
Donoghue	John	USA	wh	Jul 1930	67	2	4	0
Baines	Peter	Aus	f	Apr 1943	6	2	0	0
McDowall	Les	Ind	ch	Nov 1949	3	0	1	0
Kirkby	John	USA	fb	Aug 1951	5	0	0	0
Ugolini	Rolando	It	gk	Jun 1957	83	0	4	0

SURNAME	NAME	BORN	POS	FROM	LgAp	LgG	OthAp	OthG
Keelan (Brit)	Kevin	Ind	gk	Nov 1961	68	0	4	0
Williams	Everton	Jam	f	Jul 1975	1+1	0	0	0
Ferguson	Don	Can	gk	Jan 1986	20	0	0	0
Cooke	Joe	Dom	d/f	Jul 1986	49+2	4	11	1
Paskin	John	SA	f	Feb 1992	28+23	11	1+3	2
Whitley (N Ire)	Jeff	Zam	m	Jan 1999	9	2	0	0
Stevens	Ian	Mal	f	Jul 1999	14+2	4	3+1	0
Allsopp	Danny	Aus	f	Feb 2000	3	4	0	0
Bouanane	Emad	Fr	m	Aug 2000	13+4	0	1	0
Edwards	Carlos	Trin	m	Aug 2000	84+22	17	5+2	1
Sam	Hector	Trin	f	Aug 2000	34+41	16	6+1	0
Killen	Chris	NZ	f	Sep 2000	11+1	3	0	0
Lawrence	Denis	Trin	d	Mar 2001	60+7	3	2+1	0
Sharp	Kevin	Can	d	Oct 2001	12+3	0	0	0
Whitley (N Ire)	Jim	Zam	m	Oct 2001	78	1	4	0
Rovde	Marius	Nor	g	Jan 2002	12	0	0	0
WYCOMBE WANDERERS (8)								
Cunningham (Brit)	Tony	Jam	f	Mar 1994	4+1	0	0	0
Regis (Eng)	Cyrille	FrGu	f	Aug 1994	30+5	9	3	1
Moussaddik	Chuck	Mor	gk	Sep 1995	1	0	0+1	0
Dijkstra	Sieb	Neth	gk	Mar 1996	13	0	0	0
Rogers	Mark	Can	d	Dec 1998	108+16	4	19+1	2
Lopez	Carlos	Mex	d	Jan 2002	1	0	0	0
Dixon (Brit)	Jonny	Sp	f	Aug 2002	14+8	5	0	0
Talia	Frank	Aus	gk	Aug 2002	35	0	2	0
YORK CITY (14)								
Kubicki	Eryk	Pol	w	Oct 1946	5	0	0	0
Wojtczak	Edouard	Pol	gk	Oct 1946	8	0	0	0
Twissell (Eng)	Charlie	Sing	w	Nov 1958	53	8	3	0
Francis	Gerry	SA	w	Oct 1961	16	4	4	1
Tunks (Brit)	Roy	Ger	gk	Jan 1969	4	0	0	0
Johanneson	Albert	SA	w	Jul 1970	26	3	7	2
Richards	Lloyd	Jam	m	Jun 1980	17+1	1	4	1
Walwyn(Brit)	Keith	Jam	f	Jul 1981	245	119	42	20
McMillan	Andy	SA	fb	Oct 1987	409+12	5	50	0
Atkinson (Brit)	Paddy	Sing	fb	Nov 1995	36+5	0	3+1	0
Evans	Michael	Neth	f	Sep 2001	1+1	0	0	0
Carvalho	Rogerio	Bra	f	Aug 2002	0+4	0	0+1	0
Okoli	James	Nig	d	Aug 2002	1+2	0	0	0
Mazzina	Nicolas	Arg	m	Sep 2002	0+3	0	0	0

APPENDIX THREE:
Foreign players in England since 1888

A–Z

League club(s) for each player in alphabetical, not chronological, order

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
A	
Aas, Einar (Nor)	Nottm For
Abbey, George (Nig)	Macclesfield
Abdallah, Tewfik (Egy)	Derby, Hartlepool
Abidallah, Nabil (Neth)	Ipswich
Abou, Samassi (IvCo) (Fr)	Ipswich, Walsall, West Ham
Achterberg, John (Neth)	Tranmere
Acimovic, Milenko (Slo)	Tottenham
Ackerman, Alf (SA)	Carlisle, Derby, Hull, Millwall, Norwich
Acuna, Clarence (Chi)	Newcastle
Adamczuk, Dariusz (Pol)	Wigan
Adebola, Dele (Nig)	Birmingham, Crewe, C Palace Oldham
Adekola, David (Nig)	Bournemouth, Brighton, Bury, Cambridge, Exeter, Wigan
Agogo, Junior (Gha)	Chester, Chesterfield, Lincoln, Oldham, Sheff Wed
Agostino, Paul (Aus)	Bristol C
Albert, Philippe (Bel)	Fulham, Newcastle
Aldecoa, Emilio (Sp)	Coventry
Aleksidze, Rati (Geo)	Chelsea
Alexandersson, Niclas (Swe)	Everton, Sheff Wed
Aliadiere, Jeremie (Fr)	Arsenal
Al-Jaber, Sami (Sau)	Wolves
Allback, Marcus (Swe)	A Villa
Alleyne, Andy (Bar)	Reading
Allou, Bernard (IvCo) (Fr)	Nottm For
Allsopp, Danny (Aus)	Bristol R, Man City, Notts Co, Wrexham
Almeida, Marco (Por)	Southampton
Aloisi, John (Aus)	Coventry, Portsmouth
Alsaker, Paul (Nor)	Stockport
Alves, Paulo (Por)	West Ham
Ambrose, Leroy (StV)	Charlton
Ambrosetti, Gabriele (It)	Chelsea
Ameobi, Shola (Nig) (Eng)	Newcastle
Ammann, Mike (USA)	Charlton
Amokachi, Daniel (Nig)	Everton
Amsalem, David (Isr)	C Palace
Andersen, Bo (Den)	Bristol C
Andersen, Leif (Nor)	C Palace
Andersen, Soren (Den)	Bristol C
Andersen, Trond (Nor)	Wimbledon
Andersen, Vetle (Nor)	WBA
Anderson, Doug (HK) (Brit)	Cambridge, Northampton, Oldham, Plymouth, Tranmere
Andersson, Anders (Swe)	Blackburn
Andersson, Andreas (Swe)	Newcastle
Andersson, Patrik (Swe)	Blackburn
Andrade, Jose-Manuel (Por)	Stoke
Andre, Carlos (Por)	Walsall
Andre, Pierre-Yves (Fr)	Bolton
Andreassen, Svein (Nor)	Portsmouth
Andreasson, Marcus (Swe)	Bristol R
Andresen, Martin (Nor)	Wimbledon
Andrews, Billy (USA) (N Ire)	Grimsby, Oldham, Stockport
Anelka, Nicolas (Fr)	Arsenal, Liverpool, Man City
Angel, Juan Pablo (Col)	A Villa
Anselin, Cedric (Fr)	Norwich
Antic, Raddy (Yug)	Luton
Antoine-Curier, Mickael (Fr)	Brentford
Aranalde, Zigor (Sp)	Walsall
Arber, Mark (SA) (Brit)	Barnet, Peterborough, Tottenham
Arca, Julio (Arg)	Sunderland
Ardiles, Ossie (Arg)	Blackburn, QPR, Swindon, Tottenham
Arendse, Andre (SA)	Fulham, Oxford
Arentoft, Ben (Den)	Blackburn, Newcastle
Armand, Jack (Ind) (Brit)	Leeds, Newport, Southport, Swansea Town
Arnison, Joseph (SA)	Luton
Arphexad, Pegguy (Guad) (Fr)	Leicester, Liverpool, Stockport
Asamoah, Derek (Gha) (Brit)	Northampton
Asanovic, Aljosa (Cro)	Derby
Ashton, Hubert (Ind) (Brit)	Bristol R, Clapton O
Aspinall, Brendan (SA)	Mansfield
Aspinall, Wilf (USA)	Southport, Stockport
Asprilla, Faustino (Col)	Newcastle
Astafjevs, Vitalis (Lat)	Bristol R
Atangana, Simon (Cam)	Colchester, Port Vale
Atkins, Arthur (Jap) (Brit)	Birmingham, Shrewsbury
Atkinson, Paddy (Sing) (Brit)	Hartlepool, Scarborough, Sheff Utd, York
Atteveld, Ray (Neth)	Bristol C, Everton, West Ham
Auguste, Joe (Trin)	Exeter
Aunger, Geoff (Can)	Chester, Luton, Stockport
Avdiu, Kemajl (Yug) (Swe)	Bury
Avramovic, Raddy (Cro)	Coventry, Notts Co
Awuah, Jones (Gha)	Gillingham
Axeldahl, Jonas (Swe)	Cambridge, Ipswich
Ayegbini, Yakubu (Nig)	Portsmouth
Ayorinde, Sammy (Nig)	Orient
B	
Baardsen, Espen (USA) (Nor)	Everton, Tottenham, Watford
Babayaro, Celestine (Nig)	Chelsea
Babbel, Markus (Ger)	Liverpool
Backos, Des (SA)	Stoke
Bacque, Herve (Fr)	Luton
Badir, Walid (Isr)	Wimbledon
Bagheri, Karim (Irn)	Charlton

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Baiano, Francesco (It)	Derby
Baines, Peter (Aus)	Crewe, Hartlepool, N Brighton, Wrexham
Bak, Arkadiusz (Pol)	Birmingham
Bakalli, Adrian (Bel)	Swindon, Watford
Bakayoko, Ibrahima (IvCo)	Everton
Baker, Gerry (USA) (Brit)	Brentford, Coventry, Ipswich, Man City
Bakholt, Kurt (Den)	QPR
Bakke, Eirik (Nor)	Leeds
Balaban, Bosko (Cro)	A Villa
Balis, Igor (Svk)	WBA
Ballesta, Salva (Sp)	Bolton
Balogun, Tesilimi (Nig)	QPR
Baltacha, Sergei (USSR) (Ukr)	Ipswich
Baltacha, Sergei Jnr (Ukr) (Sco)	Millwall
Bankole, Ade (Nig)	Crewe, QPR
Banovic, Yakka (Yug) (Aus)	Derby
Barada, Taylor (USA)	Colchester
Barbara, Daniel (Fr)	Darlington
Barnard, Darren (Ger) (Wal)	Barnsley, Bristol C, Chelsea, Grimsby, Reading
Barnes, John (Jam) (Eng)	Charlton, Liverpool, Newcastle, Watford
Baros, Milan (CzRep)	Liverpool
Barthez, Fabien (Fr)	Man Utd
Bartlett, Shaun (SA)	Charlton
Bartram, Per (Den)	C Palace
Bart-Williams, Chris (SiLe) (Brit)	Charlton, Nottm For, Orient, Sheff Wed
Bassedas, Chistian (Arg)	Newcastle
Bassila, Christian (Fr)	West Ham
Batista, Jordao (Ang) (Por)	WBA
Batson, Brendan (Grn) (Eng)	Arsenal, Cambridge, WBA
Baudet, Julien (Fr)	Oldham
Baugh, John (Uga)	Exeter
Beck, Mikkel (Den)	Derby, Middlesbrough, Nottm For, QPR
Bedrossian (Cyp)	Fulham
Beinlich, Stefan (Ger)	A Villa
Bell, Alec (SA) (Sco)	Blackburn, Man Utd
Bellion, David (Fr)	Sunderland
Bellis, George (Ind) (Brit)	B&B Ath, Burnley, Southport, Wolves, Wrexham
Belmadi, Djamel (Fr) (Alg)	Man City
Belsvik, Petter (Nor)	Southend
Ben Askar, Aziz (Fr)	QPR
Benarbia, Ali (Alg)	Man City
Bengtsson, Robert (Swe)	Barnsley
Benjamin, Tristan (StK)	Chesterfield, Notts Co
Bent, Jason (Can)	Plymouth
Berg, Henning (Nor)	Blackburn, Man Utd
Berger, Patrik (Cz Rep)	Liverpool
Bergersen, Kent (Nor)	Stockport
Bergkamp, Dennis (Neth)	Arsenal
Bergsson, Gudni (Ice)	Bolton, Tottenham
Berhalter, Gregg (USA)	C Palace
Berkovic, Eyal (Isr)	Blackburn, Man City, Southampton, West Ham
Bernal, Andy (Aus)	Ipswich, Reading
Bernard, Olivier (Fr)	Darlington, Newcastle
Bernardeau, Olivier (Fr)	Chesterfield
Berntsen, Robin (Nor)	Port Vale
Berntsen, Tommy (Nor)	Portsmouth
Berry, George (Ger) (Wal)	Aldershot, Doncaster, Peterborough, Preston, Stoke, Wolves
Berthe, Mohamed (Gui) (Fr)	Bournemouth
Berthelin, Cedric (Fr)	C Palace, Luton
Berti, Nicola (It)	Tottenham
Bertos, Leo (NZ) (Grk)	Barnsley
Besagni, Remo (It)	C Palace
Best, Clyde (Ber)	West Ham
Betsy, Kevin (Sey)	Barnsley, Bournemouth, Fulham, Hull
Bhutia, Baichung (Ind)	Bury
Biagini, Leo (Arg)	Portsmouth
Biancalani, Frederic (Fr)	Walsall
Bidstrup, Stefan (Den)	Wigan
Bilic, Slaven (Cro)	Everton, West Ham
Billio, Patrizio (It)	C Palace
Biscan, Igor (Cro)	Liverpool
Bischoff, Mikkel (Den)	Man City
Bjorklund, Joachim (Swe)	Sunderland
Bjornebye, Stig Inge (Nor)	Blackburn, Liverpool
Blake, Noel (Jam) (Brit)	A Villa, Birmingham, Bradford, Exeter, Leeds, Portsmouth, Shrewsbury, Stoke
Blanc, Laurent (Fr)	Man Utd
Blatsis, Con (Aus)	Derby, Sheff Wed
Bleidelis, Imants (Lat)	Southampton
Blinker, Regi (Sur) (Neth)	Sheff Wed
Blissett, Luther (Jam) (Eng)	Bournemouth, Bury, Mansfield, WBA, Watford
Blomqvist, Jesper (Swe)	Charlton, Everton, Man Utd
Blondeau, Patrick (Fr)	Sheff Wed, Watford
Blondel, Jonathan (Bel)	Tottenham
Bluck, Dave (Ind) (Brit)	Aldershot
Boa Morte, Luis (Por)	Arsenal, Fulham. Southampton
Boateng, George (Gha) (Neth)	A Villa, Coventry, Middlesbrough
Bobic, Fredi (Slo) (Ger)	Bolton
Boere, Jeroen (Neth)	C Palace, Portsmouth, Southend, WBA, West Ham
Bogarde, Winston (Neth)	Chelsea
Bohinen, Lars (Nor)	Blackburn, Derby, Nottm For
Boksic, Alen (Herz) (Cro)	Middlesbrough
Bolesan, Mirko (It)	Cardiff
Boli, Roger (IvCo) (Fr)	Bournemouth, Walsall
Bolima, Cedric (DRC)	Rotherham
Bonalair, Thierry (Fr)	Nottm For
Bonetti, Ivano (It)	C Palace, Grimsby, Tranmere
Bonnot, Alex (Fr)	QPR, Watford
Bonvin, Pablo Facundo (Arg)	Sheff Wed
Boogers, Marco (Neth)	West Ham
Bookman, Louis (Lith) (Ire)	Bradford City, Luton, Port Vale, West Brom
Bopp, Eugene (Ukr) (Ger)	Nottm For
Borbokis, Vassilis (Grk)	Derby, Sheff Utd
Borota, Petar (Yug)	Chelsea
Bortolazzi, Mario (It)	WBA
Bos, Gijsbert (Neth)	Lincoln, Rotherham
Bosancic, Jovo (Yug)	Barnsley
Bosnich, Mark (Aus)	A Villa, Chelsea, Man Utd
Bossu, Bert (Fr)	Barnet
Bouanane, Emad (Fr)	Wrexham
Bowery, Bert (StK)	Lincoln, Nottm For
Bowman, Walter W (Can)	Accrington, Ardwick
Boyd, John (USA)	Bristol C
Boyd, Walter (Jam)	Swansea
Bozinoski, Vlado (Mac) (Aus)	Ipswich
Bradley, Pat (Aus)	Bury
Brady, Jon (Aus)	Rushden & D
Bragstad, Bjorn Otto (Nor)	Birmingham, Derby
Branca, Marco (It)	Middlesbrough
Branco (Bra)	Middlesbrough
Bravo, Raul (Sp)	Leeds
Breitenfelder, Friedrich (Aut)	Luton
Breitkreutz, Matthias (Ger)	A Villa
Brennan, Jim (Can)	Bristol C, Huddersfield, Nottm For
Brkovic, Ahmet (Yug)	Luton, Orient
Brocken, Bud (Neth)	Birmingham
Brolin, Tomas (Swe)	C Palace, Leeds

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB (S)
Brown, Lennox (SA)	Millwall
Bruce, Marcelle (USA)	Colchester
Bruck, Dietmar (Ger)	Charlton, Coventry, Northampton
Bruno, Pasquale (It)	Wigan
Bryant, Billy (Bel)	Millwall
Bryngelsson, Fredrik (Swe)	Stockport
Bukran, Gabor (Hun)	Walsall, Wigan
Bulent, Akin (Bel) (Tur)	Bolton
Bunbury, Alex (Guy) (Can)	West Ham
Bunch, Arthur (SA)	Aldershot
Bunjevcevic, Goran (Yug)	Tottenham
Burgess, Mike (Can)	Aldershot, B&B Ath, Gillingham, Halifax, Newport, Orient
Burns, Jacob (Aus)	Leeds
Burton, Frank (Mex) (Brit)	Charlton, West Ham
Busby, Hubert (Can)	Oxford
Busscher, Robbie (Neth)	Grimsby
Butcher, Terry (Sing) (Eng)	Coventry, Ipswich, Sunderland
Butler, Jack (Sri) (Eng)	Arsenal, Torquay
Buttigieg, John (Mal)	Brentford, Swindon
Byrne, Paul (SA) (Brit)	Port Vale

C

Caballero, Fabian (Arg)	Arsenal
Caceres, Adrian (Arg) (Aus)	Brentford, Hull
Cadete, Jorge (Moz) (Por)	Bradford
Cadiou, Frederic (Fr)	Orient
Cahill, Tim (Aus)	Millwall
Caldwell, Garrett (USA)	Colchester
Callachan, Harry (Ind) (Brit)	Leicester
Callaghan, Nigel (Sing) (Eng)	A Villa, Derby, Huddersfield, Watford
Calvo-Garcia, Alex (Sp)	Scunthorpe
Camara, Ben (Ger) (Brit)	Torquay
Camara, Mohamed (Gui)	Wolves
Camara, Titi (Gui)	Liverpool, West Ham
Camilieri-Gioia, Carlo (Bel)	Mansfield, Sheff Utd
Campo, Ivan (Sp)	Bolton
Canham, Mark (Ger) (Brit)	Colchester
Cansdell-Sheriff, Shane (Aus)	Rochdale
Cantona, Eric (Fr)	Leeds, Man Utd
Cantona, Joel (Fr)	Stockport
Capaldi, Tony (Nor) (N Ire)	Plymouth
Carasso, Cedric (Fr)	C Palace
Carbonari, Horacio (Arg)	Coventry, Derby
Carbone, Benito (It)	A Villa, Bradford, Derby, Middlesbrough, Sheff Wed
Carmichael, Matt (Sing) (Brit)	Barnet, Darlington, Doncaster, Lincoln, Mansfield, Preston, Scunthorpe
Carr, Everton (Ant)	Halifax, Leicester, Rochdale
Carr, John (SA)	Huddersfield
Carr, Lance (SA)	Bristol R, Liverpool, Newport
Carteron, Patrice (Fr)	Sunderland
Carvalho, Dani (Por)	West Ham
Carvalho, Rogerio (Bra)	York
Carver, Joe (USA)	Chester
Cas, Marcel (Neth)	Notts Co, Sheff Utd
Casey, Paul (Ger) (Brit)	Lincoln, Sheff Utd
Casiraghi, Pierluigi (It)	Chelsea
Cau, Jean-Michel (Fr)	Darlington
Cavaco, Luis Miguel (Por)	Stockport
Cennamo, Luigi (Ger) (It)	Burnley
Chadwick, Dave (Ind) (Brit)	Bournemouth, Halifax, Gillingham, Middlesbrough, Southampton, Torquay
Chalqi, Khalid (Mor)	Torquay
Chamberlain, Ken (SA)	Charlton
Chandler, Robert (Ind) (Brit)	A Villa

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB (S)
Charles, Alf (Trin)	Southampton
Charvet, Laurent (Fr)	Chelsea, Man City, Newcastle
Cheetham, Mike (Neth) (Brit)	Cambridge, Chesterfield, Colchester, Ipswich
Cherednik, Alexei (USSR)	Southampton
Cheung, Chi Doy (HK)	Blackpool
Cheyrou, Bruno (Fr)	Liverpool
Chiedozie, John (Nig)	Chesterfield, Derby, Notts Co, Orient, Tottenham
Chinaglia, Giorgio (It)	Swansea Town
Chine, Athumani (Tan)	Walsall
Chippo, Youssef (Mor)	Coventry
Christensen, Tommy (Den)	Leicester, Portsmouth
Christie, Jeremy (NZ)	Barnsley
Cini, Joe (Mal)	QPR
Cisse, Aliou (Sen)	Birmingham
Cisse, Edouard (Fr)	West Ham
Claesen, Nico (Bel)	Tottenham
Clarke, Bruce (SA)	Fulham
Clelland, Crawford (USA)	Plymouth
Clement, Philippe (Bel)	Coventry
Cobian, Juan (Arg)	Sheff Wed, Swindon
Cohen, Avi (Isr)	Liverpool
Cohen, Jacob (Isr)	Brighton
Coker, Ade (Nig)	Lincoln, West Ham
Colleter, Patrick (Fr)	Southampton
Collins, Mike (SA)	Swindon
Colosimo, Simon (Aus)	Man City
Colusso, Cristian (Arg)	Oldham
Coly, Ferdinand (Sen)	Birmingham
Constantinou, Costas (Cyp)	Barnet
Cooke, Joe (Dom)	Bradford, Exeter, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochdale, Wrexham
Cooney, Sean (Aus)	Coventry
Cooper, Neale (Ind) (Brit)	A Villa, Reading
Corazzin, Carlo (Can)	Cambridge, Northampton, Oldham, Plymouth
Corbin, Kirk (Bar)	Cambridge
Corbo, Mateo (Uru)	Barnsley
Cordone, Daniel (Arg)	Newcastle
Corica, Steve (Aus)	Leicester, Walsall, Wolves
Cornock, Wally (Aus)	Rochdale
Costa, Ricardo (Por)	Darlington
Costa, Jorge (Por)	Charlton
Coulbault, Regis (Fr)	Southend
Counago, Pablo (Sp)	Ipswich
Court, Dick (Ind) (Brit)	Aldershot
Courtois, Laurent (Fr)	West Ham
Coyne, Chris (Aus)	Brentford, Luton, Southend, West Ham
Craven, Peter (Ger)	Halifax
Crawford, Jimmy (USA) (Ire)	Newcastle, Reading, Rotherham
Crawford, Ronald (SA)	Rotherham, Thames
Croci, Laurent (Fr)	Carlisle
Crossan, Errol (Can)	Gillingham, Norwich, Orient, Southend
Cruickshank, George (Mly) (Brit)	Carlisle
Cruyff, Jordi (Neth)	Man Utd
Cubie, Neil (SA)	Hull
Cudicini, Carlo (It)	Chelsea
Cuervo, Phillipe (Fr)	Swindon
Cuffe, John (Aus)	Glossop
Cunningham, Tony (Jam) (Brit)	Barnsley, Blackpool, Bolton, Bury, Doncaster, Lincoln, Man City, Newcastle, Rotherham, Sheff Wed, Wycombe
Curcic, Sasa (Yug)	A Villa, Bolton, C Palace
Cutbush, John (Mal) (Brit)	Fulham, Sheff Utd, Tottenham
Cygan, Pascal (Fr)	Arsenal

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
D	
Da Costa, Hugo (Por)	Stoke
Da Silva, Lourenco (Ang) (Por)	Bristol C, Oldham
Dabelsteen, Thomas (Den)	Scarborough
Dabizas, Nicos (Grk)	Newcastle
Dacourt, Olivier (Fr)	Everton, Leeds
Dadason, Rikki (Ice)	Stoke
Dagnogo, Moussa (Fr)	Bristol R
Dahlin, Martin (Swe)	Blackburn
Daino, Daniele (It)	Derby
Dalla Bona, Sam (It)	Chelsea
Dalton, James (Can)	Sunderland
Danielsson, Einer Thor (Ice)	Stoke
Danielsson, Helgi (Ice)	Peterborough
Danilevicius, Tomas (Rus) (Lith)	Arsenal
Darcheville, Jean-Claude (FrGu) (Fr)	Nottm For
Darras, Frederic (Fr)	Swindon
Davidson, Alan (Aus)	Nottm For
Davies, Roy (SA)	Luton
D'Avray, Mich (SA) (Eng)	Ipswich, Leicester
De Bilde, Gilles (Bel)	A Villa, Sheff Wed
De Blasiis, Jean-Yves (Fr)	Norwich
De Freitas, Fabian (Sur) (Neth)	Bolton, WBA
De Goey, Ed (Neth)	Chelsea
De Goey, Len (Neth)	Sheff Utd
De La Cruz, Ulises (Ecu)	A Villa
De Lucas, Enrique (Sp)	Chelsea
De Oliveira, Filipe (Por)	Chelsea
De Ornelas, Fernando (Ven)	C Palace, QPR
De Vogt, Wilko (Neth)	Sheff Utd
De Vos, Jason (Can)	Darlington, Wigan
De Waard, Raimond (Neth)	Norwich
De Wolf, John (Neth)	Wolves
De Zeeuw, Arjan (Neth)	Barnsley, Portsmouth, Wigan
Debec, Fabien (Fr)	Coventry
Debeve, Mickael (Fr)	Middlesbrough
Degn, Peter (Den)	Everton
Degryse, Marc (Bel)	Sheff Wed
Del Rio, Walter (Arg)	C Palace
Delapenha, Lindy (Jam)	Mansfield, Middlesbrough, Portsmouth
Delgado, Agustin (Ecu)	Southampton
Dellas, Traianos (Grk)	Sheff Utd
Delorge, Laurent (Bel)	Coventry
Derko, Franco (It)	Mansfield
Derveld, Fernando (Neth)	Norwich, WBA
Desailly, Marcel (Gha) (Fr)	Chelsea
Deschamps, Didier (Fr)	Chelsea
Devereux, Tony (Gib) (Brit)	Aldershot
Deyna, Kazimierz (Pol)	Man City
Di Canio, Paolo (It)	Sheff Wed, West Ham
Di Giuseppe, Bica (Bra)	Sunderland, Walsall
Di Lella, Gustavo (Arg)	Darlington, Hartlepool
Di Matteo, Roberto (Swit) (It)	Chelsea
Di Piedi, Michele (It)	Bristol R, Sheff Wed
Dia, Ali (Sen)	Southampton
Diabate, Lassina (IvCo)	Portsmouth
Diaf, Farid (Fr)	Preston
Diallo, Cherif (Sen)	Exeter
Diallo, Drissa (Mau) (Gui)	Burnley
Diao, Salif (Sen)	Liverpool
Diawara, Djibril (Sen)	Bolton
Diawara, Kaba (Fr)	Arsenal, Blackburn, West Ham
Diaz, Isidro (Sp)	Rochdale, Wigan, Wolves
Dickinson, Patrick (Can)	Hull
Dijkstra, Meindert (Neth)	Notts Co
Dijkstra, Sieb (Neth)	Bristol C, QPR, Wycombe
Dillsworth, Eddie (SiLe)	Lincoln
Diomede, Bernard (Fr)	Liverpool
Diop, Pape Seydou (Sen)	Norwich
Diouf, El Hadji (Sen)	Liverpool
Distin, Sylvain (Fr)	Man City, Newcastle
Dixon, Jonny (Sp) (Brit)	Wycombe
D'Jaffo, Laurent (Fr)	Bury, Sheff Utd, Stockport
Djetou, Martin (IvCo) (Fr)	Fulham
Djordjic, Bojan (Yug) (Swe)	Man Utd, Sheff Wed
Djorkaeff, Youri (Fr)	Bolton
Dolby, Hugh (Ind) (Brit)	Chelsea
Dolding, Len (Ind) (Brit)	Chelsea, Norwich
Domi, Didier (Fr)	Newcastle
Dominguez, Jose (Por)	Birmingham, Tottenham
Donaghy, Charles (Ind) (Brit)	Chelsea
Doncel, Antonio (Sp)	Hull
Donis, George (Grk)	Blackburn, Huddersfield, Sheff Utd
Donoghue, John (USA)	Wrexham
Dorigo, Tony (Aus) (Eng)	A Villa, Chelsea, Derby, Leeds, Stoke
Doriva, Guidoni (Bra)	Middlesbrough
Dorner, Mario (Aut)	Darlington
Dowe, Jens (Ger)	Wolves
Duarte, Juan Maldondo (Bra)	Arsenal
Ducrocq, Pierre (Fr)	Derby
Dudek, Jerzy (Pol)	Liverpool
Dugarry, Christophe (Fr)	Birmingham
Dugnolle, Jack (Ind) (Brit)	Brighton, Plymouth
Dumas, Franck (Fr)	Newcastle
Dumitrescu, Ilie (Rom)	Tottenham, West Ham
Dundee, Sean (SA)	Liverpool
Dunfield, Terry (Can)	Bury, Man City
Durandt, Cliff (SA)	Charlton, Wolves
Dursun, Peter (Den)	Southend
Dusan, Nikolic (Yug)	Bolton
Dwane, Eddie (Mal) (Brit)	Lincoln
Dziekanowski, Jackie (Pol)	Bristol C
E	
Eames, Billy (Mal) (Brit)	Brentford, Portsmouth
Earnshaw, Robert (Zam) (Wal)	Cardiff
Edds, Gareth (Aus)	Nottm For, Swindon
Edge, Declan (Mly) (NZ)	Notts Co
Edinho, Amaral (Bra)	Bradford
Edu (Bra)	Arsenal
Edwards, Alistair (Aus)	Brighton, Millwall
Edwards, Carlos (Trin)	Wrexham
Edwards, Gerald (HK) (Brit)	Luton
Einarsson, Gunnar (Ice)	Brentford
Eisentrager, Alec (Ger)	Bristol C
Ekelund, Ronnie (Den)	Coventry, Man City, Southampton, Walsall
Ekner, Dan (Swe)	Portsmouth
El Karkouri, Talal (Mor)	Sunderland
El Khalej, Tahar (Mor)	Charlton, Southampton
Elena, Marcelino (Sp)	Newcastle
Elstrup, Lars (Den)	Luton
Emenalo, Michael (Nig)	Notts Co
Emerson (Bra)	Middlesbrough
Emmerson, Wayne (Can)	Crewe
Enckelman, Peter (Fin)	A Villa
Enes, Robbie (Aus)	Portsmouth
Engonga, Vincente (Sp)	Coventry
Enhua, Zhang (Chn)	Grimsby
Epesse-Titi, Steeve (Fr)	Exeter
Eranio, Stefano (It)	Derby
Eriksson, Jan (Swe)	Sunderland
Espartero, Mario (Fr)	Bolton
Essers, Pierre (Neth)	Walsall
Etuhu, Dixon (Nig)	Man City, Preston
Evans, Ceri (NZ)	Oxford
Evans, Michael (Neth)	York
Evans, Paul (SA)	Sheff Wed
Eve, Angus (Trin)	Chester
Evtushok, Alex (Ukr)	Coventry
Eydelie, Jean-Jacques (Fr)	Walsall
Eyjolfsson, Siggi (Ice)	Chester, Walsall

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
F	
Fabiano, Nicolas (Fr)	Swansea
Fabio, Ferraresi (It)	A Villa
Fadida, Aharon (Isr)	Aldershot
Faerber, Winston (Sur) (Neth)	Cardiff
Falconer, Andy (SA)	Blackpool
Fallon, Rory (NZ)	Barnsley, Shrewsbury
Farina, Frank (Aus)	Notts Co
Ferguson, Don (Can)	Wrexham
Fernandes, Fabrice (Fr)	Fulham, Southampton
Ferrari, Carlos (Bra)	Birmingham
Ferrer, Albert (Sp)	Chelsea
Ferri, Jean-Michel (Fr)	Liverpool
Festa, Gianluca (It)	Middlesbrough, Portsmouth
Feuer, Ian (USA)	Derby, Luton, Peterborough, Tranmere, West Ham, Wimbledon
Filan, John (Aus)	Blackburn, Cambridge, Coventry, Wigan
Fiocca, Paul (It)	Swindon
Firmani, Eddie (SA)	Charlton, Southend
Firmani, Peter (SA)	Charlton
Fish, Kenneth (SA)	Port Vale
Fish, Mark (SA)	Bolton, Charlton
Fjortoft, Jan Aage (Nor)	Barnsley, Middlesbrough, Sheff Utd, Swindon
Fleming, Mike (Ind) (Brit)	Tranmere
Flo, Havard (Nor)	Wolves
Flo, Jostein (Nor)	Sheff Utd
Flo, Tore Andre (Nor)	Chelsea, Sunderland
Foe, Marc-Vivien (Cam)	Man City, West Ham
Foletti, Patrick (Swit)	Derby
Forbes, Boniek (GuB)	Orient
Forbes, Dudley (SA)	Charlton
Foreman, Denis (SA)	Brighton
Forge, Nicolas (Fr)	Orient
Forlan, Diego (Uru)	Man Utd
Formann, Pascal (Ger)	Nottm For
Forrest, Craig (Can)	Chelsea, Colchester, Ipswich, West Ham
Forssell, Mikael (Ger) (Fin)	Chelsea, C Palace
Fortune, Quinton (SA)	Man Utd
Foster, Craig (Aus)	C Palace, Portsmouth
Fostervold, Anders (Nor)	Grimsby
Foxe, Hayden (Aus)	Portsmouth, West Ham
Foyewa, Amos (Nig)	Bournemouth
Fradin, Karim (Fr)	Stockport
Francis, Gerry (SA)	Leeds, York
Frandsen, Per (Den)	Bolton, Blackburn
Fraser, Willie (Aus) (Sco)	Nottm For, Sunderland
Fredgaard, Carsten (Den)	Bolton, Sunderland, WBA
Freimanis, Eddie (Lat)	Northampton
Freund, Steffen (Ger)	Tottenham
Friedel, Brad (USA)	Blackburn, Liverpool
Friio, David (Fr)	Plymouth
Frontzeck, Michael (Ger)	Man City
Fuchs, Uwe (Ger)	Middlesbrough, Millwall
Fuertes, Esteban (Arg)	Derby
Fuglestad, Erik (Nor)	Norwich
Fuller, Ricardo (Jam)	C Palace, Preston
Fumaca, Jose (Bra)	Colchester, C Palace, Newcastle
Fursdon, Roy (Can)	Torquay
Futre, Paulo (Por)	West Ham
G	
Gaardsoe, Thomas (Den)	Ipswich
Gaia, Marcio (Bra)	Exeter
Gaillard, Marcel (Bel)	C Palace, Portsmouth
Gall, Benny (Den)	Shrewsbury
Gallas, William (Fr)	Chelsea
Gallego, Jose (Sp)	Brentford, Colchester, Southampton
Gallego, Tony (Sp)	Norwich

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Galli, Filippo (It)	Watford
Galloway, Steve (Ger) (Brit)	Cambridge, C Palace
Gambaro, Enzo (It)	Grimsby
Garcia, Richard (Aus)	Orient, West Ham
Garcia, Sanjuan Jesus (Sp)	Wolves
Garcia, Tony (Fr)	Notts Co
Garde, Remi (Fr)	Arsenal
Gardner, Don (Jam)	Wolves
Gardner, Ricardo (Jam)	Bolton
Gariani, Moshe (Isr)	Brighton
Garrocho, Carlos (Arg)	Walsall
Garwood, Len (Ind) (Brit)	Tottenham
Gaudino, Maurizio (Ger)	Man City
Gavilan, Diego (Par)	Newcastle
Geard, Glen (Mal)	Brighton
Genaux, Reggie (Bel)	Coventry
Gentile, Marco (Neth)	Burnley
George, Finidi (Nig)	Ipswich
Georgeson, Roddy (Egy) (Brit)	Port Vale
Georgiadis, Georgios (Grk)	Newcastle
Geremi (Cam)	Middlesbrough
Gerhardt, Hugh (SA)	Liverpool
Germain, Steve (Fr)	Colchester
Gerula, Stan (Pol)	Orient
Ghrayib, Naguyan (Isr)	A Villa
Giallanza, Gaetano (Swit)	Bolton, Norwich
Gibbs, Peter (Zim)	Watford
Gibson, Jock (Brit)	Hull, Luton, Sheff Utd, Sunderland
Gibson, Fred (SA)	Coventry, Sunderland
Ginola, David (Fr)	A Villa, Everton, Newcastle, Tottenham
Gioacchini, Stefano (It)	Coventry
Gislason, Valur (Ice)	Brighton
Gislason, Siggi (Ice)	Stoke
Giumarra, Willy (Can)	Darlington
Gnohere, Arthur (IvCo) (Fr)	Burnley
Goater, Shaun (Ber)	Bristol C, Man City, Notts Co, Rotherham
Godfrey, Elliott (Can)	Watford
Golac, Ivan (Yug)	Bournemouth, Man City, Portsmouth, Southampton
Goldbaek, Bjarne (Den)	Chelsea, Fulham
Goma, Alain (Fr)	Fulham, Newcastle
Gomez, Fernando (Sp)	Wolves
Goodhind, Warren (SA)	Barnet, Cambridge
Goodison, Ian (Jam)	Hull
Goodridge, Greg (Bar)	Bristol C, Cheltenham, QPR, Torquay
Gope-Fenepej, John (NCal) (Fr)	Bolton
Gorre, Dean (Sur) (Neth)	Barnsley, Huddersfield
Goss, Jerry (Cyp) (Wal)	Norwich
Gotsmanov, Sergei (USSR) (Blr)	Brighton, Southampton
Gottskalksson, Ole (Ice)	Brentford
Gough, Richard (Swe) (Sco)	Everton, Nottm For, Tottenham
Goulet, Brent (USA)	Bournemouth, Crewe
Goulooze, Richard (Neth)	Derby
Grabbi, Corrado (It)	Blackburn
Grant, Kim (Gha)	Charlton, Luton, Millwall, Notts Co, Scunthorpe
Granville, John (Trin)	Aldershot, Millwall
Gravelaine, Xavier (Fr)	Watford
Gravesen, Thomas (Den)	Everton
Greer, Ross (Aus)	Chester
Gregory, Neil (Zam) (Brit)	Chesterfield, Colchester, Ipswich, Peterborough, Scunthorpe, Torquay
Grenet, Francois (Fr)	Derby
Gresko,Vratislav (Svk)	Blackburn
Greyling, Anton (SA)	Torquay
Griemink, Bart (Neth)	Birmingham, Peterborough, Swindon
Grieves, Ken (Aus)	Bolton, Bury, Stockport

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Griffith, Cohen (Guy) (Brit)	Cardiff
Grimandi, Gilles (Fr)	Arsenal
Grobbelaar, Bruce (SA) (Zim)	Bury, Crewe, Lincoln, Liverpool, Oldham, Plymouth, Southampton, Stoke
Grodas, Frode (Nor)	Chelsea, Tottenham
Groenendijk, Alfons (Neth)	Man City
Grondin, David (Fr)	Arsenal
Gronkjaer, Jesper (Den)	Chelsea
Gudjohnsen, Eidur (Ice)	Bolton, Chelsea
Gudjonsson, Bjarni (Ice)	Stoke
Gudjonsson, Joey (Ice)	A Villa
Gudjonsson, Thordur (Ice)	Derby, Preston
Gudmundsson, Albert (Ice)	Arsenal
Gudmundsson, Johann (Ice)	Cambridge, Watford
Gudmundsson, Niklas (Swe)	Blackburn, Ipswich
Guentchev, Bontcho (Bul)	Ipswich, Luton
Gueret, Willy (Guad) (Fr)	Millwall
Guerrero, Ivan (Hon)	Coventry
Guivarc'h, Stephane (Fr)	Newcastle
Gullit, Ruud (Sur) (Neth)	Chelsea
Gunn, Alf (Ger)	Nottm For
Gunnarsson, Brynjar (Ice)	Stoke
Gunnlaugsson, Arnie (Ice)	Bolton, Leicester, Stoke
Gunnlaugsson, Bjarke (Ice)	Preston
Gurinovich, Igor (USSR) (Blr)	Brighton
Gustafsson, Tomas (Swe)	Coventry
Guyett, Scott (Aus)	Oxford
Gysbrechts, Davy (Bel)	Sheff Utd
H	
Haaland, Alf-Inge (Nor)	Leeds, Man City, Nottm For
Haarhoff, Jimmy (Zam)	Birmingham
Haas, Bernt (Aut)	Sunderland
Haasz, Johnny (Hun)	Swansea Town, Workington
Haddaoui, Riffi (Den)	Torquay
Hadji, Mustapha (Mor)	A Villa, Coventry
Hadziabdic, Dzemal (Yug)	Swansea
Hahnemann, Marcus (USA)	Fulham, Reading, Rochdale
Hakan Sukur (Tur)	Blackburn
Hakan Unsal (Tur)	Blackburn
Halle, Gunnar (Nor)	Bradford, Leeds, Oldham, Wolves
Hamann, Dietmar (Ger)	Liverpool, Newcastle
Hammond, Elvis (Gha)	Bristol R, Fulham
Hansen, Bo (Den)	Bolton
Hansen, Edvin (Den)	Grimsby
Hansen, John (Ger) (Den)	Cambridge
Hansen, Karl (Nor)	Huddersfield
Hansen, Vergard (Nor)	Bristol C
Hansson, Mikael (Swe)	Stoke
Hardy, Adam (SA)	Bradford
Hareide, Aage (Nor)	Man City, Norwich
Harkes, John (USA)	Derby, Nottm For, Sheff Wed, West Ham
Harries Paul (Aus)	Carlisle, Exeter, Portsmouth, Torquay
Harris, Alex (HK) (Brit)	Blackpool
Harris, Andy (SA) (Brit)	Orient, Southend
Hartenberger, Uwe (Ger)	Reading
Hasselbaink, Jimmy Floyd (Sur) (Neth)	Chelsea, Leeds
Hastie, Ken (SA)	Leeds
Hauser, Peter (SA)	Blackpool, Chester
Hauser, Thomas (Ger)	Sunderland
Havenga, Willie (SA)	Birmingham, Ipswich, Luton
Hay, Danny (NZ)	Leeds, Walsall
Hazan, Alon (Isr)	Watford
Hazell, Bob (Jam) (Eng)	Leicester, Port Vale, QPR, Reading, Wolves
Heald, Oliver (Can)	Scarborough
Hebel, Dirk (Ger)	Brentford

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Hedman, Magnus (Swe)	Coventry
Hegazi, Hassan (Egy)	Fulham
Heggem, Vegard (Nor)	Liverpool
Heidenstrom, Bjorn (Nor)	Orient
Heikkinen, Markus (Fin)	Portsmouth
Heinola, Antti (Fin)	QPR
Heiselberg, Kim (Den)	Swindon
Helder, Glenn (Neth)	Arsenal
Helder, Rodrigues (Ang) (Por)	Newcastle
Helguson, Heidar (Ice)	Watford
Helin, Petri (Fin)	Luton, Stockport
Helmer, Thomas (Ger)	Sunderland
Henchoz, Stephane (Swit)	Blackburn, Liverpool
Henriksen, Tony (Nor)	Southend
Henriksen, Bo (Den)	Kidderminster
Henry, Liburd (Dom)	Gillingham, Halifax, Maidstone, Peterborough, Watford
Henry, Thierry (Fr)	Arsenal
Heppolette, Ricky (Ind) (Brit)	Chesterfield, C Palace, Orient, Peterborough, Preston
Herbert, Ricki (NZ)	Wolves
Herivelto, Moreira (Bra)	Walsall
Hernandez, Dino (Neth)	Wigan
Herrera, Martin (Arg)	Fulham
Hesford, Iain (Zam) (Eng)	Blackpool, Fulham, Hull, Maidstone, Notts Co, Sunderland
Hewie, John (SA) (Sco)	Charlton
Hewkins, Ken (SA)	Fulham
Hews Chay (Aus)	Carlisle
Hey, Tony (Ger)	Birmingham
Hiden, Martin (Aut)	Leeds
Higginbotham, Harry (Aus)	Luton, Nelson, Orient, Reading, South Shields
Hill, Reginald (Gib) (Brit)	Carlisle, Darlington, Hartlepool, Tranmere
Hirschfeld, Lars (Can)	Luton
Hitzlsperger, Thomas (Ger)	A Villa, Chesterfield
Hjelde, Jon Olav (Nor)	Nottm For
Hjorth, Jesper (Den)	Darlington
Hodge, Eric (SA)	Aldershot, Brighton
Hodgson, Doug (Aus)	Burnley, Northampton, Oldham, Plymouth, Sheff Utd
Hodgson, Gordon (SA) (Eng)	A Villa, Leeds, Liverpool
Hodouto, Kwami (Tgo) (Fr)	Huddersfield
Hoekman, Danny (Neth)	Man City
Hoekstra, Peter (Neth)	Stoke
Hogan, Cornelius (Mal)	Burnley, NB Tower
Hogh, Jes (Den)	Chelsea
Hollund, Martin (Nor)	Hartlepool
Holster, Marco (Neth)	Ipswich
Holwyn, Jermaine (Neth)	Port Vale
Hooper, Lyndon (Guy) (Can)	Birmingham
Horace, Alain (Mad) (Fr)	Hartlepool
Horlaville, Christophe (Fr)	Port Vale
Horne, Des (SA)	Blackpool, Wolves
Horsfall, George (Aus)	Southampton, Southend
Hottiger, Marc (Swit)	Everton, Newcastle
Houghton, Brian (Ind) (Brit)	Birmingham, Bradford PA, Lincoln, Oxford, Southend
Houston, Graham (Gib) (Brit)	Carlisle, Preston, Wigan
Hovi, Tom (Nor)	Charlton
Howells, Lee (Aus)	Cheltenham
Hreidarsson, Hermann (Ice)	Brentford, C Palace, Ipswich, Wimbledon
Hristov, Georgi (Mac)	Barnsley
Hubbard, John (SA)	Bury
Huck, Willie (Fr)	Bournemouth
Huggins, Joe (Ind) (Brit)	Aldershot
Hughes, Zacari (Aus)	Rochdale
Hume, Iain (Can)	Tranmere

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Hunter, Chris (HK) (Brit)	Preston
Hunter, George (Ind) (Brit)	A Villa, Chelsea, Man Utd, Oldham
Huth, Robert (Ger)	Chelsea
Hyldgaard, Morten (Den)	Coventry, Scunthorpe
Hysen, Glenn (Swe)	Liverpool
Hyypia, Sami (Fin)	Liverpool
I	
Ifejiagwa, Emeka (Nig)	Brighton
Iga, Andrew (Uga) (Brit)	Millwall
Ilic, Sasa (Aus) (Yug)	Charlton, Portsmouth, West Ham
Immel, Eike (Ger)	Man City
Inamoto, Junichi (Jap)	Arsenal, Fulham
Ince, Clayton (Trin)	Crewe
Ingebrigtsen, Kaare (Nor)	Man City
Ingesson, Klas (Swe)	Sheff Wed
Ingimarsson, Ivar (Ice)	Brentford, Brighton, Torquay, Wolves
Invincible, Danny (Aus)	Swindon
Iorfa, Dominic (Nig)	Peterborough, QPR, Southend
Iovan, Stefan (Rom)	Brighton
Ipoua, Guy (Cam) (Fr)	Bristol R, Gillingham, Scunthorpe
Iroha, Ben (Nig)	Watford
Isaias, Marques (Bra) (Por)	Coventry
Ismael, Valerien (Fr)	C Palace
Issa, Pierre (SA)	Watford
Itonga, Carlin (DRC)	Arsenal
Iversen, Steffen (Nor)	Tottenham
J	
Jaaskelainen, Jussi (Fin)	Bolton
Jack, Rodney (Jam) (StV)	Crewe, Torquay
Jacobsen, Anders (Nor)	Notts Co, Sheff Utd, Stoke
Jacobsen, Viggo (Den)	Charlton
Jalink, Nico (Neth)	Port Vale
Jankovic, Bozo (Yug)	Middlesbrough
Jansson, Jan (Swe)	Port Vale
Jantunen, Pertti (Fin)	Bristol C
Javary, Jean-Phillipe (Fr)	Brentford, Plymouth, Sheff Utd
Jean, Earl (StL)	Ipswich, Plymouth, Rotherham
Jeannin, Alex (Fr)	Darlington
Jennings, Jedd (Ber)	Hereford
Jensen, Brian (Den)	WBA
Jensen, Claus (Den)	Bolton, Charlton
Jensen, John (Den)	Arsenal
Jensen, Niclas (Den)	Man City
Jensen, Viggo (Den)	Hull
Jeppson, Hans (Swe)	Charlton
Jerkan, Nikola (Cro)	Nottm For
Jermyn, Mark (Ger) (Brit)	Torquay
Jihai, Sun (Chn)	C Palace, Man City
Job, Joseph-Desire (Fr) (Cam)	Middlesbrough
Johanneson, Albert (SA)	Leeds, York
Johansen, Martin (Den)	Coventry
Johansen, Michael (Den)	Bolton
Johansen, Rune (Nor)	Bristol R
Johansen, Stig (Nor)	Bristol C, Southampton
Johansson, Jonatan (Swe) (Fin)	Charlton
Johansson, Nils-Eric (Den)	Blackburn
John, Stern (Trin)	Birmingham, Nottm For
Johnsen, Erland (Nor)	Chelsea
Johnsen, Ronny (Nor)	Man Utd, A Villa
Johnson, David (Jam)	Burnley, Bury, Ipswich, Nottm For, Sheff Wed
Johnson, Glenn (Aus)	Cardiff
Johnson, Glenn (Can)	WBA
Johnson, Richard (Aus)	Northampton, Watford
Johnson, Jermaine (Jam)	Bolton

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Johnsson, Julian (Den) (Far)	Hull
Johnston, Craig (SA) (Aus)	Liverpool, Middlesbrough
Johnstone, Glenn (Ken) (Brit)	Preston
Jokanovic, Slavisa (Yug)	Chelsea
Jol, Maarten (Neth)	Coventry, WBA
Jones, Cobi (USA)	Coventry
Jones, Ian (Ger) (Brit)	Cardiff
Jonk, Wim (Neth)	Sheff Wed
Jonsson, Siggi (Ice)	Arsenal, Barnsley, Sheff Wed
Jorgensen, Claus (Den)	Bournemouth, Bradford
Jorgensen, Henrik (Den)	Notts Co
Joseph, David (Guad) (Fr)	Notts Co
Jovanovic, Nikola (Yug)	Man Utd
Joy, Ian (USA)	Kidderminster
Juanjo, Carricondo (Sp)	Bradford
Juninho (Bra)	Middlesbrough
Junior, Jose Luis (Bra)	Walsall
K	
Kaak, Tom (Neth)	Darlington
Kaamark, Pontus (Swe)	Leicester
Kachloul, Hassan (Mor)	A Villa, Southampton
Kachouro, Petr (Blr)	Sheff Utd
Kaiser, Rudi (Neth)	Coventry
Kalac, Zeljko (Aus)	Leicester
Kalogeracos, Vas (Aus)	Stockport
Kanchelskis, Andrei (Ukr)	Everton, Man City, Man Utd, Southampton
Kandol, Tresor (DRC) (Brit)	Bournemouth, Cambridge, Luton
Kanoute, Frederic (Fr)	West Ham
Kanu, Nwankwo (Nig)	Arsenal
Kapengwe, Emment (Zam)	A Villa
Kapler, Konrad (Pol)	Rochdale
Kaprielian, Mickael (Fr)	Bolton
Karaa, Roch (Tun)	Darlington
Karelse, John (Neth)	Newcastle
Karembeu, Christian (NCal) (Fr)	Middlesbrough
Karic, Amir (Slo)	C Palace, Ipswich
Karl, Steffen (Ger)	Man City
Karlsen, Kent (Nor)	Luton
Karlsson, Par (Swe)	Wimbledon
Katalinic, Ivan (Yug)	Southampton
Kavelashvili, Mikhail (Geo)	Man City
Kawaguchi, Yoshikatsu (Jap)	Portsmouth
Kearton, Jason (Aus)	Blackpool, Crewe, Everton, Notts Co, Stoke
Keelan, Kevin (Ind) (Brit)	A Villa, Norwich, Stockport, Wrexham
Keizer, Gerry (Neth)	Arsenal, Charlton
Keizerweerd, Orpheo (Neth)	Oldham
Keller, Francois (Fr)	Fulham
Keller, Kasey (USA)	Leicester, Millwall, Tottenham
Keller, Marc (Fr)	Blackburn, Portsmouth, West Ham
Kelly, Errington (StV)	Bristol C, Bristol R, Lincoln, Peterborough
Kelly, Pat (SA) (N Ire)	Barnsley, Crewe
Kemp, Dirk (SA)	Liverpool
Kemp, Fred (It) (Brit)	Blackpool, Halifax, Hereford, Southampton, Wolves
Kennon, Sandy (SA)	Colchester, Huddersfield, Norwich
Kerr, Dylan (Mal) (Brit)	Blackpool, Carlisle, Doncaster, Exeter, Kidderminster, Leeds, Reading
Kerr, John (Can) (USA)	Millwall, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Walsall
Ketsbaia, Temuri (Geo)	Newcastle, Wolves
Kewell, Harry (Aus)	Leeds
Kharine, Dimitri (Rus)	Chelsea

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Kichenbrand, Don (SA)	Sunderland
Kiko, Manuel (Por)	Stockport
Killen, Chris (NZ)	Man City, Oldham, Port Vale, Wrexham
Killin, Roy (Can)	Lincoln
Kinder, Vladimir (Svk)	Middlesbrough
Kinet, Christophe (Bel)	Millwall
King, Charlie (SA)	Southport
Kingsley, Alf (Bar)	Charlton, Fulham, Millwall
Kinkladze, Georgi (Geo)	Derby, Man City
Kippe, Frode (Nor)	Liverpool, Stoke
Kirk, John (Can)	Acc Stanley, Portsmouth
Kirkby, John (USA)	Stoke, Wrexham
Kirovski, Jovan (USA)	Birmingham, C Palace
Kirsten, Ken (SA)	Aldershot
Kishishev, Radostin (Bul)	Charlton
Kitamirike, Joel (Uga)	Chelsea
Kitchen, Sam (Ger) (Brit)	Doncaster, Orient
Kjeldbjerg, Jakob (Nor) (Den)	Chelsea
Klinsmann, Jurgen (Ger)	Tottenham
Kloner, Hymie (SA) (Pol)	Birmingham
Knarvik, Tommy (Nor)	Leeds
Knight, Jason (Aus)	Doncaster
Koejoe, Sammy (Sur) (Neth)	QPR
Koenen, Frans (Neth)	Newcastle
Kolinko, Alex (Lat)	C Palace
Konde, Oumar (Swit)	Blackburn
Konjic, Muhamed (Bos)	Coventry
Konstantinidis, Kostas (Ger) (Grk)	Bolton
Koogi, Anders (Den)	Peterborough
Koordes, Rogier (Neth)	Port Vale
Korsten, Willem (Neth)	Leeds, Tottenham
Kosmina, John (Aus)	Arsenal
Kottila, Mika (Fin)	Hereford
Koumantarakis, George (Grk) (SA)	Preston
Kovacevic, Darko (Yug)	Sheff Wed
Kowenicki, Ryszard (Pol)	Oldham
Kozma, Istvan (Hun)	Liverpool
Kraay, Hans (Neth)	Brighton
Kristensen, Bjorn (Den)	Bristol C, Newcastle, Portsmouth
Kristinsson, Birkir (Ice)	Stoke
Krizan, Ales (Slo)	Barnsley
Kromheer, Elroy (Neth)	Reading
Kruszynski, Detsi (Ger)	Brentford, Coventry, Peterborough, Wimbledon
Kubicki, Dariusz (Pol)	A Villa, Carlisle, Darlington, Sunderland, Tranmere, Wolves
Kubicki, Eryk (Pol)	York
Kuipers,	Michel (Neth) Brighton, Bristol R
Kulcsar, George (Hun) (Aus)	Bradford, QPR
Kulkov, Vasili (Rus)	Millwall
Kuqi, Shefki (Alb) (Fin)	Sheff Wed, Stockport
Kval, Frank (Nor)	Burnley
Kvarme, Bjorn Tore (Nor)	Liverpool
Kyratzoglou, Alex (Aus)	Oldham
Kyzeridis, Nicos (Grk)	Portsmouth

L

Labant, Vladimir (Svk)	West Ham
Labarthe, Gianfranco (Per)	Huddersfield
Lahtinen, Aki (Fin)	Notts Co
Laird, Kamu (Trin)	Chester
Lama, Bernard (Fr)	West Ham
Lambourde, Bernard (Guad) (Fr)	Chelsea, Portsmouth
Lamptey, Nii (Gha)	A Villa, Coventry
Lancelotte, Eric (Ind) (Brit)	Brighton, Charlton
Langenove, Eugene (Fr)	Walsall
Lapper, Mike (USA)	Southend
Larkin, Jim (Can)	Cambridge
Larrieu, Romain (Fr)	Plymouth
Larsen, Stig Olav (Nor)	Hartlepool

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Larusson, Bjarni (Ice)	Scunthorpe, Walsall
Laryea, Benny (Gha)	Torquay
Laslandes, Litian (Fr)	Sunderland
Laudrup, Brian (Aut) (Den)	Chelsea
Lauren, Etame-Mayer (Cam)	Arsenal
Laurent, Pierre (Fr)	Leeds
Laursen, Jacob (Den)	Derby, Leicester
Laville, Florent (Fr)	Bolton
Law, Cecil (Zim) (Brit)	Bury, Derby
Lawrence, Denis (Trin)	Wrexham
Laxton, Edward (Bra) (Brit)	Norwich
Lazaridis, Stan (Aus)	Birmingham, West Ham
Le Pen, Ulrich (Fr)	Ipswich
Le Roux, Daniel (Fr)	Arsenal
Leary, Stuart (SA)	Charlton, QPR
Leboeuf, Frank (Fr)	Chelsea
Lee, Alan (Ger) (Brit)	Leicester
Leese, Lars (Ger)	Barnsley
Legwinski, Sylvain (Fr)	Fulham
Lehmann, Dirk (Ger)	Brighton, Fulham
Leitao, Jorge (Por)	Walsall
Leitch, Grant (SA)	Blackpool
Lemarchand, Stephane (Fr)	Carlisle, Rotherham
Lenarduzzi, Bob (Can)	Reading
Lenhart, Sascha (Ger)	Leicester
Leonhardsen, Oyvind (Nor)	Liverpool, Tottenham, Wimbledon, A Villa
Leoni, Stephane (Fr)	Bristol R
Leslie, Maurice (Ind) (Brit)	Swindon
Lester, Hugh (USA) (Brit)	Liverpool, Oldham
Lewis, Eddie (USA)	Fulham, Preston
L'Helgoualch, Cyrille (Fr)	Mansfield, Walsall
Li Tie (Chn)	Everton
Li Weifeng (Chn)	Everton
Libbra, Marc (Fr)	Norwich
Liddle, David (Mal) (Brit)	Northampton
Lightbourne, Kyle (Ber)	Cardiff, Coventry, Fulham, Hull, Macclesfield, Scarborough, Stoke, Swindon, Walsall
Lightening, Arthur (SA)	Coventry, Middlesbrough, Nottm For
Limpar, Anders (Swe)	Arsenal, Birmingham, Everton
Linderoth, Tobias (Swe)	Everton
Lindsay, Denis (SA)	Huddersfield
Litmanen, Jari (Fin)	Liverpool
Ljungberg, Freddie (Swe)	Arsenal
Lohman, Jan (Neth)	Watford
Lomas, Steve (Ger) (N Ire)	Man City, West Ham
Lombardo, Attilio (It)	C Palace
Lopes, Osvaldo (Fr)	Plymouth
Lopez, Carlos (Mex)	Wycombe
Lopez, Ricardo (Sp)	Man Utd
Loran, Tyrone (Neth)	Tranmere
Lorenzo, Nestor (Arg)	Swindon
Louis-Jean, Mathieu (Fr)	Nottm For
Lovell, Stuart (Aus)	Reading
Lowe, Onandi (Jam)	Port Vale, Rushden & D
Lua-Lua, Lumana Tresor (DRC)	Colchester, Newcastle
Lucic, Teddy (Swe)	Leeds
Lund, Andreas (Nor)	Wimbledon
Lundekvam, Claus (Nor)	Southampton
Lundin, Pal (Swe)	Oxford
Luntala, Tresor (Fr)	Birmingham
Luzhny, Oleg (Ukr)	Arsenal
Lydersen, Pal (Den) (Nor)	Arsenal
Lynch, Simon (Can) (Sco)	Preston

M

Maccarone, Massimo (It)	Middlesbrough
Macdonald, Gary (Ger) (Brit)	Peterborough, Portsmouth
MacDonald, Ian (Ger) (Brit)	Carlisle
Macedo, Tony (Gib) (Brit)	Colchester, Fulham

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Macho, Jurgen (Aut)	Sunderland
Mackrill, Percy (SA)	Coventry, Halifax, Torquay
Madar, Mickael (Fr)	Everton
Malan, Norman (SA)	Bradford PA, Middlesbrough, Scunthorpe
Malbranque, Steed (Fr)	Fulham
Mallory, Richard (Ber)	Cardiff
Malz, Stefan (Ger)	Arsenal
Mamoun, Blaise (Cam)	Scunthorpe
Mancini, Roberto (It)	Leicester
Mandy, Aubrey (SA)	Leicester
Manninger, Alex (Aut)	Arsenal
Mannini, Moreno (It)	Nottm For
Mansley, Chad (Aus)	Orient
Marangoni, Claudio (Arg)	Sunderland
Marcelle, Clint (Trin)	Barnsley, Darlington, Hull
Marcelle, Clint (Trin)	Scunthorpe
Marcelo, Cipriano (Bra)	Birmingham, Sheff Utd, Walsall
Marcolin, Dario (It)	Blackburn
Maresca, Enzo (It)	WBA
Margas, Javier (Chi)	West Ham
Maric, Silvio (Cro)	Newcastle
Marinelli, Carlos (Arg)	Middlesbrough
Markstedt, Peter (Swe)	Barnsley
Marlet, Steve (Fr)	Fulham
Marshall, Dwight (Jam) (Brit)	Luton, Middlesbrough, Plymouth
Marston, Joe (Aus)	Preston
Marteinsson, Petur (Ice)	Stoke
Martin, Lilian (Fr)	Derby
Martin, Sydney (SA)	Gillingham
Martinez, Jairo (Hon)	Coventry
Martinez, Roberto (Sp)	Swansea, Walsall, Wigan
Masiello, Luciano (It)	Charlton
Masinga, Phil (SA)	Leeds
Materazzi, Marco (It)	Everton
Mateu, Jose Luis (Sp)	Torquay
Matias, Pedro (Sp)	Macclesfield, Tranmere, Walsall
Matrecano, Salvatore (It)	Nottm For
Mattsson, Jesper (Swe)	Nottm For
Mautone, Steve (Aus)	Crewe, C Palace, Gillingham, Reading, West Ham
Mavrak, Darko (Cro) (Bos)	Walsall
Mawene, Youl (Fr)	Derby
Maynard, Mike (Guy)	Peterborough
Mayrleb, Christian (Aut)	Sheff Wed
Mazzarelli, Giuseppe (Swit)	Man City
Mazzina, Nicolas (Arg)	Swansea, York
Mboma, Patrick (Cam)	Sunderland
M'Bombo, Doudou (DRC)	QPR
Mc Neill, Hamilton (Mal) (Brit)	Bury, Hull
McBride, Andy (Ken) (Brit)	C Palace
McBride, Brian (USA)	Everton, Preston
McDermott, Andy (Aus)	Notts Co, QPR, WBA
McDonald, Scott (Aus)	Bournemouth, Huddersfield, Southampton
McDonough, Darron (Bel) (Brit)	Luton, Newcastle, Oldham
McDougald, Junior (USA) (Brit)	Brighton, Chesterfield, Milwall, Orient, Rotherham
McDowall, Les (Ind) (Brit)	Man City, Sunderland, Wrexham
McEvoy, Ricky (Gib) (Ire)	Cambridge, Luton
McEwan, Peter (SA)	Luton
McKop, Henry (Zim)	Bristol C
McLaughlin, William (USA)	Crewe
McMahon, Doug (Can)	Wolves
McMaster, Jamie (Aus)	Coventry, Leeds
McMillan, Andy (SA)	York
Medina, Nicolas (Arg)	Sunderland
Medou-Otye, Parfait (Cam)	Kidderminster
Meijer, Erik (Neth)	Liverpool, Preston

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Meijer, Geert (Neth)	Bristol C
Melchiot, Mario (Neth)	Chelsea
Mellberg, Olof (Swe)	A Villa
Melvang, Lars (USA) (Den)	Watford
Mendez, Alberto (Ger) (Sp)	Arsenal
Mendez, Gabriel (Arg) (Aus)	Notts Co
Mendy, Bernard (Fr)	Bolton
Mendy, Jules (Sen)	Torquay
Menetrier, Mickael (Fr)	Bournemouth
Meola, Tony (USA)	Brighton
Merino, Carlos (Sp)	Nottm For
Metgod, Johnny (Neth)	Nottm For, Tottenham
Methven, Colin (Ind) (Brit)	Blackpool, Carlisle, Walsall, Wigan
Mettioui, Ahmed (Mor)	Crewe
Mettomo, Lucien (Cam)	Man City
Michopoulos, Nik (Grk)	Burnley, C Palace
Middleboe, Nils (Den)	Chelsea
Miglioranzi, Stefani (Bra) (USA)	Portsmouth, Swindon
Mikhailov, Bobby (Bul)	Reading
Miklosko, Ludek (CzRep)	QPR, West Ham
Mild, Hakan (Swe)	Wimbledon
Miller, George (SA)	Leeds, Workington
Miller, Graham (SA)	Workington
Miller, Justin (SA)	Orient
Milligan, Dudley (SA) (N Ire)	B&B Ath, Chesterfield, Walsall
Mills, Arthur (Ind) (Brit)	Gillingham, Luton, Notts Co
Mills, Paddy (Ind) (Brit)	Birmingham, Hull
Milosevic, Danny (Aus)	Crewe, Plymouth
Milosevic, Savo (Yug)	A Villa
Milovaijevic, Goran (Yug)	Chester
Miotto, Simon (Aus)	Hartlepool
Miranda, Jose (Por)	Rotherham
Mirandinha, Francisco (Bra)	Newcastle
Mirankov, Alex (Fr)	Scarborough
Mirocevic, Ante (Yug)	Sheff Wed
Misse-Misse, Jean-Jacques (Cam)	Chesterfield
Mitchell, Frank (Aus)	Birmingham, Chelsea, Watford
Mitten, Charlie (Bur) (Brit)	Fulham, Man Utd, Mansfield
Moilanen, Tepi (Fin)	Darlington, Preston, Scarborough
Mokone, Steve (SA)	Cardiff, Coventry
Molby, Jan (Den)	Barnsley, Liverpool, Norwich, Swansea
Moldovan, Viorel (Rom)	Coventry
Molenaar, Robert (Neth)	Bradford, Leeds
Moller, Jan (Swe)	Bristol C
Moller, Peter (Den)	Fulham
Moncrieffe, Prince (Jam)	Doncaster
Monkou, Ken (Sur) (Neth)	Chelsea, Huddersfield, Southampton
Moor, Reinier (Neth) (Ire)	Exeter
Moore, Craig (Aus)	C Palace
Moore, Joe-Max (USA)	Everton
Moorhead, George (NZ) (Ire)	Brighton, Southampton
Mordey, Henry (Mly) (Brit)	Charlton
Moreau, Fabrice (Fr) (Cam)	Notts Co
Moreira, Fabio (Bra)	Middlesbrough
Moreira, Joao (Por)	Swansea
Moreno, Jaime (Bol)	Middlesbrough
Mori Cuesta, Francisco (Sp)	Barnsley
Morini, Emanuele (It)	Bolton
Mortensen, Henrik (Den)	Norwich
Moussaddik, Chuck (Mor)	Wycombe
Moylon, Craig (Ger) (Brit)	Preston
Muhren, Arnold (Neth)	Ipswich, Man Utd
Muntasser, Jehad (Lby)	Arsenal
Murphy, Shaun (Aus)	C Palace, Notts Co, Sheff Utd, WBA
Murray, Bruce (USA)	Millwall, Stockport
Murray, David (SA)	Bristol C, Bristol R, Everton, Rochdale, Swindon

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Musial, Adam (Pol)	Hereford
Muzinic, Drazen (Yug)	Norwich
Mwila, Freddie (Zam)	A Villa
Myhill, Boaz (USA) (Eng)	Bradford
Myhre, Thomas (Nor)	Birmingham, Everton, Sunderland, Tranmere

N

Nacca, Franco (Ven)	Cambridge
Nagy, Mick (Hun)	Swindon
Nash, Martin (Can)	Chester, Macclesfield, Stockport
Nayim, Mohamed (Mor)	Tottenham
N'Diaye, Sada (Sen)	Southend
N'Diaye, Seyni (Sen)	Tranmere
Ndlovu, Peter (Zim)	Birmingham, Coventry, Huddersfield, Sheff Utd
Nebbeling, Gavin (SA)	C Palace, Fulham, Hereford, Northampton, Preston
Nedergaard, Steen (Den)	Norwich
Negouai, Christian (Mart) (Fr)	Man City
Neill, Lucas (Aus)	Blackburn, Millwall
Neilson, Alan (Ger) (Wal)	Fulham, Grimsby, Luton, Newcastle, Southampton
Nelson, Fernando (Por)	A Villa
Nemeth, Szilard (Svk)	Middlesbrough
Neves, Rui (Por)	Darlington
Nevland, Erik (Nor)	Man Utd
Newell, Justin (Ger) (Brit)	Torquay
Newman, Mick (Can)	West Ham
Ngata, Harry (NZ)	Hull
Ngonge, Michel (Bel) (DRC)	Huddersfield, QPR, Watford
N'Gotty, Bruno (Fr)	Bolton
Nicholl, Jimmy (Can) (N Ire)	Man Utd, Sunderland, WBA
Nielsen, Allan (Den)	Tottenham, Watford, Wolves
Nielsen, David (Den)	Grimsby, Norwich, Wimbledon
Nielsen, John (Den)	Southend
Nielsen, Martin (Den)	Huddersfield
Nielsen, Tommy (Den)	Shrewsbury
Nielsen, Kent (Den)	A Villa
Nielson, Norman (SA)	Bury, Charlton, Derby, Hull
Niemi, Antti (Fin)	Southampton
Niestroj, Robert (Pol) (Ger)	Wolves
Nieuwenhuys, Berry (SA)	Liverpool
Nijholt, Luc (Neth)	Swindon
Nilis, Luc (Bel)	A Villa
Nilson, Roger (Nor)	Sheff Utd, Tottenham
Nilsson, Roland (Swe)	Coventry, Sheff Wed
Nimni, Avi (Isr)	Derby
Nishizawa, Akinori (Jap)	Bolton
Norfolk, Lee (NZ)	Ipswich
Normann, Runar (Nor)	Coventry
Norville, Jason (Trin) (Brit)	Watford
Nowak, Tadeusz (Pol)	Bolton
Nunez, Milton (Hon)	Sunderland
Nuzzo, Raffaele (It)	Coventry
Nwajiobi, Emeka (Nig)	Luton
Nyarko, Alex (Gha)	Everton
Nzamba, Guy (Gab)	Southend

O

Obebo, Godfrey (Nig)	Halifax
O'Brien, Burton (SA) (Brit)	Blackburn
Odejayi, Kay (Nig) (Brit)	Bristol C
O'Donnell, Rudolph (Ind) (Brit)	Fulham
Oelofse, Ralph (SA)	Chelsea, Watford
Ofodile, Adolphus (Nig)	Walsall
Okafar, Sam (Nig)	Colchester
Okai, Stephen (Gha) (Brit)	Orient
Okenla, Foley (Nig)	Birmingham
Okocha, Jay-Jay (Nig)	Bolton
Okoli, James (Nig)	York
Okon, Paul (Aus)	Leeds, Middlesbrough, Watford
Okorie, Chima (Nig)	Grimsby, Torquay
Olah, Bela (Hun)	Northampton
Olaoye, Dele (Nig)	Port Vale
Oldfield, David (Aus) (Eng)	Leicester, Luton, Man City, Millwall, Oxford, Peterborough, Stoke
O'Linn, Syd (SA)	Charlton
Oliveira, Raul (Por)	Bradford
Ollerenshaw, Scott (Aus)	Walsall
Olsen, Ben (USA)	Nottm For
Olsen, Jesper (Den)	Man Utd
Ommel, Sergio (Neth)	Bristol R
Omoyimni, Manny (Nig)	Barnet, Bournemouth, Gillingham, Orient, Oxford, Scunthorpe, West Ham
One, Armand (Fr)	Cambridge, Northampton
Onyeali, Elkanah (Nig)	Tranmere
Oosthuizen, Ron (SA)	Carlisle, Charlton
Opara, Kelechi (Nig)	Colchester, Orient
Opinel, Sacha (Fr)	Orient
Orhan, Yilmaz (Cyp)	West Ham
Orlygsson, Toddi (Ice)	Nottm For, Oldham, Stoke
Osborne, Frank (SA) (Eng)	Fulham, Southampton, Tottenham
Osborne, Harold (SA) (Brit)	Norwich
Osborne, Reg (SA) (Eng)	Leicester
Ostenstad, Egil (Nor)	Blackburn, Man City, Southampton
Ostergaard, Johnny (Den)	Charlton
O'Sullivan, Wayne (Cyp) (Ire)	Cardiff, Plymouth, Swindon
Osvold, Kjetil (Nor)	Leicester, Nottm For
Otta, Walter (Arg)	Walsall
Otto, Heine (Neth)	Middlesbrough
Ottosson, Ulf (Swe)	Norwich
Ouaddou, Abdeslam (Mor)	Fulham
Oulare, Souleymane (Gui)	Stoke
Overmars, Marc (Neth)	Arsenal
Oyen, Davy (Bel)	Nottm For
Ozalan, Alpay (Tur)	A Villa

P

Paatelainen, Mixu (Fin)	Bolton, Wolves
Padovano, Michele (It)	C Palace
Padula, Gino (Arg)	QPR, Walsall, Wigan
Pagal, Jean-Claude (Cam)	Carlisle
Pahars, Marian (Ukr) (Lat)	Southampton
Pamarot, Louis Noe (Fr)	Portsmouth
Panopoulos, Mike (Aus) (Grk)	Portsmouth
Panucci, Christian (It)	Chelsea
Papaconstantinou	Loukas (Can) Darlington
Papadopoulos, Dimitrios (Kaz) (Grk)	Burnley
Papavasiliou, Nicky (Cyp)	Newcastle
Parkinson, Andy (SA)	Newcastle, Peterborough
Pascolo, Marco (Swit)	Nottm For
Paskin, John (SA)	Birmingham, Bury, Shrewsbury, Stockport, WBA, Wolves, Wrexham
Pass, Jimmy (Ind) (Brit)	Stockport
Passi, Franck (Fr)	Bolton
Paulo, Pedro (Ang) (Por)	Darlington
Payne, Mark (Ind) (Brit)	Swindon
Paz, Adrian (Uru)	Ipswich
Pearce, Allan (NZ)	Lincoln
Pedersen, Henrik (Den)	Bolton
Pedersen, Jan Ove (Nor)	Hartlepool
Pedersen, Per (Den)	Blackburn
Pedersen, Tore (Nor)	Blackburn, Oldham, Wimbledon
Peed, Frank (Arg)	Barrow, B&B Ath, Newport, Norwich
Peeters, Tom (Bel)	Sunderland
Pehrsson, Magnus (Swe)	Bradford

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Pelzer, Marc (Ger)	Blackburn
Peralta, Sixto (Arg)	Ipswich
Percassi, Luca (It)	Chelsea
Perdomo, Jose (Uru)	Coventry
Perez, Lionel (Fr)	Cambridge, Scunthorpe, Sunderland
Perez, Sebastien (Fr)	Blackburn
Pericard, Vincent (Fr)	Portsmouth
Peron, Jeff (Fr)	Portsmouth, Walsall, Wigan
Perry, Bill (SA)	Blackpool, Southport
Peschisolido, Paul (Can)	Birmingham, Fulham, Norwich, QPR, Sheff Utd, Stoke, WBA
Peterson, Brian (SA)	Blackpool
Petit, Emmanuel (Fr)	Arsenal, Chelsea
Petrachi, Gianluca (It)	Nottm For
Petrescu, Dan (Rom)	Bradford, Chelsea, Sheff Wed, Southampton
Petrescu, Tomi (Fin)	Leicester
Petric, Gordan (Yug)	C Palace
Petrovic, Vladimir (Yug)	Arsenal
Petta, Bobby (Neth)	Ipswich
Petterson, Andy (Aus)	Bradford, Brighton, Charlton, Colchester, Ipswich, Luton, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Torquay
Phillips, Brendon (Jam)	Mansfield, Peterborough
Phillips, David (Ger) (Brit)	Coventry, Huddersfield, Lincoln, Man City, Norwich, Nottm For, Plymouth
Pickett, Reg (Ind) (Brit)	Ipswich, Portsmouth
Pidcock, Fred (Can)	Walsall
Piechnik, Torben (Den)	Liverpool
Pierre, Nigel (Trin)	Bristol R
Pilvi, Tero (Fin)	Cambridge
Pinamonte, Lorenzo (It)	Brentford, Brighton, Bristol C, Orient
Pinault, Thomas (Fr)	Colchester
Pingel, Frank (Den)	Newcastle
Pinto, Sergio (Por)	Bradford
Pires, Robert (Fr)	Arsenal
Pisanti, David (Isr)	QPR
Pistone, Alessandro (It)	Everton, Newcastle
Pittman, Steve (USA)	Shrewsbury
Poborsky, Karel (CzRep)	Man Utd
Podd, Cyril (StK)	Bradford, Halifax, Scarborough
Pogliacomi, Les (Aus)	Oldham
Pollet, Ludo (Fr)	Walsall, Wolves
Ponte, Raimondo (It)	Nottm For
Poom, Mart (Est)	Derby, Portsmouth, Sunderland
Popescu, Gica (Rom)	Tottenham
Popovic, Tony (Aus)	C Palace
Porfirio, Hugo (Por)	Nottm For, West Ham
Porteous, Jack (Ind) (Brit)	Aldershot
Postma, Stefan (Neth)	A Villa
Potts, Steve (USA) (Eng)	West Ham
Pounewatchy, Stephane (Fr)	Carlisle, Colchester, Port Vale
Poyet, Gustavo (Uru)	Chelsea, Tottenham
Praski, Josef (Fr)	Notts Co
Preedy, Charlie (Ind) (Brit)	Arsenal, Bristol R, Charlton, Luton, Wigan Borough
Price, Johnny (Ind) (Brit)	Brentford, Fulham, Port Vale
Priday, Bob (SA)	Blackburn, Liverpool, Rochdale, Acc Stanley
Pringle, Martin (Swe)	Charlton, Grimsby
Prosinecki, Robert (Cro)	Portsmouth
Prunier, William (Fr)	Man Utd
Purdon, Ted (SA)	Barrow, Birmingham, Bristol R, Sunderland, Workington

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Q	
Quamina, Mark (Guy)	Plymouth, Wimbledon
Quantrill, Alf (Ind) (Eng)	Bradford PA, Derby, Nottm For, Preston
Queudrue, Franck (Fr)	Middlesbrough
Quitongo, Jose (Ang)	Darlington
R	
Rachubka, Paul (USA)	Man Utd, Oldham
Radebe, Lucas (SA)	Leeds
Radosavljevic, Preki (Yug) (USA)	Everton, Portsmouth
Raducioiu, Florin (Rom)	West Ham
Radzinski, Tomasz (Pol) (USA)	Everton
Rafferty, Kevin (Ken) (Brit)	Crewe
Rahim, Brent (Trin)	Northampton
Rahmberg, Marino (Swe)	Derby
Rajkovic, Anto (Yug)	Swansea
Rantanen, Jari (Fin)	Leicester
Ravanelli, Fabrizio (It)	Derby, Middlesbrough
Rebrov, Sergei (Ukr)	Tottenham
Regis, Cyrille (FrGui) (Eng)	A Villa, Chester, Coventry, WBA, Wolves, Wycombe
Regtop, Erik (Neth)	Bradford
Rehn, Stefan (Swe)	Everton
Reid, Paul (Aus)	Bradford
Remy, Christophe (Fr)	Oxford
Repka, Tomas (CzRep)	West Ham
Resch, Franz (Aut)	Darlington
Reuser, Martijn (Neth)	Ipswich
Reyna, Claudio (USA)	Sunderland
Ribeiro, Bruno (Por)	Leeds, Sheff Utd
Ricard, Hamilton (Col)	Middlesbrough
Rice,Gary (Zam) (Brit)	Exeter
Richard, Fabrice (Fr)	Colchester
Richards, Carl (Jam) (Brit)	Birmingham, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Maidstone, Peterborough
Richards, Lloyd (Jam)	Notts Co, York
Richardson, John (SA)	Bristol R
Riches, Steve (Aus)	Orient
Riedle, Karl-Heinz (Ger)	Fulham, Liverpool
Rieper, Marc (Den)	West Ham
Riihilahti, Aki (Fin)	C Palace
Riise, John Arne (Nor)	Liverpool
Riley, Arthur (SA)	Liverpool
Rintanen, Mauno (Fin)	Hull
Riseth, Vidar (Nor)	Luton
Risom, Henrik (Den)	Stoke
Rizzo, Nicky (Aus)	C Palace
Rober, Jurgen (Ger)	Nottm For
Robert, Laurent (Fr)	Newcastle
Roberts, Sean (SA)	Sheff Wed
Roberts, John (Aus)	Blackburn, Bradford, Chesterfield, Nothampton, Southend
Robertson, Mark (Aus)	Burnley, Swindon
Robinson, John (Zim) (Wal)	Brighton, Charlton
Robledo, George (Chi)	Barnsley, Newcastle
Robledo, Ted (Chi)	Barnsley, Newcastle, Notts Co
Rocha, Carlos (Por)	Bury
Rodrigo, Juliano (Bra)	Everton
Rodrigues, Dani (Por)	Bournemouth, Bristol C, Southampton, Walsall
Rodriguez, Bruno (Fr)	Bradford
Rogers, Mark (Can)	Wycombe
Rolling, Franck (Fr)	Bournemouth, Gillingham, Leicester
Romano, Serge (Fr)	Wolves
Romo, David (Fr)	Swansea
Rosenthal, Ronny (Isr)	Liverpool, Tottenham, Watford
Rosler, Uwe (Ger)	Man City, Southampton, WBA

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Rougier, Tony (Trin)	Brighton, Reading, Port Vale
Roussel, Cedric (Bel)	Coventry, Wolves
Rovde, Marius (Nor)	Wrexham
Roy, Bryan (Neth)	Nottm For
Roy, Eric (Fr)	Sunderland
Rubins, Andrejs (Lat)	C Palace
Rudham, Doug (SA)	Liverpool
Rudi, Petter (Nor)	Sheff Wed
Rudonja, Mladen (Slo)	Portsmouth
Rush, Jon (NZ)	Blackpool
Rushfeldt, Siggi (Nor)	Birmingham
S	
Sabella, Alex (Arg)	Leeds, Sheff Utd
Sabin, Eric (Fr)	Swindon
Safri, Youssef (Mor)	Coventry
Sagere, Jake (USA)	Grimsby
Saha, Louis (Fr)	Fulham, Newcastle
Sahlin, Dan (Swe)	Birmingham
Sahnoun, Nicolas (Fr)	Fulham
Saib, Moussa (Alg)	Tottenham
Salako, Andy (Nig)	Charlton
Salako, John (Nig) (Eng)	Bolton, Charlton, Coventry, C Palace, Fulham, Reading, Swansea
Sall, Abdou (Sen)	Kidderminster, Oxford
Salli, Janne (Fin)	Barnsley
Salman, Danis (Cyp) (Eng)	Brentford, Millwall, Peterborough, Plymouth, Torquay
Sam, Hector (Trin)	Wrexham
Samuel, J Lloyd (Trin) (Brit)	A Villa, Gillingham
Samuel, Randy (Trin) (Can)	Port Vale
San Miguel, Xavier (Sp)	Cambridge
Sanchez-Lopez, Carlos (Sp)	Bristol R
Sand, Peter (Den)	Barnsley
Sanderson, Mike (Ger) (Brit)	Darlington
Sanetti, Francesco (It)	Sheff Wed
Santos, Ali (USA)	Bournemouth
Santos, Georges (Fr)	Grimsby, Sheff Utd, Tranmere, WBA
Sara, Juan (Arg)	Coventry
Sarr, Mass (Lbr)	Reading
Sartori, Carlo (It)	Man Utd
Sas, Marco (Neth)	Bradford
Sava, Facundo (Arg)	Fulham
Savarese, Giovanni (Ven)	Millwall, Swansea
Schemmel, Sebastien (Fr)	West Ham
Schmeichel, Peter (Den)	A Villa, Man City, Man Utd
Schnoor, Stefan (Ger)	Derby
Schreuder, Jan-Dirk (Neth)	Stoke
Schroeder, Nico (Neth)	Swansea
Schwarz, Stefan (Swe)	Arsenal, Sunderland
Schwarzer, Mark (Aus)	Bradford, Middlesbrough
Schwinkendorf, Jorn (Ger)	Cardiff
Seal, David (Aus)	Bristol C, Northampton
Seba, Jesus (Sp)	Wigan
Sebok, Vilmos (Hun)	Bristol C
Sedloski, Goce (Mac)	Sheff Wed
Seeburg, Max (Ger)	Burnley, Grimsby, Tottenham
Segers, Hans (Neth)	Nottm For, Sheff Utd, Stoke, Tottenham, Wimbledon, Wolves
Segura, Victor (Sp)	Norwich
Sepp, Dennis (Neth)	Bradford
Sereni, Matteo (It)	Ipswich
Shaaban, Rami (Swe)	Arsenal
Shail, Mark (Swe) (Brit)	Bristol C, Kidderminster
Shanks, Wally (Mal) (Brit)	Luton
Sharp, Kevin (Can)	Huddersfield, Leeds, Wigan, Wrexham
Sharp, Ronnie (Can)	Doncaster

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Shelia, Murtaz (Geo)	Man City
Shittu, Danny (Nig)	Blackpool, QPR
Short, Chris (Ger) (Brit)	Huddersfield, Notts Co, Scarborough, Sheff Utd, Stoke
Shtaniuk, Sergei (Blr)	Stoke
Sibon, Gerald (Neth)	Sheff Wed
Sidibe, Mamady (Mli) (Fr)	Gillingham, Swansea
Sigere, Jean-Michel (Fr) (Mart)	Rushden & D
Sigurdsson, Larus (Ice)	Stoke, WBA
Silenzi, Andrea (It)	Nottm For
Silva, Gilberto (Bra)	Arsenal
Silvestre, Mickael (Fr)	Man Utd
Silvinho, Silvio (Bra)	Arsenal
Simb, Jean-Pierre (Fr)	Torquay
Simba, Amara (Fr)	Orient
Simonsen, Allan (Den)	Charlton
Sissoko, Habib (Fr)	Preston, Torquay
Sivebaek, John (Den)	Man Utd
Six, Didier (Fr)	A Villa
Skora, Eric (Fr)	Preston
Skovbjerg, Thomas (Den)	Kidderminster
Smeets, Axel (DRC) (Bel)	Sheff Utd
Smeets, Jorg (Neth)	Chester, Wigan
Smethurst, Derek (SA)	Chelsea, Millwall
Smethurst, Peter (SA)	Blackpool
Smicer, Vladimir (CzRep)	Liverpool
Smit(h), Wilf (Ger) (Brit)	Brighton, Bristol R, Chesterfield, Coventry, Millwall, Sheff Wed
Smith, Roy (Ind) (Brit)	Portsmouth, West Ham
Smith, Scott (NZ)	Rotherham
Sneekes, Richard (Neth)	Bolton, Hull, Stockport, WBA
Snijders, Mark (Neth)	Port Vale
Sobiech, Jorg (Ger)	Stoke City
Solano, Nolberto (Per)	Newcastle
Solbakken, Stale (Nor)	Wimbledon
Solis, Mauricio (CoRi)	Derby
Solskjaer, Ole Gunnar (Nor)	Man Utd
Soltvedt, Trond Egil (Nor)	Coventry, Sheff Wed, Southampton
Soma, Ragnvald (Nor)	West Ham
Sommeil, David (Guad) (Fr)	Man City
Sommer, Jurgen (USA)	Brighton, Bolton, Luton, QPR, Torquay
Song, Rigobert (Cam)	Liverpool, West Ham
Sonko, Ibrahima (Sen)	Brentford
Sorensen, Thomas (Den)	Sunderland
Sperrevik, Tim (Nor)	Hartlepool
Sperti, Franco (It)	Swindon
Srnicek, Pavel (CzRep)	Sheff Wed, Newcastle
Stackman, Scott (USA)	Northampton
Stam, Jaap (Neth)	Man Utd
Stanic, Mario (Yug) (Cro)	Chelsea
Starocsik, Felix (Pol)	Northampton
Statham, Brian (Zim) (Eng)	Bournemouth, Brentford, Gillingham, Reading, Tottenham
Stefanovic, Dejan (Yug)	Sheff Wed
Steffen, Willi (Swit)	Chelsea
Stein, Brian (SA) (Eng)	Barnet, Luton
Stein, Edwin (SA) (Brit)	Barnet
Stein, Mark (SA) (Eng)	Aldershot, Bournemouth, Chelsea, Ipswich, Luton, Oxford, QPR, Stoke
Steiner, Rob (Swe)	Bradford, QPR, Walsall
Stejskal, Jan (CzRep)	QPR
Stensaas, Stale (Nor)	Nottm For
Stepanovic, Dragoslav (Yug)	Man City
Stepanovs, Igors (Lat)	Arsenal
Stephenson, Ashlyn (SA)	Darlington
Stergiopoulos, Marcus (Grk)	Lincoln

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Stevens, Ian (Mal) (Brit)	Bolton, Bury, Carlisle, Cheltenham, Preston, Shrewsbury, Stockport, Wrexham
Stewart, Gordon (SA)	Leeds
Stiffle, Nelson (Ind) (Brit)	B&B Ath, Chester, Chesterfield, Coventry, Exeter
Stimac, Igor (Cro)	Derby, West Ham
Stolcers, Andrejs (Lat)	Fulham
Strandli, Frank (Nor)	Leeds
Strauss, Bill (SA)	Plymouth
Streete, Floyd (Jam)	Cambridge, Derby, Reading, Wolves
Strupar, Branko (Cro) (Bel)	Derby
Strutt, Brian (Mal)	Sheff Wed
Stuart, Eddie (SA)	Stockport, Stoke, Tranmere, Wolves
Suffo, Patrick (Cam)	Sheff Utd
Suker, Davor (Cro)	Arsenal, West Ham
Sundgot, Ole (Nor)	Bradford
Svard, Sebastian (Den)	Arsenal
Svensson, Anders (Swe)	Southampton
Svensson, Mathias (Swe)	Charlton, C Palace, Portsmouth
Svensson, Michael (Swe)	Southampton
Sweetzer, Gordon (Can)	Brentford, Cambridge
Swierczewski, Piotr (Pol)	Birmingham
Symonds, Calvin (Ber)	Rochdale
Syros, George (Grk)	Bury
T	
Taibi, Massimo (It)	Man Utd
Tal, Idan (Isr)	Everton
Talia, Frank (Aus)	Hartlepool, Sheff Utd, Swindon, Wycombe
Tarantini, Alberto (Arg)	Birmingham
Taricco, Mauricio (Arg)	Ipswich, Tottenham
Tavlaridis, Stathis (Grk)	Arsenal, Portsmouth
Taylor, Maik (Ger) (N Ire)	Barnet, Fulham, Southampton
Taylor, Robin (Ger) (Brit)	Wigan
Tebily, Olivier (IvCo)	Birmingham, Sheff Utd
Ten Heuvel, Laurens (Neth)	Barnsley, Bradford, Sheff Utd
Tennant, Roy (SA)	Workington
Tennebo, Thomas (Nor)	Hartlepool
Tereskinas, Andrejus (Lith)	Macclesfield
Terrier, David (Fr)	West Ham
Tessem, Jo (Nor)	Southampton
Theoklitos, Michael (Aus)	Blackpool
Thetis, Manuel (Fr)	Ipswich, Sheff Utd, Wolves
Thijssen, Frans (Neth)	Ipswich, Nottm For
Thirlby, Anthony (Ger) (Brit)	Exeter, Torquay
Thogersen, Thomas (Den)	Portsmouth, Walsall
Tholot, Didier (Fr)	Walsall
Thome, Emerson (Bra)	Chelsea, Sheff Wed, Sunderland
Thompson, Peter (Ken) (Brit)	Peterborough
Thomsen, Claus (Den)	Everton, Ipswich
Thordarson, Stefan (Ice)	Stoke
Thorp, Hamilton (Aus)	Portsmouth
Thorpe, Arthur (Ind) (Brit)	Bradford, Scunthorpe
Thorrington, John (USA)	Huddersfield
Thorstvedt, Erik (Nor)	Tottenham
Thorup, Borge (Den)	C Palace
Tiatto, Danny (Aus)	Man City, Stoke
Tidman, Ola (Swe)	Stockport
Tierling, Lee (Ger) (Brit)	Fulham
Tihinen, Hannu (Fin)	West Ham
Timm, Mads (Den)	Man Utd
Tinkler, Eric (SA)	Barnsley
Tisdale, Paul (Mal) (Brit)	Bristol C, Exeter, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Northampton, Southampton

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Tistimetanu, Ivan (Mol)	Bristol C
Tocknell, Brian (SA)	Charlton
Toda, Kazuyuki (Jap)	Tottenham
Todorov, Svetoslav (Bul)	Portsmouth, West Ham
Tofting, Stig (Den)	Bolton
Tolson, Max (Aus)	Workington
Tomasson, Jon Dahl (Den)	Newcastle
Torfason, Gunnar (Ice)	Doncaster
Toure, Alioune (Fr)	Man City
Toure, Kolo (IvCo)	Arsenal
Tramezzani, Paolo (It)	Tottenham
Traore, Demba (Swe)	Cambridge
Traore, Djimi (Fr)	Liverpool
Trautmann, Bert (Ger)	Man City
Tricker, Reg (Ind) (Brit)	Arsenal, Charlton, Luton, Orient
Trustfull, Orlando (Neth)	Sheff Wed
Tskhadadze, Kakhaber (Geo)	Man City
Tugay, Kerimoglu (Tur)	Blackburn
Tulloch, Roland (SA)	Hull
Tunks, Roy (Ger) (Brit)	Hartlepool, Preston, Rotherham, Wigan, York
Tuomela, Marko (Fin)	Swindon
Turner, Alf (USA)	N Brighton
Twamley, Bruce (Can)	Ipswich
Twissell, Charlie (Sing) (Eng)	Plymouth, York
U	
Udeze, Ifeanyi (Nig)	WBA
Ugolini, Rolando (It)	Middlesbrough, Wrexham
Uhlenbeek, Gus (Sur) (Neth)	Bradford, Fulham, Ipswich, Sheff Utd, Walsall
Unger, Lars (Ger)	Southend
Ursem, Loek (Neth)	Stoke, Sunderland
Uytenbogaardt, Albert (SA)	Charlton
V	
Vaesen, Nico (Bel)	Birmingham, Huddersfield
Valakari, Simo (Fin)	Derby
Valery, Patrick (Fr)	Blackburn
Valois, Jean-Louis (Fr)	Luton
Van Blerk, Jason (Aus)	Hull, Man City, Millwall, Shrewsbury, Stockport, WBA
Van Breukelen, Hans (Neth)	Nottm For
Van Bronckhorst, Giovanni (Neth)	Arsenal
Van Den Berg, Herman (SA)	Liverpool
Van Den Eynden, Ike (Bel)	Clapton O
Van Den Hauwe, Pat (Bel) (Wal)	Birmingham, Everton, Millwall, Tottenham
Van der Elst, Francois (Bel)	West Ham
Van der Geest, Frank (Neth)	Darlington
Van der Gouw, Raimond (Neth)	Man Utd
Van der Kwaak, Peter (Neth)	Carlisle, Reading
Van der Laan, Robin (Neth)	Barnsley, Derby, Port Vale, Wolves
Van der Linden, Antoine (Neth)	Swindon
Van der Sar, Edwin (Neth)	Fulham
Van der Velden, Carel (Neth)	Barnsley, Scarborough
Van Dulleman, Ray (Neth)	Northampton
Van Gobbel, Ulrich (Sur) (Neth)	Southampton
Van Gool, Roger (Bel)	Coventry
Van Heusden, Arjan (Neth)	Cambridge, Exeter, Mansfield, Oxford, Port Vale, Torquay
Van Hooijdonk, Pierre (Neth)	Nottm For
Van Mierlo, Toine (Neth)	Birmingham
Van Nistelrooy, Ruud (Neth)	Man Utd
Van Rossum, Erik (Neth)	Plymouth
Van Wijk, Dennis (Neth)	Norwich
Vandeurzen, Jurgen (Bel)	Stoke
Vanhala, Jari (Fin)	Bradford
Vanninen, Jukka (Fin)	Exeter
Varga, Stanislav (Svk)	Sunderland, WBA
Vasseur, Emmanuel (Fr)	Orient
Veart, Carl (Aus)	C Palace, Millwall, Sheff Utd

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Vega, Ramon (Swit)	Tottenham, Watford
Verde, Pedro (Arg)	Sheff Utd
Verhoene, Kenny (Bel)	C Palace
Vernon, John (SA)	Stockport
Veron, Juan Sebastian (Arg)	Man Utd
Verschave, Matthias (Fr)	Swansea
Verveer, Etienne (Sur) (Neth)	Bradford, Millwall
Vialli, Gianluca (It)	Chelsea
Viana, Hugo (Por)	Newcastle
Viander, Jani (Fin)	Bolton
Viduka, Mark (Aus)	Leeds
Vieira, Patrick (Sen) (Fr)	Arsenal
Vignal, Gregory (Fr)	Liverpool
Viljanen, Ville (Fin)	Port Vale
Viljoen, Colin (SA)	Chelsea, Ipswich, Man City
Viljoen, Nik (NZ)	Rotherham
Villa, Ricky (Arg)	Tottenham
Villazan, Rafael (Uru)	Wolves
Vilstrup, Johnny (Den)	Luton
Vindheim, Rune (Nor)	Burnley, Hartlepool
Vivas, Nelson (Arg)	Arsenal
Vlachos, Michalis (Grk)	Portsmouth, Walsall
Volz, Moritz (Ger)	Arsenal, Wimbledon
Vonk, Michel (Neth)	Man City, Oldham, Sheff Utd
W	
Wade, Meshach (Ber)	Hereford
Wagstaffe, Thomas (Ind) (Brit)	Sunderland, Crewe
Wallemme, Jean-Guy (Fr)	Coventry
Waller, Wilfred (SA)	Bolton
Walschaerts, Wim (Bel)	Orient
Walwyn, Keith (Jam) (Brit)	Blackpool, Carlisle, Chesterfield, York
Wanchope, Paulo (CoRi)	Derby, Man City, West Ham
Warburton, George (Neth)	Chester
Warzycha, Robert (Pol)	Everton
Wasilewski, Adam (Pol)	Rochdale
Watson, Mark (Can)	Oldham, Oxford, Watford
Wdowczyk, Dariusz (Pol)	Reading
Weah, George (Lbr)	Chelsea, Man City
Weber, Nicolas (Fr)	Sheff Utd
Wegerle, Roy (SA) (USA)	Blackburn, Chelsea, Coventry, Luton, QPR, Sheff Utd, Swindon
Welch, Micky (Bar)	Southend, Wimbledon
West, Taribo (Nig)	Derby
Westerveld, Sander (Neth)	Liverpool
Wharton, Arthur (Gha)	Rotherham, Sheff Utd, Stockport
Whitley, Jeff (Zam) (N Ire)	Man City, Notts Co, Wrexham
Whitley, Jim (Zam) (N Ire)	Blackpool, Man City, Northampton, Norwich, Swindon, Wrexham
Whitmore, Theo (Jam)	Hull
Whitson, Anthony (SA)	Newcastle
Whittaker, Fred (Can)	Notts Co
Wiekens, Gerard (Neth)	Man City
Wienand, Tolley (SA)	Huddersfield, Hull
Wijnhard, Clyde (Sur) (Neth)	Huddersfield, Leeds, Oldham, Preston
Wilcox, Tom (At sea) (Brit)	Blackpool, Huddersfield, Man Utd

NAME (Born) (Nationality, if differs)	LEAGUE CLUB(S)
Wilkshire, Luke (Aus)	Middlesbrough
Willems, Menno (Neth)	Grimsby
Willems, Ron (Neth)	Derby
Willer-Jensen, Thomas (Den)	Swansea
Williams, Everton (Jam)	Wrexham
Williams, Mark (SA)	Wolves
Williams, Stan (SA)	Plymouth
Williamson, Davey (HK) (Brit)	Cambridge
Wilnis, Fabian (Sur) (Neth)	Ipswich
Wilson, Ulrich (Sur) (Neth)	Ipswich
Wilsterman, Brian (Sur) (Neth)	Oxford, Rotherham
Wiltord, Sylvain (Fr)	Arsenal
Wirmola, Jonas (Swe)	Sheff Utd
Wiss, Jarkko (Fin)	Stockport
Witschge, Richard (Neth)	Blackburn
Wojtczak, Edouard (Pol)	York City
Wome, Pierre (Cam)	Fulham
Woolf, Levi (SA)	Southampton
Woollard, Arnold (Ber)	B&B Ath, Newcastle, Northampton
Wooter, Nordin (Sur) (Neth)	Watford
Wreh, Christopher (Lbr)	Arsenal, Birmingham
Wright, Ben (Ger) (Ire)	Bristol C
X	
Xausa, Davide (Can)	Stoke
Xavier, Abel (Moz) (Por)	Everton, Liverpool
Y	
Yanushevski, Victor (Blr) (USSR)	Aldershot
Yeboah, Tony (Gha)	Leeds
Yobo, Joseph (Nig)	Everton
Yordi (Sp)	Blackburn
Yorke, Dwight (Tri)	A Villa, Blackburn, Man Utd
Young, Charlie (Cyp) (Brit)	A Villa, Gillingham
Young, Eric (Sing) (Wal)	Brighton, C Palace, Wolves, Wimbledon
Yulu, Christian (DRC) (Fr)	Coventry
Yuran, Sergei (Ukr)	Millwall
Z	
Zabica, Robert (Aus)	Bradford
Zagorakis, Theo (Grk)	Leicester
Zahana-Oni, Landry (IvCo)	Luton
Zakuani, Gaby (DRC)	Orient
Zamperini, Alessandro (It)	Portsmouth
Zavagno, Luciano (Arg)	Derby
Zdrilic, David (Aus)	Walsall
Zeghdane, Lehit (Fr)	Darlington
Zelic, Ned (Aus)	QPR
Zenden, Boudewijn (Neth)	Chelsea
Zhiyi, Fan (Chn)	Cardiff, C Palace
Ziege, Christian (Ger)	Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Tottenham
Zoetebier, Ed (Neth)	Sunderland
Zohar, Itzhak (Isr)	C Palace
Zois, Peter (Aus)	Cardiff
Zola, Gianfranco (It)	Chelsea
Zondervan, Romeo (Sur) (Neth)	Ipswich, WBA
Zoricich, Chris (NZ)	Orient
Zuniga, Ysrael (Per)	Coventry
Zwijnenberg, Clemens (Neth)	Bristol C

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ISBN 095424601-2
9 780954 246013